"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Showers to-day; overcast, probably rain to-morrow; moderate east winds.

☞For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,819. * * * NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1912.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TAFT DIDN'T URGE TRUST SUIT DELAY

Refutes Roosevelt's Charge by Official Records—Root and Wilson Back Him Up.

NOT DISCUSSED BY CABINET

And Taft Was in the Philippines When Roosevelt Says Case Was Up.

COLONEL'S MEMORY 'FAULTY'

Says Official Statement from the White House—Bonaparte Will Bolt Taft If Nominated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—President Taft has started his own Ananias Club, and the first member is the originator of the first Ananias Club, Theodore Roosevelt. The President to-night took the unprecedented step of issuing a personal statement from the White House, in which he charges Col. Roosevelt with falsifying the facts about the prosecution of the Harvester Trust. He denies the truth of the Colonel's assertion that it was Mr. Taft who proposed at a Cabinet meeting the holding up of the prosecution. Mr. Taft produces two witnesses of the truth of his denial, and they are Senator Root and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who were both members of President Roosevelt's Cabinet at that time.

The statement follows:

"Mr. Roosevelt, in his speech at Worcester, as reported by the public press, referring to the Harvester Trust suit, said:

> As a matter of fact, Mr. Taft was a member of my Cabinet when this identical case was fully discussed before the cabinet, and he cordially approved the action taken; and, indeed, as a matter of fact, my memory is that he himself made the motion that there should be no prosecution of the Harvester Trust pending the investigation into the trust by the Bureau of Corporations.

"Mr. Roosevelt's memory is very much at fault. I am authorized to say by Mr. Root and Secretary Wilson, both of whom were members of the Cabinet at that time, that they have no recollection whatever of ever hearing the prosecution of the Harvester matter discussed in the Cabinet. And Mr. Root is very certain that he never saw or heard of Mr. Herbert Knox Smith's letter to Mr. Roosevelt under date of Sept. 21, 1907, on the subject.

Didn't Discuss Harvester Suit.

"I am able to say the same thing. So far as my recollection goes, I never heard the Harvester Trust matter mentioned in any Cabinet meeting that I attended, and I cannot be mistaken in the statement that I never saw or knew of Mr. Herbert Knox Smith's letter of Sept. 21 to the President until after my Administration had begun, and the time when the question of the prosecution came up, in 1910 or 1911. And I never saw or read the letter until about two months ago.

"This correspondence shows that the subject matter of the prosecution of the International Harvester Company came before President Roosevelt on Aug. 22, 1907, which is the date of his letter to Attorney General Bonaparte; that Mr. Herbert Knox Smith's letter discussing the question and advising against a suit was dated Sept. 21, 1907, and that Mr. Smith's letter was forwarded, by direction of President Roosevelt, under date of Sept. 24, to the Attorney General, with direction to the Attorney General to bring the letter to the President that week to talk over the matter.

"The official records show that President Roosevelt left Washington in June, 1907, for Oyster Bay and returned from Oyster Bay to Washington on Sept. 24; that on Sept. 29 he left Washington for a trip down the Mississippi River, returning to Washington on Oct. 23, 1907, and that he remained in Washington from that time on.

Not in Washington Then.

"The official records of the War Department show that I left Washington in June of the same year and went to Murray Bay, Canada; that I remained there until August, when I visited Oyster Bay on Aug. 13, and then went to Washington on the 14th, and left Washington on Aug. 18 for a Western trip through Oklahoma, Missouri, the Yellowstone Park, Oregon, and Washington, reaching Seattle on Sept. 8, and sailing from Seattle for the Philippines on Sept. 13. I did not return to the United States until the 20th of December, 1907.

"I have a letter from Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of the Bureau of Corporations, written at my request, in which he uses the following language:

> On Nov. 7, 1907, which date I fix from my personal diary, I telephoned Mr. Perkins at the President's order that the President took the view that the bureau's investigation should come before the suit.

"This indicates with certainty the time when the matter was decided, and shows that if the matter did come before the Cabinet at all, it must have been after Sept. 24 and on or before Nov. 7, 1907, a period when I was out of the country and could not have been present, and certainly could not have made a motion or suggestion in the Cabinet that no suit be prosecuted until after the investigation.

Taft the One to Press the Suit.

"Mr. Roosevelt asks why suit has not been brought in this Administration against the Harvester Trust. A report made to me by the Attorney General shows that shortly after the decision by the Supreme Court of the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases, the Attorney General was about to begin suit against the International Harvester Company, when its representatives requested an opportunity in apparent good faith to submit a reasonable plan of reorganization or dissolution, which would meet every just cause of complaint. With my approval, the Attorney General delayed bringing suit pending the consideration of this proposition, and during negotiations which ensued looking to the accomplishment of such result.

"These negotiations were delayed, first, by reason of the time required to make an examination of the books of the Harvester Company, and, second, because of delay in completing the report of the examiners, due to the fact that they were obliged to suspend work on it in order to complete their work on the Steel Trust investigation. These negotiations had continued until April 24, 1912, when, as I have before mentioned, they came to a conclusion, and it was determined that no agreement could be reached which the

Continued on Page 2.

H. PARSONS KILLED IN AUTO.

General Electric's Counsel Crushed Under Machine Near Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 28.—Hinsdell Parsons, Vice President and general counsel of the General Electric Company, was instantly killed on the Old Albany Post Road at a point three miles southeast of this city about 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Parsons recently purchased a high-powered touring car in New York, and last evening made a trip to that city in the car, accompanied by B. H. Weisbrod of Amsterdam, secretary to Mr. Parsons. J. C. Nicholson of Schenectady was the chauffeur. The party left New York at 9 A. M., and planned to eat dinner at Schenectady.

The car went along all right until the hill at East Greenbush was reached. Mr. Parsons was at the wheel, when without warning a rear tire exploded, lifting the heavy machine and throwing it into the ditch at the side of the road.

Mr. Parsons and the chauffeur were pinned under the overturned car. Mr. Parsons's head was crushed, and undoubtedly he was instantly killed. Nicholson's right leg was broken. At St. Peter's Hospital it was thought to-night that Nicholson's leg would have to be amputated.

Mr. Weisbrod, who was on the rear seat, was thrown some distance and escaped with only slight injuries.

Mr. Parsons was 45 years old and had been connected with the General Electric Company for a long time. The car was only slightly damaged.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 28.—Hinsdell Parsons was born in Hoosick Falls Feb. 10, 1864. He was the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell Parsons. He was educated at Trinity College and at Albany Law School.

In 1889 he was appointed patent attorney for the Walter A. Wood Harvester Company of Hoosick Falls, and became associated with the General Electric Company, in 1894, as counsel, and in May, 1901, was elected Vice President.

Mr. Parsons is survived by his wife, who is a sister of Anson W. Burchard, secretary to President Charles Coffin of the General Electric Company, and three brothers, William of Cohoes and Egerton and Walter of New York City.

Mr. Parsons resided at 21 Front Street, this city, and also had apartments in New York City with Mr. Burchard.

TORNADO SWEPT 20 TOWNS.

Butler and Foss, Okla., Destroyed—41 Dead and Hundreds Injured.

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 28.—Twenty towns were struck by the storm which swept northward yesterday afternoon from Texas through portions of Southwestern and Central Oklahoma, Butler and Foss being totally destroyed. Forty-one are dead and over a hundred injured.

Torrential rains swelled streams out of their banks in the wake of the tornado, preventing rescue parties exploring large sections. To-night no word had been received from Eldorado, Warren, Martha and Blair, reported on Saturday to have suffered severely, while Korn, Sentinel, Colony and Hinton, Okla., were discovered to-day to have been badly damaged.

All means of communication in Central Oklahoma seem to be demoralized, and it may be several days before an accurate report of the loss of life and property damage can be obtained.

Western Oklahoma streams are out of their banks.

The Rock Island Bridge, over the Cimarron River, 30 miles south of Enid, was washed out.

A call for aid was sent out to-day by the officials of Lugert, who say there are thirty destitute families in the town.

Following is a summary of the damage to life and property:

Foss, Okla., 10 killed, 25 or 30 injured.

Butler, Okla., 9 killed, many injured.

Sentinel, Okla., 2 killed; fifty houses blown down.

Hinton, Okla., one killed, many injured; score of buildings blown down.

Hobart, Okla., two known dead, four others reported dead, several injured, great damage to property.

Lugert, Okla., two killed; five fatally hurt. Only one store building left standing.

Rocky, Okla.—One killed, half of town blown away.

Calumet, Okla.—Three killed, six or eight injured; heavy property loss.

Eldorado, Okla.—No news since Saturday afternoon, when report said many were killed and injured.

Reports of numerous smaller cyclones have been received from Minco, Yukon, Mulhall, and points in Harfield County.

Kirkland, Texas.—Seven dead and great damage to property.

SANK IN EACH OTHER'S ARMS.

Two Brothers Drowned in Croton Lake by the Upsetting of a Canoe.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, April 28.—More than 100 residents of Bedford Hills and Katonah, led by Chief of Police Eugene Fee, worked all Saturday night and Sunday in a vain effort to recover the bodies of Arthur and Nathan McKinney, 18 and 23 years old, respectively, who were drowned Saturday while canoeing on Croton Lake at Grenville. The brothers were the sole support of aged parents, who reside at Bedford Hills, in the northern section of Westchester County.

Two women who were walking along the highway a short distance from the lake saw the young men trying to change seats in their canoe, when it upset. The last seen of the canoeists, one of the young men was trying to swim with his brother under his arm, when the other grasped him about the neck and they sank together. The water is about thirty feet deep where they sank, and a diver will be sent down to-morrow to find the bodies. The canoe and one of the paddles were washed ashore, but the other paddle has not been found.

HOPE FOR THAW'S FREEDOM.

Russell's Report Makes Mother and Sister Sanguine—Slayer Relieved.

Special to The New York Times.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., April 28.—To some close friends who visited her and Alice Copley Thaw, her daughter, at their apartments in Fishkill Landing today, Mrs. William C. Thaw, mother of Harry K. Thaw, expressed herself as very pleased with the result of the hearing at New Rochelle yesterday.

"Mrs. Thaw is still hopeful," one of these friends said, "and thinks that Dr. Russell's statement in answer to the writ of habeas corpus is favorable. They really expected a more severe report from the Superintendent."

Harry Thaw was also well pleased—at least, he told the attendants of his ward that he was relieved of a big load, now that he knew just how Dr. Russell viewed his case. The Thaws are hopeful, because they say Dr. Russell has not said that "Thaw is a dangerous lunatic and would be a menace to society if released." This, they believe, means a help for their side. Mrs. Thaw would see no reporters and Dr. Russell refused to discuss the case.

MAILLARD'S BREAKFAST COCOA Best all-season beverage. Wonderfully sustaining and nourishing.—Adv.

PERKINS BITTERLY ASSAILS PRESIDENT

Mr. Taft's Managers Still Owe Him $15,000, He Declares, Which He Loaned Them.

HARVESTER FACTS DISTORTED

Dares President to Publish Last Year's Correspondence—Would Support Taft, If Sordid, He Says.

In the course of a long letter sent last night to Congressman William B. McKinley, director of the National Taft Bureau at Washington, George W. Perkins, who has been said by the Taft campaign managers to be financing the Roosevelt boom because of his connection with the Harvester and Steel Trusts, accuses McKinley and his associates of unfair tactics. In the letter the writer announces that he not only contributed to Mr. Taft's campaign fund in 1908, but that he also paid a deficit of $15,000 at the end of the campaign, which Mr. Taft's family was apparently unwilling to shoulder, and which the Republican National Committee had been unable to obtain from any other source. In return for the loan, Mr. Perkins declares, he received the note of Treasurer George R. Sheldon of the National Committee, which has not yet been paid.

Mr. Perkins accuses President Taft of double dealing in making public only a part of the Harvester Trust correspondence. The letters given out, he declares, were those of one year—that in which Mr. Roosevelt's Administration was conducting the investigation. The correspondence covering the period within the Taft Administration, he asserts, has been willfully suppressed. The whole episode he denounces as a campaign trick to discredit Col. Roosevelt at the primaries in Massachusetts.

"April 29, 1912.

"Hon. William B. McKinley, Director National Taft Bureau, Washington, D. C.:

"My dear Sir:

"You and your associates have repeatedly tried to place me as a citizen before my fellow-citizens in the light of being a man actuated only by sordid, improper motives in what I say and do. In every possible way attempts have been made to convince the people that I am against your candidate and for Mr. Roosevelt because of my connection with the Steel Corporation and the Harvester Company. Cannot you see that it is impossible for me to be opposing Mr. Taft because of the filing of the steel suit or the threatened suit against the Harvester Company? For if I were actuated by the base motives that you impugn to me I would be with you heart and soul in your efforts to renominate Mr. Taft, for what more could a sordid, selfish corporation man want than to have his corporation dissolved on paper in such a way as to bring increased profits to inside stockholders and increased cost to outside consumers, as in the case of the Standard Oil and Tobacco Companies? Because of the farcical results of the trust-busting programme of the Taft Administration Wall Street knows that it has nothing further to fear from Washington. It is laughing in its sleeve at what has been going on. It is behind Mr. Taft almost to a man, and no one knows this better than you, Senator Crane, and Mr. Taft's other prominent supporters."

"You have persistently connected my name with the Harvester Company in particular in giving out information to the effect that I was contributing money to the Roosevelt cause, and have done this in such a way as to try to convey the impression that it was a very improper and wicked thing to be going on, a thing most abhorrent to you and your associates, and which should be so regarded by every decent American citizen, and that the Roosevelt Committee ought to be ashamed to have me or my money connected with its cause. The latest attempts in this direction have been to call attention to the contribution I made to the New York campaign prior to the recent so-called primaries, and also the publication of the Harvester correspondence. There is a peculiar business about all these attacks on me in view of the following:

"First—Mr. Otto T. Bannard is recognized throughout the country as Mr. Taft's warm personal friend and stanch supporter. He is also President of a large trust company in the very centre of the Wall Street district. In 1909 he ran for Mayor of this city on the Republican ticket. I supported him and personally contributed more money to his campaign than I did to the recent primary fight here in New York.

"Second.—When Mr. Stimson, now a member of Mr. Taft's Cabinet, recently ran for Governor of this State, I supported him with all my might and main. I personally contributed exactly the same amount to his campaign that I contributed to the recent so-called primaries in this city. I supported Mr. Stimson because I believed absolutely in the principles being fought for in that campaign.

Points to Crane's Support of Taft.

"Third—When Mr. Taft ran for President in 1908, I supported him in every way that I could. You complain constantly and bitterly because I am now supporting Mr. Roosevelt and am connected with the Harvester Company and the Steel Corporation. Senator Crane of Massachusetts is very actively engaged in furthering Mr. Taft's campaign, and yet no criticism is heard of this, notwithstanding the fact that he is very prominently connected with the American Telephone Company, important paper enterprises, &c. During the Taft campaign of 1908 Senator Crane called on me and telephoned me repeatedly about the financial progress of that campaign, being particularly solicitous as to what could be done for the State of Massachusetts.

"When the Taft campaign was over the Treasurer found that he had some bills he could not pay, amounting to some $15,000. He told me he was unable to raise this money from any one. It was evident that the friends and relatives of the newly elected President took no interest in paying left-over bills after Mr. Taft had been elected. I was asked to loan the committee $15,000, which I did, taking the note of George R. Sheldon, Treasurer, which as yet has not been paid.

"All of the above activities on my part covered a period when I was not only connected with the Steel Corporation and the International Harvester Company, as I am now, but when I was also a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., a Director in the National City Bank and other prominent Wall Street financial institutions from which I have since retired, and if, according to your view of things, it is a heinous crime for a great political cause to accept support from me now, it must have been far more heinous to accept it in the above-named three instances.

Morgan Not Behind Him.

"The rumor is even being circulated that Mr. Morgan and others are secretly behind me in the present fight, and, in some roundabout way, are furnishing the money that is being used. That is a downright falsehood. There is not a scintilla of truth in it. Whatever money I am contributing is out of my own pocket, from my own personal funds, as were all of the above referred to contributions and loans. It has not been advanced to me by any one, and will not be reimbursed to me by any person or any concern. Almost all my business

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THE SUNDAY TIMES

Publishes every Sunday a Pictorial Section with excellent reproductions of photographs of current news events and a magazine dealing with topics of live interest. Give your orders early for

THE SUNDAY TIMES.

GEO. BORUP DROWNS WHEN CANOE UPSETS

Youth Who Went Almost to the North Pole with Peary Loses His Life in the Sound.

S. W. CASE DIES WITH HIM

Heavy Sea Too Much for Their Frail Boat—Man Goes to Their Aid in Vain.

CRESCENT BEACH, Conn., April 28.—George Borup of New York, who was with Peary almost to the end of his successful dash to the north pole, and Samuel Winship Case of Norwich, Conn., both graduate students of Yale University, were drowned in Long Island Sound this afternoon when their power canoe was suddenly overturned by a heavy sea.

The Cases have a Summer cottage at this place. Young Case, in company with Borup, came here last night to spend Sunday. Early this morning they started out in their canoe, headed for New London. They were not seen until about 5 o'clock, when Harry Gardner, a quarry owner at Millstone, saw the canoe suddenly capsize. He immediately put out in a fast power boat. He at first saw one man clinging to the overturned craft, but before he could reach the scene, which was a half hour's run from shore, the body had disappeared.

A coat and cap were found floating in the water. Mr. Gardner searched for sight of the bodies for some time and then went back to shore. An organized search then began among many power boat owners, but at a late hour to-night neither body had been recovered.

Faint hopes that the young men might have swum to some small barren island in the vicinity of the accident were dashed late to-night, when searchers with torches went over the ground thoroughly. A reward of $100 each has been offered for the recovery of the bodies.

Both Borup and Case were strong swimmers, but it is presumed that they were exhausted by the cold or were seized with cramps. Both were track men at Yale, although Borup did not win his Y. Case won his letter by cross-country.

Case stood at the head of his class and won honors for three successive years in addition to capturing a graduate scholarship. He has a brother, Raymond B. Case, who is now a student at Yale.

Borup was a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity and Case belonged to Sigma Chi.

Borup was graduated from Yale in 1907 with the degree of B. A., and was pursuing advanced courses in geology at the graduate school.

Case was the son of Samuel B. Case, a prominent Norwich resident. He graduated from Yale in 1911, and was taking graduation work in mining and engineering in the Sheffield Scientific School. Both were popular in college.

George Borup, the son of Lieut. Col. Borup, U. S. A., retired, was 23 years old when he joined the Peary Polar Expedition in 1908 as a member of the scientific staff. Among his duties were those of photographer of the expedition. He had been an athlete at Yale, which enabled him to undergo the hardships in the arctic.

On the expedition with Peary he had several narrow escapes from death. Once a bull walrus, when his party had attacked a herd of fifty, came up alongside of Borup and thrust its tusks into the gunwale of the boat so near to him that to hit the animal with his rifle he had to fire at port arms. Borup said if he had put the gun to his shoulder the muzzle would have been beyond the walrus's head. Another time when he was in a boat, a big bull walrus ripped the bottom out, and it was just sinking when he reached the Roosevelt, Peary's ship.

At the beginning of this year Borup made plans to go with his friend, Donald B. McMillan, who was with him on the Peary expedition, to lead an expedition for another dash into the frozen North to explore what is known as Crocker Land, discovered by Peary on June 29, 1906, and named in honor of the late George Crocker of the Peary Arctic Club.

The Borup expedition was organized under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History and the American Geographical Society, with the coöperation of Yale University, and was planned to leave Sidney, N. S., by special steamer on July 20. The dash across the ice from Cape Thomas Hubbard to Crocker Land was to be made in February, 1913.

After his return from the north pole expedition Borup wrote "A Tenderfoot with Peary." Photographs which he took in the polar regions have proved to be of great scientific value.

BODY WASHED ASHORE.

Identified as That of Thomas Veltman, Who Was Drowned in January.

FIRE ISLAND, L. I., April 28.—The body of Thomas Veltman, the captain and guide of a hunting party of three lost in the Great South Bay last January, was found on the point of Fire Island near the inlet this morning. The body is in fair condition, and will be taken to the home of Veltman's widow and parents in Bay Shore.

The others drowned on the hunting trip were Dr. Carl Clemons and E. S. Bailey, a New York insurance broker. The body of Dr. Clemons was found on the shore near the Short Beach life-saving station two weeks ago. Bailey's body has not yet been found.

The three men left Bay Shore on a hunting expedition in a motor boat on Jan. 5. The next day the motor boat was found drifting near Fire Island with a broken anchor chain. The men had a dory with them, but it has never been found.

FUNERAL SHIP DUE WITH 189 BODIES

Expected to Arrive in Halifax Harbor This Afternoon with Titanic Dead.

FIVE VICTIMS UNIDENTIFIED

City's Bells Will Toll as Ship Steams In—Canadian Law Disconcerts Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 28.—The cable ship Mackay-Bennett, bringing in from the Atlantic 189 of those who lost their lives when the Titanic went down, is expected to steam into the harbor of Halifax shortly after noon to-morrow. As she entered upon the last twenty-four hours of her homeward voyage, the Halifax office of the White Star Line began a compilation of the already identified among the bodies which she has picked up from the sea, and found that their number is 184, although the New York offices of the ship report all identified except one.

As the estimated figures here went forth, word passed from man to man along the streets and in the hotel lobbies that those who so far have had no assurance that they would recover their own, must now, as regards the Mackay-Bennett's freight, base their hopes on the slender possibilities provided by five bodies.

But here and there among the waiting people rose a suspicion which suggested the possibility of a greater disappointment than that provided by the presence of only five unidentified upon the incoming cable ship. It was pointed out in many quarters that it is quite probable that the Mackay-Bennett may have been obliged to commit again to the waters of the Atlantic some of those whose names were sent to the White Star offices as among the identified. The men at the office here said that this may have been done, but that there was no one ashore to-day who could be certain.

The officials have been working on the assumption that Capt. Lardner is bringing home all those whose identity he has established and whose names have been sent ahead over the wireless. The promise of the presence of only five unidentified on the Mackay-Benentt weakens the hopes of many who have journeyed to Halifax on the mission of identification.

Hopes to Find Husband.

The body of Mrs. Isidor Straus has not been found. The body of Major Butt has not been found. There has not been any word of the finding of the body of Henry B. Harris. There has been no word of the finding of hundreds upon hundreds of those who went down with the Titanic. And for those still hoping there was discouraging import to the wireless message which reached Halifax this morning by way of Camperdown from Capt. De Carteret of the Western Union cable ship Minia, which is now on the scene of the wreck. This was the message:

> For Ismay—Northerly gale; rough sea; fog to-day; nothing done. Bodies much scattered. No groups. Necessary to steam over wide area. All vessels report no wreckage or bodies seen. Believe Mackay-Bennett collected nearly all obtainable. Continuing search when weather moderates. (Signed) De Carteret, on board S. S. Minia, April 28.

This message also came from the Minia:

> April 26—Confirm recovering body C. M. Hays. Also following third-class passengers: Sogurd H. Moen, Jacob Alfred Wiklund; also Engineer A. H. F. Italo Doriati, Walter Whitman, Steward A. Stanbrooke, Edward Elliott, fireman; also man with initials "H. R." in evening dress, cuff links gold, marked "S. G.;" all on board. Also sunk body of fireman not identified in latitude 41.35, longitude 49.20 De CARTERET.

The words also, "man with initials 'H. R.,'" meant a great deal to one of those who eagerly scanned this bulletin when it was posted in the Halifax Hotel. This was Mrs. Hugh R. Rood of Seattle, Wash., who reached Halifax this morning, filled with a great hope that this was the body of her husband, who sailed on the Titanic, leaving her on the other side. She was a little puzzled about the gold cuff links with the strange initials, but she turned to the wireless for further information, and after sending a long message to the Minia, giving Capt. De Carteret further details by which Mr. Rood could be identified, she paced the floor of her room at the hotel, waiting for the answer, which at a late hour to-night had yet to come.

Mrs. Rood said that she and her husband had been traveling abroad, and that he had besought her to return with him on the Titanic, but that she had preferred to remain and take the baths in Europe. She is still haunted by the memory of the night when the Titanic went down. She was asleep in the Ritz Hotel in London, she says, when, about 1 o'clock in the morning, she leaped out of bed in the throes of a nightmare, which left her trembling, panic-stricken, and deathly ill.

When the word of the disaster reached her she hurried to America, reaching New York on Friday and coming direct to Halifax.

Representatives of the family of W. T. Stead, have cabled from London, asking that if his body is recovered it be buried at sea. A request to this effect was sent by wireless from here to-day to the Mackay-Bennett, which, however, so far as known, has not recovered the body.

City's Bells Will Toll.

As the "death ship" comes into the harbor to-morrow, her approach will be heralded by the tolling of all the church bells and all the flags in town will be at half mast. At the services in the churches of all denominations to-day, the preachers called upon those citizens of Halifax whose helping hands will not be needed in the sad business of to-morrow, to give aid by keeping at a respectful distance. All the townspeople were urged to keep away from the Mayflower Curling Rink, where it has been decided that all the bodies will be taken from the pier, and they were urged to keep off the streets when the innumerable dark wagons drive by.

The man whose business will take him into the thick of the work is Medical Examiner Finn, whose office in this province corresponds to that in New York of Coroner. His will be the task of furnishing death certificates, but he is ready to issue the statements "death by drowning" as soon as identification is made.

One point has risen in the preparations which caused the greatest concern when it was communicated this evening to about fifty of the waiting friends and relatives when they met at the Halifax Hotel in session with the Citizens' Committee and the White Star agents.

It was announced then for the first time that while the bodies will be surrendered immediately upon identification, all the personal effects must be held in Halifax until they are claimed by the authorized administrators in due course of probate. It was not the question of valuables held up or left behind that disturbed so many at the meeting, but the prospect of having to carry home their dead without the little identifying effects, the trinkets or papers, on which they fear their greatest assurance may have to rest. In more than one moving speech the colony of those waiting for the dead to be brought

Continued on Page 3.

POPE SITS FOR AUDIENCES.

The New Custom Revives Rumors, but His Health Is Normal.

ROME, April 28.—The Pope to-day conducted his audiences seated in a sedan chair. This gave rise to a report that he was again indisposed, but it is stated that his condition is normal.

It has been the custom of his Holiness to walk to the audience chamber, but for a long time his physicians have suggested that he permit himself to be carried, with a view to sparing his strength. This method has now been adopted, and probably will continue throughout the hot season.

WRITING PAPER TO BE HIGHER

Five to Twenty Per Cent. Increase Planned by Holyoke Mills.

Special to The New York Times.

HOLYOKE, Mass., April 28.—Holyoke mills, which are the prime factor in determining writing paper quotations, have decided upon a radical increase in the prices of all grades of writing paper. The cost of production, it is stated, has increased steadily in recent years without a corresponding increase in the price of the output. Recent concessions to labor in large independent mills are said to have started the movement.

The American Writing Paper Company, the largest writing paper corporation in the world, is revising its wage schedule and also its price lists. Unofficially it is stated that the increase in prices, including office stationery and ledger stock, will range from 5 to 20 per cent.

ASKS MORE PAY FOR PASTORS

Dr. Coultas Says Minimum Salary Should Be $1,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 28.—The Rev. Andrew J. Coultas, D. D., of Fall River has come out for a minimum salary of $1,000 for ministers.

The Rev. Dr. Coultas is the Superintendent of the New Bedford district of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a position whose duties are next to those of a Bishop of that creed. He is a member of the Board of Foreign Missions and a Trustee of his alma mater, Wesleyan University. He declares that of the 101 churches in his charge the pastors of all but 12 are receiving under $700 a year.

Forty-six churches are paying less than $500, including a parsonage. He declared that 88 of his churches were barely paying a living wage to their preachers and many of them less than a living wage.

TAFT'S SON REGISTERS.

Other Harvard Students Denied Vote Because Not Self-Supporting.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 28.—Over 100 Harvard students who have sought to qualify to vote here in the Presidential primaries have been denied registration because they declared they were not self-supporting.

Robert Alphonso Taft, son of the President, registered last night and will cast his first vote for his father next Tuesday. He quickly assured the Registrars that he could exist even if he had no allowance from his father. He gave his last place of residence, previous to entering college, as Washington, stating that he had not lived in Cincinnati for six years.

"Father will win the nomination without doubt," Taft Junior told the Registrars, "and I expect to vote for him for the Presidency next Fall. Every red-blooded American who believes in the square deal should assure my father a renomination and re-election."

CREED PARODY STIRS CLERGY

Assail Senator Williams for Thus Expressing Roosevelt Beliefs.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Senator John Sharp Williams was the subject of clerical criticism to-day because of his recitation in the Senate last Thursday of a parody on the Apostles' Creed, purporting to state the political beliefs of Theodore Roosevelt.

The Rev. Ernest Smith, rector of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, denounced Mr. Williams's utterance as a "blasphemous travesty of those doctrines of the Church for which in past centuries thousands and thousands of thousands have cheerfully given up their lives. The pulpit of the Protestant Episcopal Church would be untrue to its traditions should it allow such an utterance to go unheeded."

In an open letter to Senator Williams the Rev. Henry I. Nicholas, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Summit Hill, Penn., not only denounces the parody, but calls to account all Senators who listened to it without protesting. He urges Mr. Williams to "get on your knees and ask God to blot out the great sin of your lips."

BUTT WAS ON NO MISSION.

His Trip to Rome Merely a Holiday, Taft Tells Pastor.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 28.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Griesemeyer, pastor of the Franklin Square Baptist Church, prefaced his sermon to-night on "Major Archibald Butt; who was responsible for his death?" by stating that he had written a letter to President Taft, saying:

> The report is current in Baltimore that Major Archibald Butt had been sent on a special errand to the Pope at Rome, conveying your congratulations upon the appointment of three American Cardinals. The report is being used to damage your cause and influence in our fair city. I will count it an especial favor to have an early communication from you about the matter. Will you be kind enough to instruct your secretary to write to me. If it is a false statement I want to nail the canard both privately and publicly.

Dr. Griesemeyer then read the answer he received as follows:

> My Dear Mr. Griesemeyer: The President directs me to say that there is absolutely no truth in the report that Major Butt went to Rome on a mission of any kind. The sole purpose of his trip to the Mediterranean was to benefit his health by a long sea voyage, and in order to add to the interest of his holiday the President gave him a number of brief notes of introduction to personages whom he knew, but none of the letters given to Major Butt contained anything more than a formal introduction. Sincerely yours,
>
> CHARLES D. HILLES,
> Secretary to the President.

Continuing, Dr. Griesemeyer said:

"This should forever put an end to the false reports that the President sent Major Butt upon any such errand, and responsibility of Major Butt's death must be placed where it rightly belongs—upon an avaricious steamship company."

For that tired feeling in the Spring try Angostura Bitters, a famous tonic.—Adv.

BLOW UP CHIEF OF PARIS BANDITS

Army of Police and Soldiers Fight Bonnot Five Hours, Then Use Dynamite

WHILE THOUSANDS WATCH

Wounded Desperado, in Last Attempt to Kill Official, Receives Death Hurts.

CROWD FRANTIC TO LYNCH

Little Paris Suburb Scene of an Extraordinary Conflict Which Cinematographs Calmly Record.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, April 28.—Jules Bonnot, the leader of the motor-car bandits, is dead. The murder of M. Jouin, Deputy Chief of the Paris Detective Service, who was slain by the bandit at Petit Ivry Wednesday, has been speedily avenged.

Run to earth this morning in a little garage on the outskirts of Choisy-le-Roi, some six miles southeast of Paris, the bandit, after withstanding a siege by police and Republican Guards for nearly five hours, was found still alive after the garage was partly destroyed by dynamite. He was mortally wounded on attempting a last resistance.

The tenant of the garage, a man named Dubois, who had given Bonnot shelter, was killed in the siege.

The police casualties were one detective seriously wounded and another slightly injured.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was present at the awful close, amid blood and flames, of Bonnot's long career of robbery and murder. I saw the dying man shot almost to pieces by the police and borne through a vast crowd of peasants, fighting like wild beasts to get at him and rend him. I never witnessed anything more terrible than the frantic surge of the mob, yelling "Kill him!" about the quivering figure of the dying murderer.

The garage is a little structure of wood and plaster. It stands detached on a fair-sized grass plot. In front is a small yard inclosed by barbed wire.

It was in this little shanty that M. Guichard, head of the Paris detective force, suspected that Bonnot or one or the other of his desperate comrades might be hiding, for papers in the name of Dubois were found in the road near a hut in the forest where the bandits spent the night before stealing the car with which they carried out the Chantilly raid.

Discovered in His Refuge.

The opening scenes of to-day's dramatic event were thus recounted by M. Guichard, who was covered with earth and dust, almost voiceless from fatigue, and with eyes red from want of sleep. Around his waist he wore the tri-color sash of office, and a pistol protruded from a pocket. From the lapel of his coat a spent bullet had whipped out a morsel of cloth, but inflicted no hurt.

"We arrived at 7:35 o'clock this morning in front of the garage," Guichard said, "I, Legrand, my chief assistant, and sixteen detectives. We had our pistols in our hands.

"I opened the door of the garage very carefully and found myself face to face with a man, who was in the act of mounting a motor bicycle. The instant the man saw us his hand went like a flash to his pocket. At the same moment one of my men fired, but missed. The man replied, and wounded Detective Arlon in the arm.

"Another of the detectives leveled a weapon, but it missed fire.

"Then I ordered my men to stop firing, at the same time crying out 'Hands up. Come out and we shall not hurt you.'

"The man withdrew further into the shop, the door was slammed, and he was gone. We went out on to the grass plot in front of the house, but hardly had we emerged when a man appeared on a balcony, and, taking shelter behind a post, opened fire on us.

"Detective Augene fell, crying 'He's got me, Sir.' He was shot twice in the stomach.

"A fusillade then took place between our men and the bandits in the house, while I had Detective Augene taken to a neighboring shop to receive first aid. Detective Arlon, though wounded, pleaded so earnestly that he might be allowed to remain on duty that I consented."

The man first seen by M. Guichard was Dubois. The man on the balcony was Bonnot. His livid face, burning eyes, thick-set figure, and a bandage about his arm, concealing the wound that he received at Petit Ivey, revealed his identity to the detectives.

The sound of firing alarmed the whole neighborhood. The local police and gendarmes, armed with rifles, carbines, and revolvers, hastened to the scene, accompanied by numerous civilians with shotguns, and even airguns. The bandits fired repeatedly on the police from the balcony, and also through holes in the side of the garage facing the Avenue de la Republique.

An urgent telephone message, announcing that the bandits had been run to earth, was dispatched to Paris. Soon the entire detective brigade of Paris and the Provincial Investigation Department, 400 Republican Guards, and a strong force of foot and cyclist policemen were on the scene, brought up in motor cars and taxicabs. A message was sent to Vincennes, asking that artillery be sent to batter down the house, but the guns did not arrive in time. At 9 o'clock M. Lepine, Prefect of Police; M. Hamard, head of the Provincial Detective Service, and M. Lescouve, the Public Prosecutor, were all on the scene, and the house was completely surrounded. Until about 10 o'clock a brisk fusillade was exchanged between the bandits and the guards and police, but then the firing ceased.

When I arrived the scene was an extraordinary one. A file of Republican guards on their knees were ranged all along the hedge, firing at the garage, while the police and other guards, with leveled rifles, were in the gardens of the houses at the back. Every 100 yards or so along the Avenue de la Republique detectives and police armed with pistols, were kneeling among groups of photographers and cinematograph operators.

[By Cable.]

It was a young Lieutenant of the Republican Guards named Fontan who made the best proposal for destroying the bandits' refuge. He asked for a handcart and some mattresses, which were provided. He arranged the mattresses over one side of the handcart, so as to form a buttress, and then, carrying a dynamite cartridge and a length of fuse, he crawled along between the wheels of the handcart, which he pushed by the detectives toward the garage.

The jolting of the road knocked the mattresses down and exposed the Lieutenant to view. Instantly a volley rang out from the garage, but fortunately hurt no one.

Then M. Lepine procured a large wagon piled high with hay and drawn by a venerable white horse. This was backed from the little road, where M. Lepine and other officials were standing, into the Avenue de la Republique, right in the line of fire from Bonnot's loop hole. The cart was slowly backed up the road to the rear of the garage, where it came to a halt.

At the horse's head was a carter, a Choisy man, named Puch. Sheltered behind the hay was Lieut. Fontan, bearing in his hand a dynamite cartridge and a length of fuse.

With gallantry which was most impressive, neither of these men paid the least attention to the bandits' fire. The carter attended to the horse, thrusting the animal backwards with deep grunts, while the Lieutenant seemed to be solely occupied with finding a suitable spot to lay his mine.

Second Attempt a Partial Success.

The cart stopped, and the Lieutenant crawled under the wheels, fixing the cartridge in place with fuse lighted. The little procession returned unscathed, being received with hearty cheers and handclapping as they regained a place of safety, but the fuse went out.

A second attempt was made. This time the fuse burned well. Amid breathless silence, broken only by the click of the cinemotagraph, we watched the thin, curling puff of smoke blown hither and thither by the breeze.

A flash! A puff! And a loud report. When the smoke was gone we saw that a piece of the house had been torn out of the back near the ground.

Four muffled reports came from within. Had the bandits committed suicide? No one marked the passage of their bullets if they fired at the encircling line.

Some detectives arose, prepared to dash forward, thinking the bandits had taken their lives.

"Take care!" was the warning cry. "It may be only a ruse."

The fusillade from the road and field recommenced. No reply came from the bandits. A bugle sounded "Cease firing," and amid deep silence the hay cart went out once more on its relentless mission.

This time the plucky Lieutenant was going to make no mistake. He knelt down on the grass, and with his own hands prepared a formidable infernal machine, consisting of five pounds of explosive, sufficient to blast sixty tons of rock, securely packed in a tin box. With this bomb in one hand the Lieutenant crawled along under the hay cart toward the garage.

The tension was agonizing. The Lieutenant's tall, lithe form could be seen bending down over the rent in the corner of the wall.

House Walls Are Blown Out.

Then as the hay cart slowly withdrew amid salvos of applause the spiral of whitish smoke could again be seen, this time curling around the roof of the doomed house. The smoke slowly mounted, then there was an appalling, lurid flash of orange flame, an immense column of smoke ascended, and the rear half of the house rose into the air amid a deafening report.

The walls had been swept away, revealing the interior, but there was no sign of a human form.

At the explosion all rose to their feet, wild with excitement. It required all the efforts of the police to keep the onlookers from dashing forward to the garage.

Again the rifles rang out, but still the bandits were dumb. The bugle sounded "Cease firing," and once more the haycart advanced.

This time it sheltered M. Lepine, M. Guichard, his brother, Paul Guichard, Commissioner of Police at the Central Market in Paris, and a swarm of detectives. Lieut. Fontan was behind the mattress as the cart reached the wrecked garage.

The group halted and the officials took counsel. Then three men detached themselves from the group. Lieut. Fontan, holding a long pink mattress in front of him; M. Guichard, and Paul Guichard mounted the wooden stair leading to the balcony whence Bonnot fired on the police early in the morning. At the top they paused, peering cautiously through the shattered window panes into the rooms.

It was a supreme moment. The door was locked.

Wild Charge for the House.

With a vigorous shoulder shove M. Guichard burst in, and the three men were lost to sight. Suddenly there was heard a muffled shout, a shot, then another shot.

There was a wild dash for the house. Police, Republican Guards, journalists, and photographers made one mad charge.

Before they could reach the wooden stair, the detectives descended carrying something limp. It was Bonnot, riddled with bullets and on the point of death.

He had vainly attempted a final crime before his miserable end. While Lieut. Fontan and M. Guichard, stifled by the smoke at the back of the garage, which the explosion had set on fire, were groping in the room, Paul Guichard recklessly opened a door leading into the inner room and went in.

There in the wretched garret, thick with the fumes of gunpowder and smoke, he saw two mattresses leaning against the wall. As he entered they moved. He pulled one down, and instantly a shot rang out. Three shots answered it, and Bonnot, brandishing a pistol in his quivering hand, rolled to the floor.

He was wearing a white shirt and blue cotton trousers. His face was riddled with bullets and covered with blood, but he was still living.

The detectives took him up and bore him down the stairs, meaning to convey him to a taxicab, but they reckoned without the crowd.

Women Screamed for His Life.

When the detectives reached the ground the crowd made a determined rush for the prisoner. The police and Republican Guards closed about the group, keeping the infuriated people at bay with the butts of their rifles. Women screamed "Give us the bandit! Tear him to pieces!" and the detectives, carrying the body, were tossed hither and thither by the crush.

At last they reached the taxicab. The dying man was hoisted in, driven to Paris at full speed, and taken to the Hotel Dieu, but twenty minutes after his arrival he breathed his last.

With his face pierced with many bullets and terribly distorted, the police found the body of the second man, Dubois, on the ground floor of the garage, lying with outstretched arms on the floor, a revolver with five spent cartridges grasped in one hand.

His Extraordinary Will.

In the pockets of Bonnot's clothing was found his will, written on four sheets of paper and addressed to M. Guichard. This document throws a curious light on the character of this extraordinary man. It was practically an apology for the bandit's life. It says he never knew a mother's love and makes society responsible for the crimes he committed. It says he is no more culpable for what he has done than the employer who sweats his employes or the military authorities who send pariahs, the weak and those who cannot defend themselves, to military prisons in the colonies.

The beginning of the will, which is a lengthy document, written in fairly good handwriting in ink, but at the end scrawled in pencil, was evidently composed after the bandit had been wounded. It ends:

"Mme. Thollon is innocent. M. Gouzy, Bonnot's host at Petit Ivry, also, Dieu-Donne also, Petit Demange also. M. Solon also. I am dying.

"JULES BONNOT."

All the persons mentioned are in prison for connection with the exploits of the gang. Dieu-Donne is on his own confession the man who fired on the bank messenger in the Rue Ordener.

A number of objects belonging to Bonnot and Dubois found in the garage, include a blue serge coat with £9 in banknotes in a pocket, a number of newspapers containing accounts of the murder of M. Jouin, two Browning pistols covered with blood, various motor maps, two packets of newspapers riddled with bullets, different articles of clothing, including a woman's blouse, medicated lint and cottonwool, and a large stock of cartridges.

Scene of Tragedy Historic.

The tragedy throws into relief the curious figure of the Anarchist millionaire, Alfred Fromentin, who let the garage to Dubois. He possessed a considerable fortune, and consecrated a large portion of it to propagation of Anarchist theories.

He was well-known in Anarchist circles, and was an intimate friend of Ferrer, the Spanish Anarchist, whose execution in Barcelona created such excitement in the Socialist and Anarchist circles of Europe.

Fromentin was an Anarchist visionary. At Choisy he founded a kind of Anarchist garden city. He built a number of dairy villas, bearing such names as Louise Michel, Elisee Reclus, &c. Fromentin's Anarchist colony, which is known as "Red Nest," harbors a number of Anarchists of varying degrees of violence. Fromentin, who is at present in Morocco, cannot, according to his friends, be charged with any knowledge of the presence of Bonnot in his garage.

LONG TERRORIZED FRANCE.

Gangs Conducted Their Operations with Amazing Boldness and Skill.

A bank messenger named Caby, accompanied by a cashier, was walking on Dec. 21, 1911, on the Rue Ordener, Montmartre, a suburb of Paris, carrying a leather sack, which contained $100,000 in notes, securities, and gold, belonging to the Société Générale.

Near the office where the messenger was to deliver the contents of the sack a limousine was standing beside the curb. A chauffeur in gorgeous livery was at the wheel, and four men, wearing silk hats, with flowers in their buttonholes, sat inside the car.

As the messenger and the bank cashier approached, a well-dressed man, who had been standing on the sidewalk near the automobile, drew a revolver and fired three times into the face of the messenger, who dropped to the sidewalk. Then he began firing at the cashier, who fled and escaped unhurt.

The Rue Ordener is ordinarily crowded, and hundreds of people rushed out of doors and from the side streets to learn the cause of the shooting. They saw the men in silk hats, who had been seated in the limousine, slashing the leather sack and taking out the papers it contained, while one of their number, a red-haired man, stood guard and kept the crowd off by firing shot after shot in every direction, first from a rifle, and, when that was emptied, from an automatic revolver. After the notes, bearer securities, and currency in the leather sack had been stowed away in the machine it was driven off at high speed, the bandits volleying shots from the windows till they were out of the neighborhood.

This was the first crime of the automobile bandits which thoroughly awakened Paris. The police soon learned that the members of the gang were notorious criminals. All the suspects were known to be desperate men, though nothing in their records compared in boldness to the daylight hold-up at Montmartre and the series of robberies and murders which followed.

On Feb. 17 last another bank messenger was attacked and robbed of $30,000 in the streets of Paris. The robbers jumped into an automobile and escaped. A policeman who attempted to stop them was shot and killed in front of the St. Lazare terminus.

On March 25 a chauffeur was shot to death by several men, who opened fire on him as he was driving through the forest of Senart, about twenty-five miles distant from Paris. The owner of the car, who was inside, was slightly wounded. He feigned death and was rolled out of the machine by the five bandits, who turned the automobile around and started toward Paris.

The owner immediately gave out the alarm, and the Paris police had every gate leading into the city guarded. Newspapers issued extra editions hourly about this latest exploit of the bandits, but despite the excitement and police watchfulness the bandits rode safely through the city, entering by the Fontainebleau gate and leaving by the St. Ouen gate.

The chauffeur was murdered and the car stolen about 8:15 o'clock in the morning, and, as later developments showed, they slipped through Paris before the police had enough time to spread their nets for them.

At 10:30 o'clock the same morning the gang was again heard from. The stolen automobile pulled up in front of the office of the Société Générale in the town of Chantilly, another suburb. There were four employes in the place. Two went down, mortally wounded, before a volley of the bandits. A third employe received two bullet wounds.

The sudden attack of the bandits so thoroughly prevented resistance that the desperadoes were able in a few seconds to rob the safe of $10,000 and run for their machine. While four men were gathering valuables, two other men stood outside firing up and down the streets as fast as they could load and reload.

As they started to enter their machine M. Masson, the manager of the office of the Société Générale, came running toward the place. One of the bandits went to meet him. He waved aside two children who were in front of M. Masson and emptied his revolver at him, but without inflicting a wound. As they raced out of Chantilly the bandits leaned out of the windows of their machine and fired with carbines and revolvers into the shops and buildings that lined the street.

Later in the day the police got on the trail of the bandits' machine on the Portoise Road, and a chase in an automobile followed. Seeing they were being overhauled, the gang abandoned their car near the railroad tracks at Asnieres, and caught two trains which were passing each other at this point. For the time being all got to safety.

All France was stirred by this crime. The roads from the Belgian frontier to the Pyrenees were put in a state of siege. Suspects by the dozen were arrested in all parts of France. The police around Paris were reinforced, new automobiles were added to the police service and all machines were allowed to carry armed guards.

On March 30 the first of the gang was arrested. This was Soudy, a consumptive youth of 20 years. He was identified as the man who stood on guard and shot up Chantilly when the raid was made at that place.

On April 4 Carouy, regarded as one of the leaders of the bandits, was caught at Loziere, near Paris. He had been betrayed by a woman he had deserted. By his fingerprints M. Bertillon identified him as the murderer of Morceau and his housekeeper, at Thiais, on Jan. 3 of this year.

Raymond Callentin, a youth of 20, was the next man caught. He had just mounted a bicycle in the early morning, and was riding out of the courtyard of his lodgings at Montmartre, when detectives rose on all sides of the yard with their weapons aimed at him. As he was being taken back to Paris the people learned that the machine contained police with one of the bandits. The machine was attacked again and again by mobs intent on killing the bandit outright. Callentin is a well-known Anarchist and had the name among his comrades of "Raymond the Scientist."

The police after this directed their efforts toward the capture of Bonnot, the leader of the bandits. He and his colleague, Garnier, were traced to a refuge at Petit Ivry, a suburb of Paris, last Wednesday. Assistant Supt. Jouin of the Paris Detective Department and four detectives raided a private house, where Bonnot and Garnier were stopping.

The French law does not allow armed police to enter private dwellings, and Jouin and his five men were weaponless when they tried to capture the leader and his right-hand man.

Jouin was killed and Chief Inspector Colmar dangerously wounded when they broke into the apartment. Bonnot and Garnier dashed for the street and escaped.

In another attempt to take Bonnot Saturday four members of the gang were caught. The leader, however, again eluded the police.

TAFT DIDN'T URGE TRUST SUIT DELAY

Continued from Page 1.

Government could accept, and on that date the Attorney General was directed to bring suit. WILLIAM H. TAFT."

As to "Confidential" Letters.

The Taft Campaign Bureau gave out the following statement to-night:

"In his speech at Worcester, Mass., Friday night, former President Roosevelt, among other things, said:

> Mr. Taft, without my permission, has quoted entire letters from me, written in answer to letters of his which were marked "confidential."

"This complaint is a squeal on the part of an alleged valiant fighter. Evidently Mr. Roosevelt has most conveniently forgotten the Henry M. Whitney, Bellamy Storer, and E. H. Harriman incidents where he, himself, not only gave out one letter, but reams of letters in an endeavor to overwhelm his opponents, the difference being, however, that Mr. Roosevelt had to use an unusual amount of space to explain his own letters at the same time."

In answer to the White House statement regarding the Harvester suit, Senator Joseph M. Dixon, Chairman of the National Roosevelt committee, gave out to-night copies of a telegram from James R. Garfield, who was Secretary of the Interior in 1907. It follows:

> Mr. Taft was in absolute accord at all times with the method that was used in dealing with the investigation and prosecution of great combinations. There was no different method used in dealing with the Harvester Company than with any other corporation.
>
> Mr. Taft was in full accord with the idea of making the most thorough and careful investigation by the Bureau of Corporations before beginning a prosecution in a case where the officers of the corporation offered and gave every opportunity to examine their books and aid the Government in making the investigation, as was the case with respect to both the Harvester and Steel companies.
>
> Further, the Harvester and Steel companies explicitly waived any question of immunity such as had arisen in the beef case, and they understood that if the investigations developed facts justifying prosecution, prosecution would follow.
>
> Mr. Taft was in absolute accord with that method. From the time I was a member of the Cabinet there were general discussions at Cabinet meetings of this method of procedure, and it was thoroughly understood and approved by every member of the Cabinet.

WHAT ROOSEVELT CHARGED.

Declared That Taft Acquiesced in Delay of the Harvester Suit.

It was on Wednesday of last week that, at the request of the United States Senate, Attorney General Wickersham sent to that body Col. Roosevelt's letter to Mr. Bonaparte, his Attorney General, advising him to delay the suit against the Harvester Trust. With this letter was one from Herbert Knox Smith, now Commissioner of Corporations, questioning "whether it is well to throw away now the great influence of the so-called Morgan interests, which up to this time have supported the policy of the Administration, and to place them generally in opposition."

Col. Roosevelt issued a long explanation on Thursday, part of which is given herewith:

> In this case (the Harvester Trust suit) the Attorney General brought the papers out for discussion and final settlement at a Cabinet meeting. Mr. Taft was one of the members of the Cabinet present on the occasion. The letter of Mr. Smith, and a letter or letters indicating the approval of Mr. Smith's position by Secretary Straus and by Lawrence Murray were put before the Cabinet, and Mr. Bonaparte stated what had been done in the Attorney General's office. There was a full discussion of the matter, in which every member of the Cabinet who was a lawyer took part, and one or two members who were not lawyers. It was unanimously agreed that as the investigation was being conducted by the Commissioner of Corporations, under a resolution of the Senate, the question of bringing a suit should not be decided until the investigation was finished. I assume full responsibility for this decision, but the entire Cabinet, including Mr. Taft, heartily concurred in it.
>
> Over three years have elapsed since Mr. Taft became President. During this entire time the letter of Mr. Smith has been in the office of the Attorney General, and Mr. Taft cannot have forgotten the debate about it in the Cabinet meeting when he was a member of the Cabinet, and in which he took part. During these three years Mr. Taft could at any time have ordered the Attorney General to proceed against the Harvester Trust without regard to the report, or have requested the Commissioner of Corporations either to hurry up the report or to give him the reasons why it was impossible to hurry it up.
>
> Mr. Taft has had ample time either to publish the facts or to take action against the Harvester Trust. He has taken no action, except that now taken, five days before the Massachusetts primary.

It was in Col. Roosevelt's speech at Worcester, Mass., on Friday night, that he said that Mr. Taft was the one to suggest at a Cabinet meeting that the Harvester suit be delayed.

ROOSEVELT ASSAILED BY ROBERT LINCOLN

Protests at the Perversion of His Father's Words to Support the Colonel's Doctrines.

TAFT GIVES OUT THE LETTER

Which Says Lincoln, If Alive, Would Abhor the Recall and Roosevelt's "Unchecked Democracy."

On his way north to carry the fight into Massachusetts President Taft made public at Newark, N. J., last night a letter from Robert T. Lincoln, son of President Lincoln, in which Col. Theodore Roosevelt is criticised and condemned for what Mr. Lincoln declares is perversion of the truth.

"My personal feelings," the letter read, "are unimportant, but I am not only impatient but indignant that President Lincoln's words and plain views should be perverted and misapplied before trusting people into support of doctrines which I believe he would abhor if living."

Mr. Lincoln's letter was written, he says, in answer to a request for an opinion of "repeated assertions by Mr. Roosevelt that his attitude on certain radical doctrines is supported by the recorded views" of the martyred President.

The letter in part follows:

"The government under which my father lived was, as it is now, a republic or representative democracy, checked by the constitution which can be changed by the people, but only when acting by methods which compel deliberation and exclude so far as is possible the effect of passionate and short-sighted impulse. A government in which the checks of an established constitution are actually, or practically omitted—one in which the people act in a mass directly on all questions and not through their chosen representatives—is an unchecked democracy, a form of government so full of danger, as shown by history, that it has ceased to exist except in communities small and concentrated as to space. A New England town meeting may be good, but such a government in a large city or State would be chaos.

"As I understand it, the essence of Mr. Roosevelt's proposals is that we shall adopt the latter form of government in place of the existing form. This, in simple words, is a proposed revolution, peaceful, perhaps, but a revolution. In support of these revolutionary doctrines, which, if successful, would abolish the form and the spirit of our existing Government, and surely, I think, lead to attempted dictatorships, resort is had to what is claimed to be the words and teachings of President Lincoln.

"President Lincoln wrote many letters, made many public addresses, and was the author of many documents. I do not know of the existence in any of them of a word of censure, or of complaint of our Government, or of the methods by which it was carried on. He was sincerely and faithfully obedient to our Constitution. In the single act for which he is most remembered—the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation—he expressly supported it as an act warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity.

"On one public occasion he described the effect of the counting of slaves in Congressional and Electoral representation. In comment he said:

> Now all this is manifestly unfair, yet I do not mention it to complain of it in so far as it is already settled. It is in the Constitution and I do not for that cause or any other cause propose to destroy or alter, or disregard the Constitution. I stand to it fairly, fully, and firmly.

"He hated slavery, but his reverence for the Constitution and law was such that he said publicly again and again that if a member of Congress he would faithfully support a fugitive slave law.

"His attitude toward the Dred Scott decision is urged as in support of the pernicious project for the recall by popular vote of Judges and judicial decisions. He thought it an erroneous decision, but his chief point in reference to it was not its error, but that it indicated a scheme and was a part of it for the nationalization of human slavery. He never suggested a change in our Government under which the Judges who made it should be recalled, but said that he would resist it politically by voting, if in his power, for an act prohibiting slavery in United States territory, and then endeavor to have the act sustained in a new proceeding by the same court reversing itself.

"Is there to be found here, or anywhere else, support for a project to abolish the essential elements or any elements of our Constitution? And yet he is cited in support of such action.

"He loved the Government under which he lived, and when at Gettysburg he prayed (if I may use the word) that 'government of the people, by the people and for the people may not perish from the earth,' he meant and could only mean that Government under which he lived, a representative Government of balanced executive, legislative and judicial parts, and not something entirely different—an unchecked democracy.

"These often quoted words of President Lincoln are now deliberately altered and argument founded on their altered form.

"I may be permitted to say that I do not think the public wishes the Gettysburg Speech to be rewritten and its words changed by any one, however distinguished, for any purpose, least of all in order to support a proposition that President Lincoln could not possibly have had in mind."

PERKINS BITTERLY ASSAILS PRESIDENT

Continued from Page 1.

associates, past and present, are against me in this fight, and you know it.

"Never, in advance of, at the time of, or subsequent to my action in any of these matters did I consult Mr. Morgan or any other business associate as to what I proposed doing. I would just as soon have thought of going to them about some question in my home or religious life. I consider that all three of these questions are part of a man's inalienable right to decide as his conscience and intelligence dictate.

"Mr. Taft, Mr. Stimson, Mr. Bannard—all on your side of the cause—know perfectly well that I never have asked any one of them, directly or indirectly, for a single favor of any kind. I have consistently followed this course in all cases where I have been an active supporter of a cause, and for the reason that it has been the cause and the principles that I have worked for and not the rewards of office or the favors that might be secured. I realize that it will be difficult for a man like you, who believes implicitly in the power of patronage, to believe at all in the power of principles.

"The recent publication of the Harvester correspondence was clearly done, first, to make a scurrilous attack upon Mr. Roosevelt; second, to connect me, through the Harvester company, with the Roosevelt campaign; third, to effect the Massachusetts primaries.

"As a director of the Harvester Company I clearly owe a duty to its thousands of employes, its thousands of consumers, as well as its stockholders. In calling on Mr. Roosevelt, as described in that correspondence, I was clearly well within my moral and legal rights and was simply doing what it was my duty to do. I went in an open, straightforward manner to our Government, as any business man has the right to do. The action of the Government, through Mr. Roosevelt, was intelligent and perfectly proper. The correspondence shows this, and every thoughtful citizen will approve of the action taken."

Demands All Harvester Letters.

"In spite of the fact that the Senate several days before had called for the correspondence from 1904 down to date, your candidate deliberately caused to be given out only one year's correspondence. This was clearly done because it was the only year in which Mr. Roosevelt took any action in the Harvester case. As your campaign is making a specialty just now of publishing correspondence, personal and otherwise, on various subjects, why don't you publish all that has occurred between the present Administration and the Harvester Company during the past twelve months? Such information, if made public, would give the people an excellent opportunity to form a fair judgment as between the Roosevelt way of doing things and the Taft way of doing things. The audacity, the recklessness of the Taft Administration in publishing the 1907 correspondence by itself is amazing, in view of its knowledge of all that has occurred in Washington in connection with the Harvester case during the last twelve months, all of which your associates are persistently refusing to make public. You owe it not only to the public but to Mr. Roosevelt, to the Harvester Company, and to yourselves, to make a clean breast of all that has occurred; for your present position is indefensible and untenable and places you in the attitude of being afraid to do it; and from what I know of the actions of the present Administration, in contrast with Mr. Roosevelt's action, you well may be afraid; and I would not be at all surprised to see the Administration continue its attempt to evade doing this by filing a dissolution suit.

"The only effect that your attacks have had upon me has been to more firmly convince me that I am on the right side and you on the wrong side of the great questions before this country to-day, and to quadruple my determination to continue the struggle until success is achieved. I am in this fight on principle, just as I have been in every other public movement in which I have taken part. I do not know of a more legitimate or worth-while cause in this country to-day into which a man can put money and energy than furthering decent political principles and methods. There are thousands and thousands of men in this country keenly alive to existing conditions and thoroughly in earnest in their desire to bring about changes that will represent sane, progressive principles, and the least that a man who has means can do is to lend a hand in so worthy a cause. Yours truly, GEORGE W. PERKINS."

SAYS HE COULDN'T USE TAFT.

That Is One Reason Given for Perkins's Attack on the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—In the absence of Congressman McKinley from the city, the Taft Bureau had no official statement to give out in reply to Mr. Perkins. One of its members said to THE TIMES correspondent:

"Do you recall that in the campaign of 1904, George W. Perkins not only contributed himself to Mr. Roosevelt's campaign expenses, but also got contributions from the insurance companies? Do you remember that Mr. Roosevelt professed to be very much shocked and promised to make restitution, which was never done?

"Do you recall that in 1908, when Mr. Roosevelt was managing Mr. Taft's campaign, chiefly for the purpose of defeating his own enemies, Perkins again came to the front?

"Do you recall that throughout the Roosevelt Administration the Steel Trust got everything it wanted, and that under the Taft Administration it has got nothing it wanted? In 1908 Mr. Perkins imagined that as he had used Mr. Roosevelt, so Mr. Roosevelt would use Mr. Taft for him. It is just possible that Mr. Perkins discovered that Mr. Taft was a man, and that this causes his fury.

"Last Winter, a friend of mine, on whose word I place reliance, told me that Mr. Perkins had learned that Mr. Roose- demand for his nomination from Mr. Per- velt was going to be a candidate and wanted my friend to begin work for him in a Western State. If this is true, it is evident that Mr. Roosevelt got the popular kins before he got it from the Seven Little Governors."

TAFT BACK TO BAY STATE.

Will Spend All of To-day Making Speeches in Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—After nine hours' rest at the White House, President Taft started back at 5:35 o'clock this evening for Massachusetts to continue his campaign for that State's delegates to the Republican National Convention.

The President will make his first speech early in the morning at Taunton and finish in Boston in time to catch a train that will bring him back to the capital on Wednesday morning.

According to the present plan, Mr. Taft's car will be detached from the Boston train at Providence, R. I., and after short stops there and at Taunton he will be hurried on to Fall River, New Bedford, Middleborough, and Brockton. He will touch Boston about 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, but is not expected to speak there at that time.

Leaving Boston at 3 he will journey to Lawrence, Haverhill, and Lowell, and then back to Boston. His advisers count on eight speeches, and it was said a few more may be worked in. None of the speeches was prepared when Mr. Taft left Washington. The President's cold, which interfered noticeably with his speech at Philadelphia last night, was better to-day.

This is the third trip Mr. Taft has made to Massachusetts in a little more than a month.

PUZZLE FOR VOTERS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Complicated Ballot to be Used at the State's First Presidential Primary To-morrow.

RESULT MAY BE DELAYED

But None the Less Decisive as to the Political Future of Taft or Roosevelt.

BOSTON, April 28.—The answer of Massachusetts to the campaign pleading, either personally or by representatives of the five candidates for the Presidential nomination—Taft, Roosevelt, La Follette, Clark, and Wilson—will be made at the primaries on Tuesday. Owing to the complicated ballot and the absence of group voting, it is expected that no definite result will be known until the next day, and that it will be a day or two later before the actual identity of the thirty-six delegates to the Chicago and Baltimore Conventions is known.

This will be the first Presidential preference primary ever held in the Bay State, although the primary system for the selection of candidates for State offices was tried last Fall. All who voted at that election, about 100,000, are enrolled as either Republicans or Democrats in the 353 cities and towns, and unless they formally changed their party allegiance ninety days ago, they will be compelled to vote a similar ticket.

As the campaign has been one of the most strenuous that has rocked the State for many years, it is expected that 450,000 voters will go to the polls on Tuesday.

The presence of both President Taft and Col. Roosevelt in the State during the closing hours of the campaign, the fact that they selected Massachusetts for their first personal political encounter, and comments from political writers outside the State, have been taken as indicating a possibility that Massachusetts may make or mar the political fortunes of the President or the Colonel.

Whether Senator Robert M. La Follette will be a factor in determining the result on the Republican side, and whether the forces of Gov. Wilson and Speaker Clark will receive additional strength by reason of the Massachusetts primaries, is a matter of much debate.

Voters may have some difficulty in expressing their choice, owing to the complicated ballot. In giving Massachusetts a Presidential preference primary, the Legislature failed to make any provision for circle voting by groups. On the Republican ballot there are three sets of delegates, eight for Roosevelt, eight for Taft, and one candidate also pledged to Taft. La Follette, Roosevelt, and Taft appear in the Presidential preference column.

There are sets of Roosevelt and Taft delegates in each of the fourteen Congressional districts, except the first, where the Roosevelt district delegate ticket failed to qualify, and where Roosevelt candidates will run on stickers. Alternates, both State and district, have also been named. Every Republican voter, in order to give full expression to his political inclination, must mark eight delegates at large, eight alternates at large, two district delegates, and two alternates, and one of the Presidential candidates.

There is a possibility, which is not regarded as probable, of a pledged Taft delegation of eight delegates at large with a State preference for Roosevelt. It would also be possible to choose a majority of district delegates for Roosevelt throughout the State with a total preference vote in the State for Taft. It is generally expected, however, that the voters will follow the marking of the eight names in one group with similar preferences on the balance of the ticket.

The Democratic ticket is even more unusual. Three are fifteen candidates for delegates at large, ten of whom are pledged to Gov. Eugene N. Foss, and one to Gov. Woodrow Wilson, while four are without pledges. At least three of the Democratic candidates for delegates at large pledged to Foss will be elected, and it is notable that although Gov. Wilson might obtain the Presidential preferences of the Democratic voters he could obtain but one delegate at large.

Of the eleven alternates, eight are pledged to Foss, but in four of the fourteen Congress districts only two delegates are named, and these are therefore sure of election. Of these, three are pledged to Foss, and it is generally expected that a majority of the Massachusetts delegation to the Baltimore Convention will favor him for President, although he declares that he is not a candidate.

Claims of the political managers, as usual, vary greatly. Gen. Edgar R. Champlin of the Taft forces predicted to-day that the President would sweep the State and get at least 34 out of the 36 delegates. City Councillor Matthew Hale, the Roosevelt manager, claims a victory in the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Fourteenth Congress Districts—and a fighting chance for the eight delegates at large.

The activities of the backers of Senator La Follete have been confined to a few speeches, the dissemination of some literature, and to obtaining from the delegates pledged to Taft or Roosevelt, an expression as to second choice. Obert Sletten, Secretary of the La Follete movement, states that fifteen of the replies so far received indicate that many of the candidates pledged to Roosevelt would be willing to vote for La Follette if Roosevelt's name were withdrawn.

Gov. Wilson has been the only Democratic candidate to speak in Massachusetts, and he has shared with Taft and Roosevelt newspaper space in the last few days. Ex-Congressman William S. McNary, in charge of the campaign, said to-day that the movement had gathered great headway within the last few days and that the outlook was encouraging. The fact that many of the Massachusetts candidates for delegates are pledged for Foss did not seem to cause Mr. McNary any uneasiness.

The Champ Clark campaign has been almost as quiet as that of Senator La Follette. Only a few rallies have been held in this city and Brockton and Chelsea, though the "Houn' Dog" song has not been forgotten. The Clark managers are also ignoring the "pledged Foss" candidates on the ticket. Congressman James N. Curley said to-day that, in his opinion, drawn from reports from the different parts of the State, a great majority of the Democrats would express their choice of Clark for President.

Voting on Tuesday will begin in Boston at 6 A. M., and in the cities and towns the balloting will be held all day, and the polls will not close until 9 P. M.

Every voter will receive a ballot twenty-two inches long. As an average of 400 votes were cast in the last State election in the 1,080 precincts in the State, the task of the precinct officers next Tuesday night will be long and difficult.

ROOSEVELT RESTS FOR FRAY.

BOSTON, April 28.—Col. Roosevelt could not be reached to-night to comment upon President Taft's statement regarding the Harvester Trust case. The Colonel retired early in anticipation of a strenuous campaigning day to-morrow.

Except for meeting the leaders of his campaign in this State, Col. Roosevelt put aside politics to-day and spent the time in rest. He was the guest of Dr. W. Sturgis Bigelow. In the morning he went for a walk and in the afternoon took an automobile ride.

Col. Roosevelt will leave Boston for the last day of his campaign at 8 o'clock, and will make a number of North Shore towns. Most of his speeches will be delivered from the train. At Lawrence he will go into the city for a longer address. Then he goes to the western end of the State. He will be in North Adams at 6 o'clock and in Pittsfield at 8. From Pittsfield he will return to New York.

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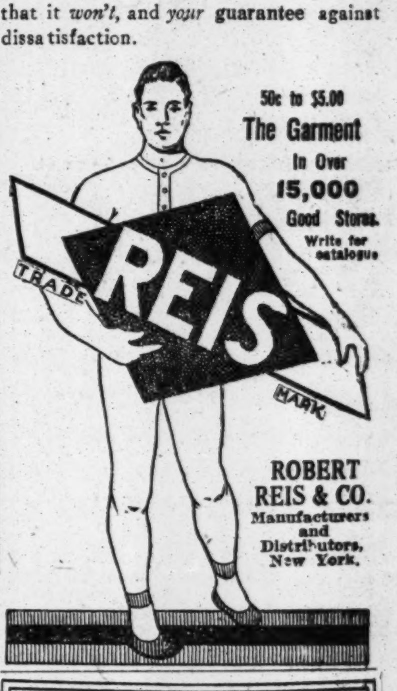

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STEAD SENDS SPIRIT NEWS, SAYS MEDIUM

Mrs. Cora Richmond of Chicago Announces Message from Journalist Drowned on Titanic.

GIVES ACCOUNT OF WRECK

Warned by Dead Son That Ship was Doomed—Has Praise for Officers and Crew.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 28.—According to an announcement made to her congregation to-day, Mrs. Cora L. V. Richmond, pastor of the Church of the Soul, well known among students of psychic research in Chicago, and an intimate friend of the late William T. Stead, the English author, who was drowned when the Titanic foundered, has received from the spirit world a message direct from Mr. Stead.

Included in the message is a dramatic account of the happenings on the night the great liner went down, the meeting between Mr. Stead and his dead son—the son for whom he embraced spiritualism—and an argument in favor of faith in the supernatural. The message, as read by Mrs. Richmond, is as follows:

"There is no death. One can only know it by experience. Most people hesitate and dread the change. To me life was one—our earth and beyond. A premonition, a warning word written by my son through my own hand, made it known to me that the ship would go down as soon as it struck the berg.

"I was ready. Many were 'over there,' first at hand to receive me. But what of them who were afraid of death, who knew not of the life beyond and whose faith might forsake them in the time of peril?

"They must be comforted, soothed and aided, if possible to stay yet awhile in their bodies. And one forgets one's self when ministering to the wants of others. Still, there was such a brief time to prepare—so little real preparation on that gigantic ship for such an emergency! Commander, officers, and crew did their best, but they could not create lifeboats.

"When all had been done that could be done, we had to go. The cries of agony were terrible. Death, and after the first roaring rush of waters, a great surging, suffocating sense. I awoke as one awakening from a horrible dream. My son, my son, yes, the first to meet me. He was one of the rescuers from that realm where lifeboats are never lacking. I was alive. Awake! Awake! They had found me!

"But those who had not known? Those who clung to their bodies; who still in spirit followed the frail boats on the ocean that held their loved ones? Oh, the wrench of having to be severed from them! These had to be comforted, these who had been thrust out in the unpreparedness, unwilling, in the realm of the spirits.

"Many die unattended and forsaken on earth, but none enters the realm beyond unwelcomed.

"And I was welcomed. It seemed as a morning of splendor after the night of earth—as wings compared to groping—as bloom and fruition after the bud of silence and darkness.

"Not yet, not yet. If a hand or brain can be found to convey the meaning and scope of this new life I may use it after awhile. I am grateful for this opportunity to pay my tribute to my fellow-voyagers and to the officers of the ship that went down, and to say that there can be only two causes for the sinking of the ship and the passing out of so many valiant lives. Overconfidence in the ship's strength and an insufficient number of lifeboats—these are the causes.

"It is fear of death that is the terror, of which I cannot speak now. I am no orator. A pen was my best method of expression, but my word to all those who expect to hear from me and to all others is:

"I am not dead, and my interest and work will still be the welfare of humanity."

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TITANIC MEN FREED, UNION BLOCKS BOARD

British Officials' Plan to Confine Survivors Landing at Plymouth Is Quickly Foiled.

THEIR EVIDENCE TAKEN

Pathetic Scenes at Southampton When a Trainload Arrives—Seaman Praises Ismay's Conduct.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 28.—The survivors of the Titanic's crew reached Plymouth earl ythis morning. An effort was made to prevent any communication between them and the public until the officials had received their statements for the coming British inquiry. This was found impracticable, and the most of the men were allowed to continue their journey to their homes at Southampton by train.

Preparations had been made by the White Sart Company to provide sleeping accommodation for the men at Plymouth, but when the Lapland arrived M. T. Lewis and M. G. Cannon, President and Secretary respectively of the British Seafarers' Union, to which about seventy of the survivors belong, went out in a little sailing craft and met the survivors as they were being brought ashore in a tender.

The union officials shouted to the men not to say anything until they had communication with their union advisers. The two vessels drifted apart then, but they came together again, and the union leaders were invited into the tender.

In the afternoon the original idea of retaining the men at Plymouth and taking a desposition from each was abandoned. Whether this decision was due to the unwillingness of the men to remain at Plymouth or to the action of the union leaders is not certain.

The Secretary of the union had early in the morning telegraphed to the Board of Trade, protesting against the detention of the men. To this a reply was received that the men were only invited to remain on the premises provided for them, so that delay might be avoided in taking their depositions. The men, the message added, were "free to leave when they liked."

Authorities, up to this time, had seemed to be so obsessed with the idea that they must prevent any information reaching the press that they denied some relatives the privilege of seeing their frineds lest by any chance they should be press representatives in disguise.

The complaints were very bitter, and two cases of particular hardship came under observation.

A sailor, named Jewell, employed on a schooner in the harbor, wanted to see his brother, a lookout man on the Titanic. He came ashore, left the dock at one gate, and walked to the entrance near the quay at which the tender was to discharge her passengers.

The policeman was adamant. He would not admit the sailor either to see his brother or to go back to his ship. The man waited for hours at the gates.

The other case was that of a retired sea Captain, a brother of three commanders of sailing ships and of an important officer in the Titanic's steward's department. The old Captain saw his brother come ashore and waved to him. Some time afterward the brothers were allowed to meet, but had to thrust their arms between iron bars to clasp hands in congratulation.

No doubt there were many other instances of like character.

After the men had had dinner, the taking of their statements proceeded rapidly, and it was soon announced that a number of them were at liberty to leave the dock premises if they wished to do so.

Most of them availed themselves of this permission, and from a number of them stories of their individual experiences in the trying hours, following the Titanic's collision were gathered.

In the main these went over familiar ground, but one or two points of interest may be mentioned.

A man who stated that he was near Ismay declared that Ismay worked hard and assiduously putting women into the boats, and that it was only at the last moment that he yielded to the importunities of a boat, practically full of women, to enter it and help navigate it.

Two or three of the men spoke of the shootings or threats to shoot on the part of officers. According to one statement, shots were fired in the steerage to deter some Italians who were getting out of hand.

Another man said that as he was going to his boat station he was threatened with a revolver by an officer, who was evidently under misapprehension as to his position and duties.

SOUTHAMPTON MUCH AFFECTED

Relatives of Survivors and Lost Greet Returning Seamen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 28.—Many affecting scenes were witnessed at Southampton when the British survivors of the Titanic disaster reached there late tonight after their homeward voyage on the Lapland. Girl-wives, dressed in black, with babies in their arms, waiting patiently on the platform and refusing to be comforted by friends, were pathetic figures in the sorrowful throng.

When the train from Plymouth turned around the bend into the station many survivors could be seen leaning far out of the windows. As the crowd caught sight of husbands, brothers, and sweethearts, there followed a frantic rush for the doos of the cars.

Members of the returning crew were themselves peculiarly subdued. Strong, broad-shouldered men wept like little childre nas they embraced their womenfolk, clasping hands tightly and leaning upon each other's shoulders.

One tear-stained young woman in mourning clung despairingly to one of the Titanic's firemen.

"Tell me where Jim is," she pleaded. "Where is he?"

The big fellow tried to comfort her as he told her gently the story of her hsuband's fate.

Confirmation of the report that survivors in the lifeboats saw the lights of a vessel near the Titanic was given by Seaman McGough, who said:

"After the Titanic sank, and while we were rowing about, I distinctly saw the lights of a vessel, not five miles away. The stars were low on the horizon, but I don't think I could have mistaken them for the lights of a ship."

McGough describes the tragic end of Capt. Smith thus:

"I saw Capt. Smith at some distance swimming toward another boat. When they reached out to help him he shouted to them, 'Look after yourselves, men. Don't mind me. God bless you.' Then he threw up his hands and disappeared."

The latest development in the threatened strike of sailors and firemen at Liverpool is that the Transport Workers' Federation has been able to bring enough pressure to bear on all branches of the Sailors and Firemen's Union to induce them to delay calling a strike until the meeting of the shipowners and representatives of the union has been held.

Wife object to pipe-smoking at home? —Tuxedo Tobacco solves the problem.

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TO MEN WHO DIED FOR WOMEN.

Women Plan National Memorial—Mrs. Taft Gives First Dollar.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The movement for a woman's memorial to the men who died for women on the Titanic is well on its way. The plan is to raise the fund by dollar subscriptions, and men will not be permitted to subscribe. Mrs. Taft gave the first dollar.

At the meeting launching the woman's Titanic memorial movement Mrs. John Hay, widow of the former Secretary of State, accepted the Chairmanship, and Mrs. John Hays Hammond was elected Secretary. Acceptances for service are being received daily from women in all walks of life on the Committee of One Hundred to carry through the project.

So much did the plan appeal to Mrs. Taft that she consented to comment, contrary to custom, upon the subject in a signed statement. She said:

> It gives me pleasure to start the Woman's Titanic Memorial Fund by giving the first dollar. I am glad to do this in gratitude to the chivalry of American manhood, and I am sure that every woman will feel that the smallness of the contribution solicited will enable her to do the same.
>
> HELEN H. TAFT.

The tribute will probably be in the form of a memorial arch, giving to the National capital the one thing of beauty it now lacks.

Edward J. Stellwagen, President of the Union Trust Company of the District of Columbia, who was elected Treasurer, is known nationally as the Chairman of the last Inaugural Committee, and has given office quarters to the committee. The subscriptions already received have been deposited and are drawing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. Mrs. G. X. McLanahan, a well-known lawyer, has accepted the position of honorary counsel. Many prominent women are behind the movement.

Thousands of letters will be sent to women's clubs, fraternal orders, labor unions, and literary and social organizations. There are approximately 28,000 women's clubs in the United States.

The members of the Committee of One Hundred have been selected from every State in the Union, irrespective of race, religion, or social standing.

IN MEMORY OF HENRY B. HARRIS

Masonic Services for the Dead Held in the Hudson Theatre.

Memorial services for Henry B. Harris, who went down in the wreck of the Titanic, were held at the Hudson Theatre last night. The audience—theatrical folk, members of fraternal orders, business men, and clergymen—filled the auditorium of the theatre to its capacity, and many who came late were unable to find room inside. The foyer of the house was lined with memorial wreaths from clubs and theatrical associations, from theatrical companies under the Harris management, from the theatre employes, and from individuals.

The services were impressive and affecting. The stage was filled with members of Munn Lodge, No. 190, F. and A. M., who performed the rites of their order, led by the Right Worshipful Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman. The opening prayer was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman, and those of the Masonic orders who spoke in eulogy of their brother Mason were Charles G. F. Wahle, George J. Kraus, John Lloyd Thomas, and William Grossman, representing Illustrious Potentate Thomas A. Lewis, of Mecca Temple. Not the least impressive part of the lodge ceremonies was the presentation of Mr. Harris's Masonic apron, which should have been laid on his coffin, to Munn Lodge by Mr. Wahle, representing Mrs. Harris.

After the Masonic speakers had finished there were short eulogistic addresses by Charles Burnham of the Managers' Association; John W. Rumsey of the Friars, Richard A. Purdy of the Green Room Club, Daniel Frohman of the Actors' Fund, the Hon. N. Taylor Philips of the Hebrew Infant Asylum, and Augustus Thomas of the Lambs Club. The services closed with the assemblage singing, "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

PLANS FOR ASTOR FUNERAL.

Services to be Held in Rhinebeck Church Will Be Private.

Vincent Astor and Nicholas Biddle, one of the trustees of the Astor estate, arrived in Halifax yesterday morning to await the arrival of the cable ship Mackay-Bennett.

It is believed by representatives of the Astor estate that the name of A. Robbins on the list of identified bodies which have been recovered may be that of Victor Rollins, Col. Astor's valet. If this proves to be correct Vincent Astor will bring the body back to Rollins's widow.

The members of Col. Astor's family had planned to hold a memorial service for him at Rhinebeck to-day, but this plan was abandoned when word was received that his body had been recovered and identified. Col. Astor's funeral, it is now announced, will probably be held at Rhinebeck in the church he built there. A representative of the family said yesterday that until the arrival of the Mackay-Bennett a date would not be set for the funeral, which is to be private.

Mrs. Astor is improving in health, and went out of doors for the first time yesterday, when, accompanied by members of her family, she took an automobile ride.

Hippodrome Benefit Adds $6,000.

The performance given at the Hippodrome last night for the benefit of the sufferers of the Titanic disaster, netted about $6,000 from the sale of tickets, flowers, and programmes. The bill contained about fifty numbers and the performance lasted well on to midnight. The use of the theatre was donated by the Shuberts, and the money will be added to the fund raised by The New York American.

FUNERAL SHIP DUE WITH 189 BODIES

Continued from Page 1.

in from the sea begged that this operation of the law be waived.

Albert Rosenschine said that he demanded as his right the privilege of taking to his sister enough of the effects to assure her that it was really their brother he had brought home to be committed to the earth. No one at the meeting could give them any assurance that the law could be waived.

United States Consul General Ragsdale so understood the law, but he offered to be the trustee of all the effects, and the White Star people said that they would be perfectly satisfied with such an arrangement. Mayor Chisholm, too, so construed the law, but when the meeting came to an end there was alk on all sides of an immediate appeal to Washington.

Though the machinery of rule and regulation is to be waived in every possible way, the touch of trade is not entirely effaced from this enacting of one of the closing chapters of the Titanic tragedy. Some of those who filled in the tedious hours of waiting by pacing the streets this evening, found themselves importuned by men who said that they wished to be of service to the bereaved wherever possible, and then, unabashed, explained that they were undertakers "outside the ring" and were looking for all the business they could get.

Among the numerous additions to the waiting colony to-day were the two who arrived in the private car Oceanic, which is to take back to the United States the body of John Jacob Astor. They were Nicholas Biddle and young Vincent Astor.

Major Blanton Winship, U. S. A., designated by President Taft to come to Halifax in the hope of finding the body of Major Butt, took up his vigil to-day. He spent some time in company with Laurence Millett, the son of his friend, Frank D. Millet. He met the son for the first time here to-day. Isidoro Urrizola came to search for Victor Penasco, a Spaniard, who, with his wife, started on a tour of the world when the Titanic sailed from Southampton. Mme. Penasco, who is a sister-in-law of Premier Canalojas of Spain, is at the Plaza in New York.

J. D. Finn of Boston is on his way here to claim the bodies of Timothy McCarthy and H. H. Hilliard, two buyers for the Jordan-Marsh Company of Boston, whose bodies are reported as recovered. The body of Charles C. Jones of Bennington, Vt., will be taken care of by Dr. Donnelly of that place.

The North German Lloyd liner Graf Waldersee, which put into Halifax to-day, reported having seen much wreckage and a few floating bodies near where the Titanic went down.

The suggestion so earnestly urged last night by the friends and relatives here, that fifteen or more of the waiting embalmers be carried out in a swift ship to the incoming Mackay-Bennett, was not followed. The Seal, with Capt. Farquhar in charge, was in readiness, but she received no order to start, to the great disappointment of manay of the visitors in Halifax.

It was explained by the White Star people that there had been no response from Capt. Lardner of the Mackay-Bennett to the qestion as to whether he could make use in the last hours of his trip of the service of any embalmers. She has only one on board.

22 MORE BODIES IDENTIFIED.

Only One in Doubt Now on Funeral Ship Mackay-Bennett.

A wireless message from the cable ship Mackay-Bennett, received by the White Star Line yesterday, included a list of seventeen additional identified bodies now on board that vessel. This brings the total of identified bodies up to 188, leaving only one body on board the identity of which has not been reported from the funeral ship.

In addition to the list received from the Mackay-Bennett, a list of seven bodies recovered by the Western Union cable ship Minia, which is now searching the waters in the vicinity of the disaster, was received.

The list received from the Mackay-Bennett removed the last hope that among the bodies on board were those of Mrs. Isidor Straus, Benjamin Guggenheim, Washington A. Roebling, Mrs. H. J. Allison, or Henry B. Harris. There is also little reason to hope that among the bodies is that of Major Archibald Butt, U. S. A. Friends of the President's late aid still hope that one of the two bodies reported as being those of persons named Butt may prove to be that of the army officer. It seems reasonably certain that the bodies are those of two members of the Titanic crew, W. and L. Butt of Hornell, N. Y.

The list of additional identified bodies sent yesterday from the Mackay-Bennett follows:

B.

BRISTOW, R. C. (Name not on passenger list.)

BUCKLEY, Miss CATHERINE.

C.

COX, DENTON. (May refer to body of Daniel Coxon, as there was no person named Cox on the Titanic passenger list.)

F.

FAUNTHORPE, HENRY.

G.

GILES, RALPH.

GIVARD, HANS C. (Name not on passenger list.)

H.

HENDEKARIO, TOZNAI. (Name not on passenger list.)

J.

JOHANSSON, GUSTAFSON.

L.

LINHART, WINTZELL. (Name not on passenger list.)

M.

McCAFFRY, THOMAS.

MORGAN, THOMAS. (Name not on passenger list.)

N.

NORMAN, ROBERT D.

P.

POGGI, ——. (Name not on passenger list.)

S.

SWANE, GEORGE. (Name not on passenger list.)

SEBASTIANO, DEL CARLO. (Name not on passenger list.)

W.

WEISS, LEOPOLD. (Leopold Welz, a second-cabin passenger.)

Z.

ZACARIAN, MAURI DEL. (Mapri Zakarian, a steerage passenger.)

The following list wirelessed from the Minia was given out at the White Star Line office:

D.

DONATI, ITALO (a waiter).

E.

ELLIOTT, EDWARD (a fireman).

M.

MOEN, SIGURD.

S.

STANBROOKE, A. (a steward).

W.

WIKLUND, JACOB ALFRED.

Of the other two bodies reported recovered by the Minia and not identified, one is said to be that of an assistant engineer, with the initials on the clothes "A. H. F.," while the other is that of a man who apparently was a first cabin passenger. This body was clothed in evening dress, and in the cuffs were gold links, with the initials "S. G." On the clothing were the initials "H. R."

The initials "H. R." might refer to either Hugh R. Rood or J. Hugo Roes, both of whom were among the saloon passengers who were lost and neither of whose bodies is among those reported recovered. There was also a second cabin passenger named Harry Rogers, whose body is not recovered, so far as advices from the Mackay-Bennett show. In the steerage was Harold Reynolds, whose body is yet to be recovered.

The initials "S. G." might indicate the bodies of either S. Greenberg or S. Gall, while in the steerage were Stano Gheorgeff and Saal Ghalil, and of these only the body of Mr. Greenberg has been reported recovered. There was no saloon passenger whose initials were "S. G."

A second message received from the Minia yesterday said that a northerly gale prevailed, and that a rough sea and much fog was interfering with the work of recovering bodies. The message read:

> Ismay, New York: Northerly gale, rough sea, fog to-day; nothing done; bodies much scattered; no groups; necessary to steam over wide area. All vessels report no knowledge of bodies seen. Believe Mackay-Bennett collected nearly all obtainable. Continuing search when weather moderates. MINIA.

It was noted yesterday that among the bodies reported recovered, none is that of an officer of the Titanic. This advanced the theory that when the last moment came Capt. Smith, Chief Officer Wilde, Purser McElroy, Chief Engineer Fleming, and the other higher ranking officers probably locked themselves in their quarters and went to the bottom with the ship. It was also noted that among the bodies recovered only a small percentage are those of saloon passengers.

Odd Lots of Stock

We will buy for you one share or more of stock, and one bond or more, for an initial deposit, and monthly deposits thereafter until the securities are paid for or sold.

Send for Circular 40—"Odd Lot Investment"

John Muir & Co
Specialists in Odd Lots
Members New York Stock Exchange
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

WATCH THE
Woolworth Building Grow
with the speed and economy of Atlantic Terra Cotta Construction.
The outside, visible facade, from 3rd story to roof—52 stories—700 feet in height, is of light cream Atlantic Architectural Terra Cotta.
Atlantic Terra Cotta Co., 1170 B'way
BOOKLET ON REQUEST

We will place on sale today at sharp reductions our entire Spring stock of soft hats and derbies, representing the accepted blocks of this country and England. This includes $3 hats at $1.95; $4 hats at $2.65; $5 hats at $3.35 and $6 hats at $3.95.

There are a number of $3 outing, golf and knockabout hats in the assortment now marked $1.95.

369 Broadway, 341 Broadway, 737 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 27 New, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 42d and Fifth Avenue

Weber & Heilbroner
Nine Stores

Men's Silk and Linen Pajamas
values 3.50 to 5.00
today at 2.85
a downward revision of the pajama tariff

¶ 1200 suits of pajamas that have decided to sacrifice price for a good night's sleep. Made to sell at 3.50 to 5.00, but overstayed their welcome at the factory. Offered us at a big reduction, on condition that we are not to regard it as a precedent. This proviso also applies to you, for we can seldom offer such values.

¶ Silk and linen, mull, and Russian cords, of the finest quality. In white, tan, helio and blue. Low neck models, which are preferable for Spring and Summer wear. Pearl buttons and military frogs. Beautifully made. Superlatively soft and comfortable. Will sleep till the cows come home and go out again. Corking values.

Beginning this morning, a sale of
Men's Low Shoes regularly 4.00 & 4.50 } 2.85
1500 pairs of new Spring Oxfords, embracing the latest 1912 models, in tan Russia calf, tan and black vici kid, patent leather and gun metal calf.

Men's Sweaters at 2.95
62........value $4 204........value $5
71........value $6 23........value $7
special sale beginning this morning

¶ This is a contradictory proposition in two ways. First, they are "Hy-Lo" sweaters, which means that the collar can be converted into a generous high roll when the weather is chilly, and worn turned down when it's warm. That explains the first contradiction. The second contradiction is, that they are regular $4, $5, $6, and $7 sweaters, yet priced at 2.95. And if there be any man so scrupulous that he wants us to explain that contradiction, we will oblige upon request.

¶ Meanwhile, jot this down in your memory: The maker is authority for the statement that this is the first time the "Hy-Lo" sweater has sold below regular prices, because it is self supporting and sells itself. As it is, we have only 360 of them to offer. But the man who gets one of them at 2.95 is putting it over, make no mistake about that. Why, that convertible feature is worth the price alone. So ingenious, so simple, so convenient! In Oxford gray, navy, maroon, brown, cardinal and white. Today's the day!

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

The New English Last

This new Crown last is a duplicate of a shoe made by the best custom made boot maker of the Burlington Arcade, London. It has been a great success in our Paris and London stores, and will be worn in New York by men who lead the fashion.

Hanan & Son
Six Broadway Stores
Broadway, corner 31st St. | Broadway, cor. Canal St.
Broadway, corner 38th St. | Broadway, cor. Fulton St.
1095 Broadway, near 23d St. | 297 B'way, near Duane St.
In Brooklyn at 390 Fulton Street

That Most Valuable of Valuables—
The FAMILY HEALTH.
See that it is Safe!

The most dangerous enemy to good health is disease-laden food—due to improper refrigeration. Most refrigerators are merely storage places for food—breeders of germs. There is no constant circulation of cold, dry air, to carry off germs which raw foods, including milk, contain. These germs multiply at an enormous rate in refrigerators having a temperature over 50 degrees. That you may decide for yourself whether your food is properly refrigerated, we have a booklet,

"Scientific Food Keeping"

a digest of many Government publications on food and its relation to public health, which gives astonishing details regarding the things you eat—gives specific tests which you can apply to your own methods of preserving food. Guaranteed scientifically accurate by the commissioner of one of our great boards of health. Write for "Scientific Food Keeping" to-day—or call.

WHITE ENAMEL REFRIGERATOR CO. OF N. Y.,
59 West 42nd St., N. Y.
BOHN Syphon Refrigerators

Established 1788

For More Than 123 Years The Popularizing of

Carstairs Rye

CARSTAIRS
WHISKEY
STEWART DISTILLING CO.
PHILADELPHIA

has gone hand in hand with the development of the American Nation.

South, West, North, East—men accept Carstairs Rye as an institution.

Mellow in flavor—unvarying in purity—unequaled in popularity.

At your favorite club, cafe or hostelry.

The Numbered Label Shows Our Bottling

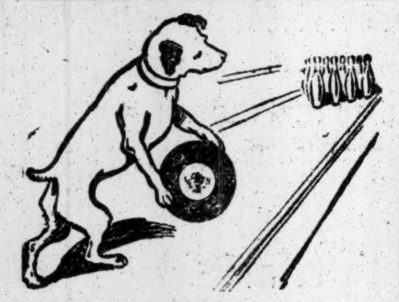
CENTEMERI GLOVES

Gun Metal "Tranchant"

Distinctly Out-of-the-Ordinary 1.65

"FLORINE QUALITY"
Gun Metal Color; White Sewing, White Embroidery and White Welts.

296 FIFTH AVE
ONE DOOR SOUTH OF
31ST STREET



You will strike it just right if you make your purchase of the **Victrola** you want to buy at

Landay
BROS

If you can *spare* just a few moments, step into any of our **three salesrooms** and let us demonstrate the pleasure-giving possibilities of this wonderful instrument.

We carry the most varied assortment of **Victor Records** to be found in this country. We can supply you *instantly* with almost any record you are apt to want.

We can show you every **Victrola** model made by the **Victor** factory.

Victrolas . . . . . $15 up
Victor Records, 60c. up

Note our addresses carefully.

Landay
BROS

Authorized Victor Factory Distributors
27 W. 34th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
400 Fifth Ave., at 37th St.
563 Fifth Ave., cor. 46th St.

Gladiolus

Our bulbs of these are all ready to bloom; they produce strong flower spikes with very little care. Grand for decorations and vase blooms and very effective in outside garden and lawn borders. Successive plantings will secure continuous flowers.

New Ruffled Gladiolus ***'Glory'*** *marks beginning of a new class of these, its distinctive feature being its finely ruffled petals. Soft cream pink, with a fine crimson stripe.*

Large bulbs, per dozen $1.50, 25 for $2.75

Vaughan's Seeds 25 Barclay Street
Catalogue Free

LEWIS & CONGER

Fireplace Furnishings

Fire Irons and Brasses
Spark Guards, Andirons
Coal and Wood Carriers
For City or Country Home
45th St. and 6th Ave.

THREATEN TO QUIT THE TITANIC INQUIRY

Senators Dissatisfied with the Way Chairman Smith Is Conducting It.

WIRELESS MEN TO TESTIFY

Bottomley and Sammis Will Be Called To-day—Search for Other Ships Which Were Nearby.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—It became known to-day that the Titanic Investigation Committee's dissatisfaction with its Chairman, Senator Smith, has risen to such a point that yesterday several members discussed offering their resignations from the committee.

This plan was broached because the discontented members feel that Senator Smith is putting them in a false and ridiculous position before the world. It was first discussed among them on Friday. They decided that they would wait until the week was out, and that to-day, if there had been no improvement in Senator Smith's methods, they would visit him in a body and resign, telling him exactly why they were doing it.

Yesterday, however, the Chairman showed some improvement. He asked fewer foolish questions, and the investigation moved along a little more rapidly. To-day the discontented committeemen met and decided to wait a couple of days and see if the improvement continued, but to carry out their original purpose in case the Chairman relapses into his old ways.

The discontented Senators who participated in this discussion are Burton of Ohio, Bourne of Oregon, and Fletcher of Florida. None of the other Senators, however, is at all pleased with the Chairman's course, and the Senators believe that their resignations would be followed by that of others.

The wish of the committeemen to dissociate themselves altogether from the conduct of the investigation has been shown in striking fashion by their ostentatious absenteeism during the last few days. Much of the time Senator Smith has been the only member of the committee present. Now and then one or another of his fellow-members would drop in, but there are seldom more than two Senators present besides Mr. Smith, and they are never the same two.

There are several counts in the indictment against Mr. Smith. One is that his questions are often foolish, and even ludicrous. Another is that he seems to have no definite plan, and lets the inquiry wander. Another is the crablike slowness with which the investigation proceeds.

Many of these Senators regret that Senator Nelson, who is Chairman of the Commerce Committee, did not take charge of the investigation. It was as a member of the Commerce Committee that Senator Smith introduced his resolution, and the investigating committee is composed of members of the Commerce Committee.

A sidelight on this feature of the matter is supplied by a meeting between Senators Nelson and Smith after the committee was appointed. Smith met Nelson in the corridor, rushed up to him, and began eagerly explaining something. Mr. Nelson looked at him in a queer sort of way and was heard to say: "That's all right; I didn't want it." Mr. Nelson is a serious man of much ability, and well versed in nautical matters.

The committee will devote itself to-morrow to aspects of the case connected with wireless. J. M. Sammis and John Bottomley, both officers of the American Marconi Company, will come from New York to take the stand, and Mr. Marconi, who has already testified, will be on hand again. The wireless operator of the Titanic, Harold Bride, will also be present. He has already testified once and until now has been left in New York on account of his injuries.

Chairman Smith has shown himself deeply interested in the story of the wreck as told in THE NEW YORK TIMES by young Bride. The Senator has expressed the opinion in the course of his interrogatories that wireless operators, even after they have discharged their duties and come ashore with other survivors after a week, should not be allowed to sell their narratives of personal experiences on the theory that the possibility of such sale might deter them from their duty in time of distress. This theory disregards the fact that what a wireless operator at sea sends about a wreck is what the Captain himself permits, no more nor less. Also it is apparent in this *case that unless THE TIMES had printed* the story its publication would not have taken place at all, or would merely have been left to some other newspaper.

Mr. Marconi and Mr. Sammis and Harold Bride arrived in Washington to-night and went to the New Willard.

Their arrival here created a good deal of interest, in view of the way in which Mr. Marconi was treated by Senator Smith when he was on the stand before. It will be remembered that although Senator Smith had before him copies of the wireless dispatches sent to Bride and Cottam, bearing clear evidence to the contrary, he tried to give the impression that they were intended to hold back the news. Although the dates of these dispatches, which Chairman Smith had in his hands, showed that they were sent to the operators just as the ship landed, he tried to give the impression that they had been sent days before. And in doing so he heckled and harried and bullied the man whose invention made possible the saving of all the lives that were saved on the Titanic.

The other members of the commitee strongly indicated their dissent from this policy, and asked questions which clearly brought out the facts—that the wireless messages were sent just as the ship landed, and that they related only to personal narratives of their own experiences as the operators might choose to supply after coming ashore. Whether this attitude of the other members of the committee had made any impression on Smith's mind, or whether he intends again to hector Mr Marconi in an effort to give the country a false impression, is the subject of much speculation to-night.

The course of the committee investigation will not be changed according to Mr. Smith this afternoon. In his opinion the questions to be sought have little to do with technical knowledge, so that it is unlikely that technical officers of the Department of Commerce and Labor or of the navy will be called to the stand.

Testimony will continue to be taken from eyewitnesses of the disaster, officers of ships near by, and wireless officials. A report will be called for from the officers of the cableship Mackay-Bennett from Halifax, but little important information is expected from them.

The Senator will not yet divulge the names of his other possible witnesses or say when J. Bruce Ismay will take the stand. Mr. Ismay announced yesterday that he would devote to-day to rest, but he refused to say where he would be.

In search of other witnesses who might know something of the Titanic's last few hours Senator Smith has given orders for a close search of ships sailing from North Atlantic ports at about the time of the accident or shortly before. If such are found the officers will be requested to show the logs of their boats, if they contain anything relating to the Titanic.

The Senator said to-day that certified copies of the proceedings of the Senate committee would be prepared and sent to England for the benefit of the special board that will investigate the disaster on the part of the British Government. The Senator is already in communication with Germany for further details from the liner Frankfurt, which is known to have exchanged wireless communications with the Titanic shortly before, if not actually after, she struck.

BENEFIT PLANS COMPLETE.

They Include the Presentation of a Golden Tablet to Marconi.

Plans were completed yesterday for the benefit performance in aid of the needy families of Titanic victims and in commemoration of the victims themselves that is to be held to-night in the Metropolitan Opera House. The performance is under the patronage of President Taft and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The programme as arranged by the committee will be elaborate in every detail.

After an orchestral number conducted by Alfred Hertz, consisting of the funeral march from the opera "Lobetanz," Dr. Frank Damrosch will conduct a capella chorus by Bach, sung by the New York Oratorio Society. Bourke Cockran will deliver the commemoration address, which will be followed by the playing of two hymns, "Autumn," and "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

Mayor Gaynor will present in the name of the Executive Committee a golden tablet to Signor Marconi, designed by Prince Paul Troubetzkoy, in commemoration of the invaluable part played by wireless telegraphy in bringing the Cunard liner Carpathia to the rescue of the survivors. On its obverse side the tablet represents the Titanic heading toward an immense iceberg on the side of which is the figure of a kneeling woman with her hands covering her face in agony. On the upper left corner is the inscription, "Commemoration of the Titanic's Victims, 29th of April, 1912." On the reverse side of the tablet appears the head of Signor Marconi, heroically designed.

The Oratorio Society will follow by rendering under the direction of Dr. Damrosch Brahms's German Requiem, bringing the first part of the programme to an end.

Alfred Hertz will open the second part of the programme with an appropriate orchestral selection. Signor Ernesto Consolo will render Bach's concerto in D minor, (first movement,) and among the other distinguished artists appearing in the later part of the programme will be Mme. Nordica, Enrico Caruso, who will sing "The Lost Chord," by Sullivan, in English; Mary Garden, Antonio Scotti, Miss Katherine Parlow, who will play the sonata, "Melancholique," by Tschaikowsky; Marie Mattfeld, Bella Alten, Mme. Pasquali, and De Segurola.

The committee having the details of the benefit in hand is composed of Mrs. Benjamin S. Guinness, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Mrs. Clews, Mrs. John Leslie, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Archer Huntington, Rawlins L. Cottenet, Miss Elsie DeWolfe, Frank Damrosch, Mr. Rinaldo Strappo-Quaglia, and Prince Pierre Troubetzkoy.

Prince Pierre Troubetzkoy has finished a painting called "The Spirit Triumphant," which is to be reproduced on post cards to be sold at the performance this evening for the Titanic survivors. The painting represents a beautiful woman with a triumphant expression rising from dark waters, while in the background towers the hazy outline of an iceberg.

MRS. ROOD ASKS NEWS.

Doesn't Know if Husband Was on Titanic, Though He Booked Passage.

Mrs. Hugh R. Rood of Seattle, Wash., arrived on Friday on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, registered at the Hotel Plaza and took a night train to Halifax to await the arrival of the Mackay-Bennett. Her husband, Hugh R. Rood, booked passage on the Titanic, Cabin 32, Deck A and she has not been able to learn whether he sailed or was among those who perished.

Mrs. Rood was in Paris and returned to this country to find some trace of him. She will be glad of any information or to learn if he was seen aboard the Titanic previous to the disaster. Communications addressed to the Hotel Plaza will reach her.

CASH FOR NEEDY SURVIVORS.

Steerage Passenger Tells of Friend Who Gave His Life for Hers.

Thirty Irish immigrants, mostly women, survivors of the Titanic, attended a meeting yesterday afternoon at the mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, 7 State Street, of which the Rev. Father Henry is the head, and received the sum of $25 each to help them on until it is settled what is to be done for them. Father Henry told them that the money came from a private fund of $1,000 which had been subscribed for the sufferers independent of the public funds that had been raised.

Among those present was Margaret Murphy, whose life was saved by her old playmate, John Kiernan, from their native town of Fostre, in the County of Longford. She wept bitterly when she related how John came to her on the boat deck with a life belt and fastened it around her, saying: "There's a chance for one of us, and you take it." He was lost with his younger brother, Philip.

DEMAND MORE LIFEBOATS.

Seafaring Men Will Refuse to Ship on Vessels Not Properly Equipped.

Henry P. Griffin, President of the Waterfront Federation, composed of the unions of coastwise seamen, sea cooks, marine firemen, longshoremen, and other waterfront workers, announced yesterday that at a meeting of delegates from the federation it was decided that its members would refuse to ship on steamers which have not the proper life saving apparatus and have not an adequate equipment of lifeboats.

"Tho strike on the Olympic for more and better lifeboats," he said, "has stirred up the people on this side of the Atlantic. They are determined to make every effort to prevent a similar loss of life to that which attended the Titnaic disaster."

Smith Gray & Co.

Foremost Clothiers Since 1845

Spring Suits & Overcoats.........25.00

This unusual showing at 25.00 should have your consideration—at this price we have concentrated every effort to give you unlimited choice and unusually good value.

Spring Suits & Overcoats
15.50
Values 20.00 and 22.50

Spring Suits & Overcoats
18.50
Values 22.50 and 25.00

Never before in our history, nearly three-quarters of a century in making high-class-tailored, ready-for-service clothes, have we offered better values.

And by value we mean the most and best for your money.

We mean the most expert tailoring—ours is the finest known tailoring in ready-for-service clothes, in our own shops, by our own loyal men, grown old and expert in our service.

We mean the height of style—absolutely correct and far advanced—so that your ready-for-service garment will serve you two seasons and still be in good taste and up-to-date.

We mean the best in fabrics—possible only by most expert, cautious and timely buying of materials. The result is cloth of the highest standard—exclusive and, in most cases, custom styles.

These are the meanings of real value—and so sure are we of our garments that we are glad to give you a new garment or full credit should any purchase not entirely fulfill your expectations.

Suits at 15.50 include neat, natural finish blue serge, soft yarn dyed worsteds, handsome velours and cassimeres, correct and exclusive new grays, browns and heather shades in neat mixtures—English, college and Fifth Avenue models to choose from.

Suits at 18.50 include fine fancy blue serge and worsteds in neat stripe, wale or check effects; also exclusive custom styles in worsteds, velours, cassimeres and new browns, grays, the Scotch shades and many neat mixtures—English, Continental and Fifth Avenue models.

Coats at 15.50 include very high quality fabrics in black, Oxford and the newest gray, brown, olive and tan shades—styles for business, dress and all around Spring and Summer service.

Coats at 18.50 —nearly all are silk lined throughout and include black, Oxford, the new grays, browns, olives and Scotch effects. The styles include models for business, dress and motoring, also many popular English effect raglans.

30.00 Blue Serge Suits to Measure..20.00

A very finely spun serge that will always hold its deep lustre and has that stylish, dressy appearance only found in finest foreign serges—you may make your choice from 20 different models.

Motor Clothes for Owners and Chauffeurs

Smith Gray & Co.

Two Brooklyn Stores:
Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.
Broadway at Bedford Av.

Two New York Stores:
Broadway at Warren St.
Across from City Hall.
5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

The proof of the wear-proofing is in the wearing. It's your move.

Interwoven Socks are made of gauzy, high-lustre silk-lisle. They are wear-proofed at *every* wear-point—toe, heel, sole and ankle—by the new Interwoven method, on patented special machines. They are the *thin* socks that really wear. Silk-lisles, 25c, 35c, 50c; Pure Thread Silk, 50c—at your dealer's.

Interwoven
TOE AND HEEL

"The Big Store"

TWO MAMMOTH BUILDINGS

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.
BOTH SIDES OF 6TH AVE. J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. 18TH AND 19TH STS.

HATS TRIMMED FREE

Share Our Profits to the Extent of 5 Per Cent.
By Collecting S&H Green Trading Stamps, Which Are Given Free With Purchases Made Here

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Events Which Begin Here

This Morning

MAIN BUILDING— *Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Wearing Apparel, Groceries, Etc.*

THE MAY FESTIVAL SALE OF GROCERIES—Thousands of special prices, interesting food demonstrations, free cooking school, free samples, free souvenirs.
(WINES, LIQUORS, and OTHER BEVERAGES ALSO SPECIALLY PRICED).
GREAT MAY SALE OF WOMEN'S AND MISSES' UNDERMUSLINS—the biggest event of its kind ever planned by The Big Store, and that means by ANY store in America.
A MOST UNUSUAL DISTRIBUTION OF SEASONABLE SILKS at special prices.
WOMEN'S $19.50 to $25 SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS, at $13.50.
WOMEN'S SILK COATS, values to $16.50, at $12.75.
WOMEN'S CHARMING NOVELTY BLOUSES, at $1.98.
CHIFFON BLOUSES, $4 to $8.50 values, at $2.98, $3.98, $4.50 and $5.
WOMEN'S WHITE HIGH AND LOW SHOES; $3 and $3.50 grades at $1.95.
SPECIAL PURCHASE AND SALE OF WOMEN'S CHAMOISETTE GLOVES.
DON'T OVERLOOK THE BARGAIN BASEMENT—JUST "FOLLOW THE CROWDS" AND GET YOUR SHARE OF THE "GOOD THINGS."

GREENHUT BUILDING— *"Everything for the Home."*

GREAT FACTORY REMOVAL SALE OF BEST BAMBOO FURNITURE AT LESS THAN COST OF PRODUCTION.

Book Shelves Ottomans Foot Stools Roman Seats
Tables Stools Corner Chairs Work Tables
Table Desks Shirtwaist Boxes, etc.

SALE OF OPEN-STOCK DINNER CHINA.
THOUSANDS OF SPECIALS IN RICH CUT GLASS.
HIGHEST GRADE RUGS 'WAY UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
REFRIGERATORS, WINDOW AND DOOR SCREENS, OIL AND GAS STOVES, GARDEN HOSE, LAWN MOWERS AND ALL THE OTHER THOUSAND-AND-ONE THINGS THAT CAN BE CLASSIFIED UNDER THE HEADING "THINGS FOR HOUSE AND GARDEN."

$30,000 to Charity
WE give this amount and we ask OUR CUSTOMERS to tell us by their VOTES which charitable and benevolent institutions, societies and churches shall receive this money.
IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO VOTE.

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock

Vantine's The Oriental Store **Rug Sale**

Reductions on Well Selected Orientals Which Are Recognized as Standards of Value

This is the final Spring clearance sale of the Vantine rug stock, in which all the splendid assortments of medium-priced rugs are drawn upon. These are rugs of reputation—collected slowly—not ordinary commercial pick-ups. Persia and Turkey can furnish nothing better at their original prices. That they were considered worthy to enter the Vantine assortment is a sufficient guarantee of their quality and their individual value as to color and weave. This Spring clearance sale of Vantine Rugs has become well-known. It is availed of by many owners of Summer cottages. As a genuine opportunity it is widely recognized—and it quickly passes.

The Sale Begins This Morning—Early Selections Are Best

Reduced from $25 to $13.50
80 well selected Beluchistan, Daghestan and Mossoul rugs, rich dark colorings, from 3x5 to 3.8 x 6.9 ft. Many choice palm designs.

Reduced from $30 and $35 to $19
65 Beautiful Kurdistan, Guendji, Mossoul, Iran and Feraghan rugs, averaging 4 x 7 feet. Selected colors. Good for foyer or drawing room.

Reduced from $40 and $45 to $28
50 Iran Bokhara Cabistan and Shirvan rugs, in excellent condition. 3.6 by 4 to 4.6 x 6.6 feet. All good, artistic, serviceable pieces.

Reduced from $75 and $85 to $45
45 Extra heavy and very silky Kazaka rugs, chosen for their superior quality. Sizes, 5x7 to 6x8 feet.

Persian Mahals, Reduced One-third
From 8.6 x 11.6 feet at $72.50. 12 x 17 feet at $180.

Turkish Carpets Reduced One-Third
Include Ghiordes, Gulistan, Oushak and Sparta weavers. 8x10 feet at $45, up to 12x15 at $120.

Reduced from $15 and $18 to $9.50
100 very unusual Shirvan and Daghestan rugs, richly colored and all good patterns, average 3.6 x 5 feet.

Large Bandhur and Kerman Oushak Rugs for Country Homes at Great Reductions
20 fine, sturdy, room size, Orientals of appropriate colorings, for large halls and living rooms. 12.7 x 17.6 feet, reduced from $225 to $125. 13 x 19 feet, reduced from $300 to $140. 12 by 20.4 feet, reduced from $250 to $135. 17 x 22 feet, reduced from $600 to $345. Others in proportion.

"As for Rug Values, Vantine's have them."
—Elbert Hubbard.

Send for the Vantine Rug Book—Visit the Vantine Rug Exhibition while attending this Sale

A·A·VANTINE & CO.
Philadelphia Broadway and Eighteenth Street Boston

We Are Moving To-Day

We are going from our Second District Office and Show Room at 245 West 42d Street to our new building at 124 West 42d Street

Pending the completion of the exhibition floor, business, as usual, will be conducted from the upper floors, reached by elevator

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MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR TITANIC'S DEAD

Hebrew Orphan Asylum Trustees Pay Touching Tribute to Isidor and Mrs. Straus.

'AUTUMN' SUNG IN CHURCHES

Rev. Percy Stickney Grant Praises the Heroic Dead, but Asks "What of the White Star Line?"

The Trustees of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum had difficulty in transacting the business of their annual meeting yesterday after Edward Lauterbach, one of the Trustees, had spoken briefly of Isidor Straus and Mrs. Straus, and of Benjamin Guggenheim, who were donors to the asylum. The remarks of Mr. Lauterbach ended in sobs, and Jacob H. Schiff, Louis Stern, and others bowed their heads as tears welled to their eyes. Mr. Straus devoted many years of his life and a large part of his fortune to the institution.

In paying a tribute of respect to him Mr. Lauterbach told of the heroic manner in which Mrs. Straus went to her death in preference to leaving the man with whom her domestic life had been so happy through many years.

Mr. Schiff, after Mr. Lauterbach had found himself unable to proceed, moved a silent prayer on the part of all present for "the memory of those whose lives were devoted to the home and who have passed away."

The tribute of Mr. Lauterbach was placed in the form of a resolution, so that it might be incorporated into the records of the institution. In part the resolution read:

Tribute to Isidor and Mrs. Straus.

"Conscious as we were of the devotion of this noble man for the noble woman, his wife, his faithful ally, it could scarce have been imagined that the intensity of their affection was so great, that their unity had been so firmly established, that when death in its most alarming aspect came to claim the husband, Ida Straus, the wife, the mother of their children, could cast aside the opportunity of longer existence, of reunion with her family, and, resting upon the shoulder that had so long sustained her, preferred union in an immediate appalling death to a widowed existence.

"The Scriptural parallel pledged a united life only; her last utterance, 'We have lived together for many years; where you go, I go,' enacted union in impending death. Inspiriting as were these lives of usefulness, accomplishment and self-sacrifice, with their splendid example of domestic happiness and felicity, greater is the stimulation to us all toward the lofty ideal which their heroic death affords.

"Especially have we been accustomed to regard as a guide and counselor, as a friend in every emergency, Isidor Straus, the senior brother of the family, and whenever he has been physically able to be present no annual meeting of our society has failed to be graced with his presence. Our policies have received from him such commendation as they deserved, and the frequent expectation of receiving from him welcome suggestions and advice invariably has been realized.

"Now that he has passed away his business associates have made minute of their estimation of the honesty, probity and ability which were the foundation of his great success. History will make abundant note of his labors in behalf of his country; of the high standard of citizenship which he set up.

"Deeply interested as he was in his co-religionists whom persecution and intolerable tyranny had driven from their native land, he regarded it as an essential factor in their care that they should be properly fitted by education for assimilation into the American citizenship. His intelligent appreciation of the necessity of this course was followed by unremitting application of his best energies to the fulfillment of this essential policy. We bow reverently in adoration of his life."

Hears Voice of God in the Disaster.

In some of the city's churches yesterday clergymen who had announced that they would speak on other themes turned to the Titanic disaster and the sorrow it has caused. In some of the services "Autumn" was sung, in others "Nearer, My God, to Thee," was selected. There is still a difference of opinion as to which of the two hymns was played by the Titanic's heroic bandsmen as they sank beneath the waves.

At St. George's Church, in Stuyvesant Square, the Rev. Dr. Hugh Birckhead preached a farewell sermon. He commenced his sermon with a verse from St. Luke—"God knoweth your hearts." He bespoke a kindly interest from his parishioners in his successor, the Rev. Karl Reiland, and then turned to the wreck of the Titanic.

"For I wish you to know," he declared, "that I believe the voice of God spoke in that disaster. It came to call us back to the thought of God. Even the most thoughtless must have awakened to listen.

"The voice of God tells us something which makes us afraid. What of the man on the ship who didn't know his heart until he was about to be swallowed up by the waves? There were all kinds of men upon the sinking Titanic. There stood upon her decks men who until their last moment had never known a spiritual thought, but the call from God came to them out of the sky, and they were glorified in death.

"The great disaster reveals us to ourselves. If it means anything to us it means that we are to be judged, not as men see men every day, but as God sees us—God, who is not to be deceived by men as men deceive one another. The world has been led by the disaster up to the steps of the throne—and led by those ordinary men whose names will be written in history in letters of gold. They did not die in vain."

Praise for Astor; Blame for the Line.

At the Church of the Ascension the orchestra and choir rendered "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Members of the congregation attempting to join in the singing of the hymn broke down and sobbed. The Rev. Percy Stickney Grant found little else than the Titanic of which to speak.

"Col. Astor, who lost his life on the Titanic, was last Fall the target of a venemous attack," he said; "an attack which was at once hysterical and unwarranted. We should not judge a play until it is done, for the last act crowns a play. So it is with the lives and actions of men.

"In the hour of danger and death the crew and passengers of the Titanic from keel to upper deck thought only of the life before and the life behind them. They were high and low, rich and poor, related to each other in the sight of a common God. The star of their faith and duty led them on to heroism.

"But what of the White Star Line? While nothing short of the sculptor's hand can exalt the significance of the death of those who died nobly, we must not forget the race for commercial supremacy which brought on this disaster. The White Star Line forgot the human element in its race. It placed the commercial before the human. It should not be necessary for us to await the shriek of the avenging angel before we realize we are children of the Father, and need His care and the care of our fellowmen."

For the Titanic's Musicians.

At a memorial concert given by the pupils of the Music School Settlement, in East Third Street, the names of the members of the Titanic's band were arranged on the wall in frames of green. The concert was given for the benefit of the families of the musicians. The hymn "Autumn" was rendered as the closing number, and a brief speech was delivered by the musical director, extolling the lives of the lost musicians.

At the close of the programme a demand was made from the audience that the hymn "Autumn" be sung, as well as rendered by the orchestra. There was much sobbing when the verse was reached:

> Hold me up in mighty waters,
> Keep my eyes on things above.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, who visited the school during the concert's progress, stated that no calamity in his long lifetime had seemed to him to have "so humbling, exalting, and perhaps purifying effect upon the world as the loss of the Titanic, because the chief note has not been the note of pain, but the note of brave and god-fearing sacrifice." He spoke of the impression left upon him in reading of the heroic sacrifice of the mail clerks, the engineers, and the musicians. "It indicated," he said, "a fineness of spirit on their part which constitutes good breeding."

When an opportunity was afforded for those present to subscribe for a fund for the families of the lost musicians the sum of $300 was quickly realized. It was forwarded to the White Star Line to be disbursed.

Tablet for Mrs. Straus.

Representatives of fifty women's charitable societies of New York held special memorial services yesterday afternoon for the dead of the Titanic disaster at the Daughters of Jacob Home, East Broadway and Scammel Street.

After the services, at which special prayers were said for Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, in which 185 inmates of the home participated, a collection was taken up for the erection of a commemorative tablet to Mrs. Straus. Eleven hundred dollars was collected.

It was further arranged to hold mourning services when the bodies of the victims are brought to New York. Mrs. A. J. Bworsky, President of the Daughters of Jacob Home, presided.

Special Service for Lost Seamen.

More than a hundrded seamen from the White Star liner Adriatic attended a memorial service in honor of those of the crew lost in the Titanic disaster in the Church of the Holy Comforter at 341 West Street last night. Sixteen stewards from the same ship assisted the regular choir in the singing of hymns appropriate to the occasion, while four others composed a string orchestra. The Rev. Charles B. Carpenter, chaplain of the church, said that he regretted that he was unable to secure a special speaker, because of the haste with which the service was prepared.

In speaking of the seamen who perished in the Titanic disaster Mr. Carpenter said that only one who had witnessed the scene could describe it or tell of the heroism of the men who had died in the performance of their duty. After expressing his sympathy with the families of those lost in the wreck, Mr. Carpenter said that their acts showed greatness of soul.

The outward appearance of a man or woman, he continued, does not show the real person. It is their acts which count. "There is a time," he said, "when something in the life of the majority of men stirs up the best that is in them. It was so in this case."

Prayers for the Titanic's dead and their bereaved families were offered during the course of the service.

FUND FOR CAPT. SMITH'S FAMILY

Union League Club Friends Also Plan a Testimonial in His Memory.

A conference of the American friends of Capt. Edward J. Smith of the Titanic was held at the Union League Club on Saturday evening to arrange for a fitting testimonial in his memory and to create a fund for his wife and daughters.

A committee consisting of Charles Lanier, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., William A. Nash, William D. Sloane John J. Sinclair, William Hester, and others was appointed.

Mr. William A. Nash, at the Corn Exchange Bank, will act as treasurer.

SYMPATHY OF THE BLIND.

To be Expressed in a Letter to Isidor Straus's Family.

At a meeting held Saturday evening in the offices of the Matilda Ziegler Magazine for the Blind, at 250 West Fifty-fourth Street, a letter from a blind girl was read suggesting that all blind persons in the city join in a letter of sympathy to the family of Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, on account of the kindly interest they have always shown in the blind.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Straus had taken a keen interest in marketing, through the commercial enterprises in which Mr. Straus was interested, the goods produced in the workshops of the blind. It was decided to prepare such a letter, and send it with the blind girl's letter, which was written by Katherine Doneghan from 1,631 Second Avenue.

APPLAUDS BRITAIN FOR WIRELESS DEAL

Charles Bright, Australian Electrician, Praises the Government's Initiative.

BUT WANTS INQUIRY MADE

He Believes the Question of an Imperial System Should Be Settled Only After Investigation.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 28.—Charles Bright, consulting electrical engineer to Australia, who has for many years concerned himself with the interests of Great Britain in the matter of cable and wireless communication, has been interviewed on the subject of the recent debate in Parliament, which was cabled to THE NEW YORK TIMES. He said that although he could not understand the Government's opposition to a State-owned cable he thought the Government's contract with the Marconi Company for the establishment of an imperial wireless service sounded a good deal to its credit, inasmuch as it showed that the Government had the courage of its apparent convictions and purposed taking up and furthering an industry which was still in the making, so to speak. He added:

"As a rule, British Governments wait till an industry has been thoroughly worked out before absorbing it, by which time the purchase price becomes abnormally high. If fairness is to be observed, it also redounds to the credit of the Government that it thinks to be before other countries in this matter. Whether it actually will be is another story. In any case, such prompt go-ahead action on the part of the Government in regard to wireless contracts very favorably with the lukewarmness in the matter of imperial cables, such as we have become accustomed to in our country for many years.

"There is evidently now a strong motive somewhere. What it is I must leave it to others to state. Meanwhile I may say that I should have thought that the policy of equality of opportunity in regard to British systems in general would have been suitably pursued in this great wireless project. The force of this view becomes accentuated when it is remembered that the Government's agreement cannot in any case be terminated before the lapse of eighteen years. It is just such a monopoly as this which works so hardly against the development of an outside invention."

When asked his opinion as to the relative value of cable or wireless, Mr. Bright said he thought that, in view of the extreme importance of the subject from national and other standpoints, a commission should be instituted to inquire fully into the whole matter.

"It would seem to me," he said, "if one method of telegraphic communication with the rest of the empire is to be regarded as a future substitute rather than as supplementary to another, that the greatest possible pains should be taken to arrive at which is the more reliable and efficient.

"One of the first subjects for investigation would be, I suppose, as to which method is being most effectively used in any particular quarter, say from the seat of war in Tripoli; or, again, which is most seriously affected by the weather and which is more vulnerable to attack.

"The Marconi system of wireless telegraphy has achieved much, and deserves hearty congratulation and support, but the Post Office does not at present seem to encourage the public use of wireless telegraphy much for transatlantic purposes, notwithstanding the apparent preference for the wireless on a larger scale."

DAMASCUS BAZAR BURNED.

Several Persons Killed and Ten Millions in Property Destroyed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 28.—The great bazar quarters in Damascus have been destroyed by fire.

Several persons were killed and many injured, and the damage is estimated at $10,000,000. The fire began at midnight Friday and lasted until late Saturday night.

KEEP DARDANELLES CLOSED.

Turkish Ministers Are in Fear of Italian Aggression.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 28.—The Council of Ministers, fearing a renewed attack by the Italian warships, have resolved to defer opening the Dardanelles for the present.

Eighty-six steamers are now confined in the Bosporus.

GALLIC ANTIQUITIES ON VIEW.

Morgan Collection of Merovingian Ornaments at the Metropolitan.

More than 360 Gallo-Roman antiquities, dating from the fourth to the seventh centuries, have been loaned by J. Pierpont Morgan to the collection of Merovingian ornaments on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The art objects loaned by Mr. Morgan are in gold, silver, bronze, and glass. Most of them were recovered after ten years of excavation in the valleys of the Marne and the Aube in France. The articles are chatelaine plaques, belt buckles, rings, and Merovingian jewels, consisting largely of colored glass, paste, and semi-precious stones, set in various metals.

The Morgan collection contains all important types of Merovingian jewels, according to Seymour de Ricci, who recently catalogued the 360 pieces belongnig to this period in Mr. Morgan's possession. The objects resemble the examples of Merovingian art found in the tombs of Frank Princes and warriors, and belong to the time when the wandering barbarian tribes were sweeping over the Roman Empire.

PENSION BILL COMPROMISE.

Agreement Practically Reached—Carries $30,000,000 Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The conference commission on the Pension Appropriation bill has about reached an agreement. The Sherwood bill carried an appropriation of $75,000,000 and the McCumber bill one of $25,000,000.

In the compromise now practically reached the Senate gets most of the advantage. The bill to be reported will carry about $30,000,000, a slight advance on the Senate bill, and a heavy slump from the House's bill.

Very Little More Expensive and a Great Deal Better!
Your First Bottle Will Show You Why
Imperial Gold Label Beer
Bottled only by the Brewers,
BEADLESTON & WOERZ
New York.
Order from any dealer.
is Worth a Few Cents More per Case! Try It!

Well Worth While Coming Early Today to
GIMBELS
These Are Some of the Reasons:

The Annual Spring Clearance In the French Millinery Salon
Original Paris Models and Hats Made In Our Own Workrooms
At $7.50 to $50, Formerly $15 to $100
Third Floor

Many Beautiful New Models Among the BLOUSES
At Exceptionally Low Prices
Third Floor

Presentation of New Designs In Women's SUMMER FROCKS
Third Floor

An Offering of 10,000 Yards Of Most Desirable WASHABLE SILKS
Second Floor

"Balkan Princess" SHOES for Women
An Exclusive Gimbel Style Now $3.75
Second Floor

Especially for Housekeepers:

Mill Clearance of Axminster And Tapestry Brussels RUGS
From the Roxbury Carpet Company
Sixth Floor

Interestingly-Priced REED FURNITURE In "Comfort Haven"
Eighth Floor

French China DINNER SETS, $12.75
For Summer Homes--Extraordinary
Fifth Floor

Summer CURTAINS & Curtain Madras
Savings of 33½ to 50 per Cent.
Sixth Floor

And--

The Gimbel Month-End Sale In the Subway Store
With Its Usual Abundance of Stirring Economies
Subway Store, Lower Floor and Balcony

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
Your Watch Is Your TimeTable

TO
Philadelphia
Every hour on the hour, 7 A. M. to 10 P. M., and at midnight, from Liberty St. 10 minutes of the hour from W. 23d St.
Excursion Tickets Between
NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA
Sold On and After May 1
WILL BE GOOD TO RETURN WITHIN
10 DAYS
Including Date of Sale
Instead of 6 Days as At Present

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Whiskey

Concert Room Aeolian Hall

Aeolian Hall - the best place to buy a Piano

PIANOS:—
How to Select Them

Buying a piano is either easy or difficult, according to the way you set about it. Don't court disappointment by selecting an instrument in a haphazard way. Remember there is a *standard of value* in pianos, as in everything else.

Here at Aeolian Hall you have the opportunity of learning definitely just how good any piano should be for its price. We don't say "Come here and buy your piano"—but we *do* say "Don't buy before coming here."

Perfectly logical! For here is a great building with all but one floor devoted *exclusively* to keyboard instruments—in a range of prices that excludes neither the pinched purse nor the one that can buy the most expensive of all. Here there is not merely one kind of piano—but many, so that every taste in tonal quality, construction and style can be pleased. Nor is this simply a salesroom. On the contrary, we make every piano we sell—and guarantee it—so that each is backed by the reputation of the world's greatest music-house.

And all this holds good whether your purchase be the exquisite hand-carved Weber Art Grand or the wonderful $250 Stroud.

Come! We don't want you to buy so much as we want you to see. Come if it's only to tour the building for enjoyment.

Also Headquarters for the Only Pianola Piano
Victor Department on 8th Floor
A Large and Complete Piano Renting Department

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362 Fifth Avenue
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The Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World

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FOR THIS DAY (MONDAY), A SALE OF 7,000 YARDS OF
CHANGEABLE TAFFETA SILKS
36-INCHES WIDE; REGULAR PRICES $2.00 & 2.50
AT $1.00 PER YARD

A SALE OF WOMEN'S HOUSE GOWNS
THIS DAY (MONDAY):

HOUSE GOWNS OF WHITE MUSLIN	$4.75
IMPORTED NEGLIGEES OF ALBATROSS	8.50
HOUSE GOWNS OF CHALLIS	10.00
HAND-EMBROIDERED JAPANESE KIMONOS	11.00
NEGLIGEES OF CREPE DE CHINE	15.00
HOUSE GOWNS OF CREPE DE CHINE	16.50

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York

TAFT NOTE MISLED, SAYS MEXICAN ENVOY

Americans the Only Foreigners Scared Out of His Country, He Declares.

WE'RE STUPID ABOUT MEXICO

Calero Winds Up a Frank Interview by Ridiculing Our Investigation of Japanese Concessions.

The only foreigners in Mexico who are at all uneasy and who are leaving that country as a result of "exaggerated press reports of conditions in that country" are Americans, said Señor Manuel Calero, the new Mexican Ambassador to the United States, last night.

Señor Calero arrived here yesterday on the Ward liner Mexico from Vera Cruz, and may go to Washington to-day. Whether or not he goes to the capital will depend on the nature of the information he will get by long-distance telephone from the Mexican Chargé d'Affaires to-day and by telegraph from the City of Mexico.

The new Ambassador is young for his post—not much more than forty years old. He speaks English fluently. He is stopping at the Hotel Astor and it was there that he received newspaper men last night to whom he talked at length with somewhat startling frankness of conditions in his more or less troubled country. In the first place he said that Francisco Madero was fulfilling the promises he made when he started the revolution that overthrew Diaz.

Then he declared that there was no revolution in Mexico, and that only four States were affected by the present unrest, and only one of those four—Chihuahua—seriously; that reports of the Japanese getting a foothold in the Gulf of California were ridiculous; that few people in America knew anything at all about Mexico, and that when President Taft issued his warning to Americans to leave Mexico many Americans resident in Mexico thought they could "read between the lines," and lost no time in quitting the country.

Señor Calero is extremely courteous and is a representative of the highest type of Mexican. He has been in public life many years and has held important positions in the administrations of Diaz, de la Barra, and Madero, being a member of the Cabinets of both de la Barra and Madero. Under Diaz he was an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

"Now, gentlemen," said the Ambassador when he received the reporters, "I am at your service, and will try to answer any question that is proper which you may desire to ask me."

"Well, suppose you tell us what the real conditions in Mexico are?" was the first question.

Tells of Chat with Roosevelt.

"Well," the Ambassador replied, "I will begin with a reference to my visit to Chicago four years ago, when I went as a sightseer, so to speak, to witness the deliberations of the Republican National Convention. Senator (then Minister of Foreign Affairs) Elihu Root was there, and after the convention adjourned he asked me to visit Washington and be presented to President Roosevelt. We learned, however, that President Roosevelt had left Washington and had gone to Oyster Bay, and so I went there to see him and he invited me to luncheon.

"In the course of a conversation the President made a remark which was very true. He said that the people in America knew very little about their neighbors to the South, meaning the Latin Americans. He said that we Latin Americans were a puzzle to you Americans, and that is a fact. If the rest of the people in the United States had the knowledge of Mexico that Mr. Roosevelt has it would be well for all concerned, for a great majority of the people in the United States know nothing whatever about our country.

"Now, take the alleged troubles that beset Mexico at the present time, which have been so grossly exaggerated and which, as a matter of fact, are confined to four States—a very small part of our country when you stop to think. All of the rest of the country is at peace and the people are contented and happy. In the four States most of the trouble is caused by a few bandits whose subjection is only a matter of time.

"For instance, I have recently received a letter from Dr. Albert Ochsner, one of the most distinguished surgeons in Chicago. Dr. Ochsner some time ago bought a ranch in Colima, one of the Pacific Coast States. It was more for sport than for anything else that Dr. Ochsner acquired the ranch. Recently he was in Mexico, and on his way to Colima he came to the City of Mexico, and then traveled across the country to his ranch.

"When he returned to Chicago he wrote me a letter in which he said that he was surprised on his trip across the country to find the people so happy and satisfied generally. Nowhere did he hear any talk about revolutions. That is the report of an unbiased visitor, which is much better than that of an American railroad conductor who has been discharged and who gives out stories about alarming conditions in Mexico.

Ridicules Exaggerated Reports.

"Again, I remember that a few days ago when I was in Havana there was a story, an Associated Press story from Mexico, which stated that American women were being insulted in Mexico, and that American men were being beheaded. That story was not only false, but very stupid. In some particular isolated case it is possible that a bandit may have insulted a woman, but is that a reason to say that American women are not safe in Mexico? Assuredly not.

"If a white woman in one of your Southern States is insulted by a negro, is that a reason to say that women are not safe in this country, or if a train is held up in some part of this country, is that ground for sending out a report that your country is in a state of anarchy?

"Again, I would remind you that it is a very curious phenomenon that we have in Mexico so many people who are not Mexicans. Remember that in Mexico there are a great many nationalties represented. There are Germans, English, Americans, French, Norwegians, in fact practically all of the nations are represented in Mexico, yet the fact remains that the only foreigners in Mexico who have left the country are the Americans. There was no reason for their leaving. They got out because of exaggerated press reports, while the other foreigners, the British, the French, the Germans, etc., stayed and attended quietly to their business affairs and have not had any trouble.

"There is no anti-foreign sentiment in Mexico and it is deplorable that Americans have listened to these exaggerated reports and in many instances left their businesses and quit Mexico. When President Taft issued his perfectly well-meaning message in which he advised Americans to leave, many of your countrymen in Mexico thought they could read between the lines and see something more serious than what the President really said.

"Of course Mr. Taft had no idea of giving a double meaning to his message, but there were those who had an idea such a meaning was there and they were among those who quit the country.

"Of course some American interests have suffered. They suffered considerably during your own civil war, did they not? They must have suffered considerably as a result of Sherman's march to the sea.

"We are not in that condition in Mexico, for we have no civil war, despite the fact that there are some bandits operating in four States, one of them—Morelos—the smallest except one of all the Mexican States. In those States the bandits have destroyed some property, but that is not civil war any more than a train robbery or a hold-up in some section of the United States would constitute such a condition."

"What about the United Staes army transport Buford going to the west coast of Mexico to rescue Americans? Do you think that voyage is justified?" Señor Calero was asked.

"I have not received reports as to conditions in Sinaloa, the State in which the Americans referred to are," the Ambassador replied, "but I understand that there is some unrest in a part of that State."

"How about the Japanese and the fishing concessions to them in Magdalena Bay?" was another question.

"There is no Japanese question in Mexico," Señor Calero replied, "and this talk about the Japanese and Magdalena Bay is ridiculous. It is absurd that you Americans should be exercised about the granting of a private fishing concession to Japanese. Such concessions are held by the English, by Norwegians, and by Mexicans, and it is nothing more nor less than a business transaction, in which the concessionaires are responsible to the Mexican Government, and to no other Government in the world.

"The whole thing, as some have tried to make it look, is absolutely untrue.

Lodge All Wrong, He Says.

"Before I left Mexico City I saw that Senator Lodge had asked for a Senatorial inquiry into the alleged Japanese situation as regards Magdalena Bay. I made a report, for I was then Minister of Foreign Affairs in Mr. Madero's Cabinet, in which I stated that there was no truth in the report that the concession had anything to do with the Japanese Government. Senator Lodge, for whom I have the greatest respect, was entirely wrong. Of course, if they want to investigate let them do it, but it will be time wasted, because they will be investigating something that does not exist.

"The truth of the whole matter is that a few years ago a concession for fishing privileges was granted to a private Japanese enterprise. There is nothing extraordinary about that, for the same thing is true of citizens of many other nations. All the concessions are the same."

"What about the report that the Japanese Government is backing this private enterprise of its citizens, and that among those who have been looking over the premises mentioned in the concession is a member of the Japanese Parliament?" Señor Calero was asked.

"I don't know anything about any such member of the Japanese Parliament. For all you know, your Japanese cook may be a powerful man in Japan. Our dealings are with the concessionaries and not the Japanese Government. For that matter, there are a great many Japanese in Hawaii, and many of them, I am told, are veterans of the Russo-Japanese War," Señor Calero said.

The Ambassador brought his interview to a close with a reference to the conditions in the great border State of Chihuahua, the largest of all the Mexican States.

"As regards conditions in Chihuahua," Señor Calero said, "I read to-day that Orozco says he hopes the country will follow the Liberal Party, indicating that he considers himself the leader of the Liberal movement. That is absurd. What he should have said was the Anti-Liberal Party.

"The movement that Orozco is leading would establish a dictatorship, and the movement is backed by some very rich people in Chihuahua, who are enemies of democratic government, and who desire a dictatorship that will grant monopolies, and who are against Madero because his government is liberal and adheres to the Constitution. They are calling it a liberal revolution for the purpose of fooling foreigners. They realize that it is only by anarchy that a dictatorship will appear."

"Is Terazas, the richest man in Chihuahua and the father-in-law of Enrique Creel, Ambassador under Diaz to the United States, one of the men backing the Orozco movement?" he was asked.

"I do not make the statement that Terazas is one of them. I do say, though, that they got Orozco to head the movement, thinking the glory he had won would bring the people to him, but in that they have been mistaken. With the exception of Chihuahua, the other States have not flocked to Orozco as these rich men of Chihuahua thought they would."

Somebody reverted to the Japanese Magdalena Bay question.

"There is nothing in that, I assure you," the Ambassador replied; "there is no secret concession, for the Constitution of Mexico prohibits secret concessions, and on this point no government would dare violate the Constitution. We are not so foolish as to do anything that would endanger our friendship with this great country and to destroy the benefits that have redounded to Mexican civilization as a result of her relations with the United States.

"Now in conclusion," he said, "as to the attitude of the American people toward the Madero Government. I believe it to be to the material benefit of this country to be sympathetic with that Government, which is the only one that is the result of a sincere, honest election by the people in all the history of Mexico.

"It would indeed be strange if this great democratic Government of the United States did not sympathize with the first Government the Mexican people have ever themselves elected to office. It would be wrong for the American people to oppose such a Government and to agree with those who are trying to force in a Government that is against the will of the people. If Madero's Government failed it would mean that the United States, Canada, and possibly Chile and the Argentine were the only democracies left in this hemisphere. I am delighted to go to Washington, and I am assured that the present cordial relations between America and Mexico will always be maintained."

Señor Calero denied the story often printed of late to the effect that Francisco Pancho, the former bandit of Chihuahua, was a General in the Mexican Army. Villa, he said, was only an officer of rural police.

OROZCO TAKES MADERO LAND.

Confiscates Property of President's Uncle Worth $200,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHIHUAHUA, Mex., April 28.—Gen. Pasqual Orozco is now pursuing tactics intended to make the wealthy Madero family pay a goodly portion of the revolution cost. He has inaugurated a new campaign by confiscating property owned by Alberto Madero valued at $200,000. This estate is located in the State of Chihuahua, about 125 miles south of this city. It consists of fertile farming land, ranch buildings, and a small factory. Orozco has already converted the factory and the buildings into cash and has leased the land on short terms to local Mexican planters friendly to the revolutionary cause.

Alberto Madero is an uncle of President Madero and one of the wealthiest of this rich family. He has repeatedly belittled the Orozco revolution, and said it was "merely a band of brigands which the Government would speedily exterminate."

In explanation of his act in seizing the Madero estate, Gen. Orozco is reported to have said that he was merely pursuing the tactics of Madero when they were companions in arms against the Diaz Government.

RELIEF SHIP OFF TO MEXICO.

Buford Will Bring Home Americans —Destroyers May Convoy Her.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—The transport Buford, under orders to sail as a relief ship for Americans in distress on the west coast of Mexico, received supplementary orders this evening to sail at 9 o'clock to-night. She carries forty enlisted men as a guard.

The torpedo boat destroyers Preble and Perry, the largest vessels of the flotilla, slipped out of San Diego Harbor to-day and went to sea under sealed orders. That they are bound for the west coast of Mexico is the general belief, although naval officials decline to discuss their destination. They will probably act as convoys to the Buford.

Robert T. Bain will be navigating officer of the Buford, under the command of Quartermaster Capt. Frank D. Ely. Capt. Herbert J. Brees of the First Cavalry commands the guard of forty enlisted men. The ship will carry a surgeon and a complete hospital equipment.

The steamer Newport arrived here last night, bringing fifty-seven passengers from ports in Western Mexico and details of the brutal murder of an American named White by a band of Mexican outlaws.

White, the owner of a plantation about 100 miles from Acapulco, was supposed to have considerable money. Passing bandits raided the plantation, and White was taken prisoner. When he refused to reveal the whereabouts of his money, his captors trussed him up to a tree and plunged their knives into him.

About half of the Newport's passengers were women. Most of them came from Manzanillo.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 28.—Bringing twenty American and English refugees from Mazatlan, Mexico, the Kosmos liner Abyssinia arrived here last night. The refugees brought tales of cruelty on the part of the bandits, who committed their depredations under the guise of revolutionists.

It was reported that the Abyssinia had on board a large consignment of silver coin sent for safety by the Bank of Mazatlan.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—President Taft's answer to the Lodge resolution asking for information of supposed Japanese territorial acquisition on Magdalena Bay, Mexico, will be sent to the Senate this week.

On his return from Massachusetts today President Taft had a long talk with Secretary Knox, and, it is believed, discussed the Magdalena Bay incident. It is said to-night that the President's answer would probably not be sent to the Capitol until Tuesday, when he returns to Washington from a second visit to Massachusetts.

SAW TWENTY FLYING SNAKES.

Caldwell, N. J., Man Was Plowing a Field with Dynamite.

Special to The New York Times.

CALDWELL, N. J., April 28.—Ezra Probert, who has a farm two miles west of this town, had an odd experience today. He was impressed with the idea of plowing by dynamite, and last evening he planted a number of charges in a small, rough field. This morning he went to set off the blasts. Several were exploded without incident, but when the cartridge that had been set at adjacent to a large tree stump went off, Probert saw what appeared to be a large boulder fly through the air in his direction.

When the supposed rock struck the ground almost at his feet it separated as if by magic, and the next moment Probert found himself surrounded by at least a score of wriggling black snakes. The blast had upheaved a great ball of the serpents that had been hibernating in the hollow stump of the tree. Probert took to his heels. Later he returned and killed six of the snakes.

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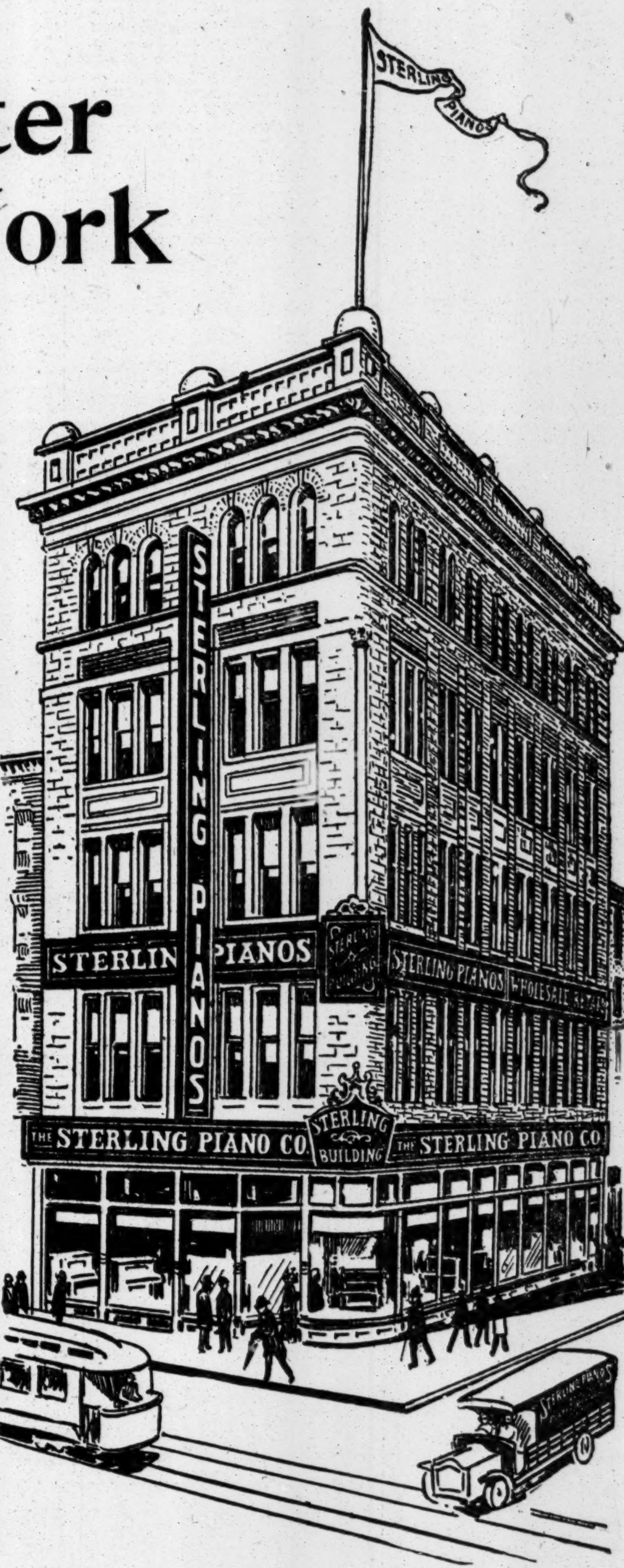

CORNERSTONE LAID BY CARDINAL FARLEY

Thousands at Ceremony in the Unfinished Edifice of St. Jean Baptiste.

'WILL RIVAL THE CATHEDRAL'

So Declares the Pastor and Cardinal Farley Replies That He Will Not Be Jealous if It Does.

The cornerstone of the new half-million-dollar Church of St. Jean Baptiste at Lexington Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street was laid with impressive ceremony yesterday afternoon by Cardinal Farley. More than 3,000 persons were present, and so many surrounded the church that a detail of policemen had trouble in opening up a way for the procession of school children and the Children of Mary.

The iron structure of the new building was decorated with American and Papal flags. The heavy timber structure over the street in front of the church was turned into a stand. Hundreds gathered inside the church and near the entrance, where the flooring had been laid, and others found places on the framework of the choir loft, where they could look down upon the ceremony. The new structure will be the repository of the relics of St. Ann, and will be devoted to the perpetual adoration of the Blessed Sacrament.

The Cardinal was assisted by the Rev. A. Letellier, pastor of the church, and Mgrs. M. J. Lavelle and James McGean. As the procession of clergy passed into the new building a hymn was sung. After the blessing and laying of the great white stone by the Cardinal the Litany of the Saints was recited.

The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Very Rev. John P. Chidwick. He spoke of the growth of the Catholic Church in this country in the last thirty years. Many, he said, would say that this growth was due to immigration, but he believed it was due to extension within the Nation.

"In this country," he said, "where the Government leaves every man to follow his own religious conviction, a Church must stand or fall by its own strength or weakness. In this country the Church and the Government are in sympathy. Thirty years ago there were 53 Catholic churches in New York. Now we have 160."

The Rev. A. Letellier, pastor of the church, said that the new church would attempt to rival St. Patrick's Cathedral. It was located in the right place, "because it is near the rich of Fifth Avenue and the poor of the east side."

Cardinal Farley said:

"I do not object to this church rivaling the cathedral, because nothing can be too good for the glory of God, and I am not jealous. The influence of this place will radiate throughout the neighborhood, and those who go by in the elevated trains will see us, and think of the continuous admiration. The building of this church teaches the glad doctrine of sacrifice, and every one who gives to it is in a way a minister."

In a brass box placed in the cornerstone was a copy of a morning newspaper, a medal from Pope Pius, and another commemorating the services and a parchment inscribed with the names of the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament who will conduct the parish.

The new church is being erected in the form of a cross. The exterior will be of Indiana limestone, and the dome will rise in the centre 172.2 feet above the level of the curb. The dome will be 42 feet in diameter. There will be twin towers facing Lexington Avenue 150.8 feet in height. Eleven masses will be celebrated every Sunday.

The church was designed by N. Serracino, a graduate of the Royal University of Naples, who has lived in New York for the last nine years. Drawings of the church and rectory were exhibited at the International Exhibition in Turin, and the architect received a gold medal.

PROF. WERNER RECOVERING.

City College Teacher Operated On for Appendicitis.

Prof. Adolph Werner of the College of the City of New York was operated on at St. Luke's Hospital on Wednesday for appendicitis by Dr. Robert Abbe, and has been progressing favorably since. He passed a comfortable day yesterday and seemed to be slowly gaining strength.

Prof. Werner has been connected with the City College for nearly fifty years, and for many years has been Professor of German. His home is at 401 West End Avenue.

Central Church Calls Mr. Philputt.

The Rev. James M. Philputt was called to the pulpit of the Central Church, Disciples of Christ, at 142 West Eighty-first Street, yesterday morning. Dr. Philputt has been in charge of the church, under a temporary arrangement, for the last three months. He was formerly pastor of the Union Avenue Christian Church of St. Louis.

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HOLYROOD'S FIRST SUNDAY.

Rector Appeals for Building Funds at Service in Unfinished Church.

Sunday services were held for the first time yesterday in Holyrood Church, 179th Street and Fort Washington Avenue. The Right Rev. Charles S. Burch, Bishop Suffragan, was assisted by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Stuart Crockett, who told his congregation a large sum would have to be raised if the edifice was to be completed, and that a thirty-thousand-dollar rectory would be needed.

"I can't live in the street," he said in explanation.

Looking around at the bare brick walls of the chancel, the only part of the church that has been completed, he said:

"This is our church, and no apology for it. I expect you all to come here in the future. Unless we get your co-operation this church had better be left as it is. If people want to get married, we will have to wait for more favorable weather before we can hold such a ceremony here, but the other church work, the services, will go forward here."

He said that Christians as a rule were a long way behind Jews in their activity in raising money for religious purposes.

The rector's reference to criticism from the congregation recalled the fact that he had an unfriendly element in the Board of Trustees to deal with two years ago. The dissatisfaction with the policies of Dr. Crockett became so marked that a petition of protest was circulated, and one of the mutinous Trustees talked of the undesirability of having money play an important part in the church.

Bishop Burch said that nowhere in New York could he see so great an opportunity for unhindered effort as in the neighborhood of Holyrood.

KEHILLAH'S LAST SESSION.

Educational Methods Discussed by Members of the Jewish Community.

Sessions of the third annual convention of the Kehillah, or Jewish Community, which began on Saturday night at the Hebrew Technical School for Girls, Second Avenue and Fifteenth Street, were continued yesterday morning and closed in the afternoon.

A report was presented by Robert J. Kohn from the committee appointed the night before to pass on the report of the Bureau of Education of the Jewish Community. Three proposed amendments to the constitution of the organization were discussed. Among those who spoke in the morning were Louis Marshall, Samuel Dorf, and Joseph Barondess.

In the afternoon discussions were continued on the report of the Bureau of Education, which finally developed into a heated debate on the methods provided by the Bureau for Instruction. G. Bublick criticised the methods of instruction on the ground that they were not based on the orthodox traditions. Isidor Hirschfield contradicted practically all the statements of Mr. Bublick, and especially his declaration that many of the leading rabbis of the city were not in sympathy with the methods of the Bureau of Education because of their belief that more autonomy should exist.

Rabbi Margolies discussed favorably the plans of the bureau, though in some matters he said he agreed with its critics.

A motion was adopted to appoint a committee to report on the practicability of effecting a federation of Jewish charities. Resolutions were then adopted expressing the appreciation of the members for the services of the various officers of the Jewish Community who had made the convention a success. A resolution of thanks was also adopted for the efforts of Louis Marshall in effecting the abrogation of the Russian treaty.

Service Board Can't Make Town Dry.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 28.—Recently the Law and Order League of Unadilla entered a complaint to the Public Service Commission, alleging that the express companies under the control of the commission were delivering packages of liquor in towns that had voted no license, especially in the town of Unadilla, and asked that the express companies be forbidden to deliver liquor in no-license towns. The Public Service Commission has advised the league officers that the commission has no jurisdiction.

NEW TIVOLI OPERA RISES FROM ASHES

Third San Francisco Temple of Lyric Drama Will Be *Ready in 1913.*

AMBITIOUS PLANS FOR CITY

Director Leahy Would Give Opera Equaling Ours—Tetrazzini, Whose Star Rose There, to Open House.

The third Tivoli Opera House in San Francisco will be opened in March, 1913, by Luisa Tetrazzini in "Rigoletto." This is as it should be, because the Italian soprano was a feature of three seasons at the Tivoli several years before she sang in New York. Last week W. H. Leahy, who has been Director of that popular opera house since 1890, was in New York, and he told something of the history of the theatre to a reporter.

"The Tivoli," he said, "really started in 1877. A young man named Joseph Kreling, who came West with his father, opened the house. Kreling had all the enthusiasm of youth for a project of this sort. He thought that San Francisco needed music, and he determined to fill this need. At first he engaged a hall and gave concerts, first by a band of Spanish players and then by a ladies' orchestra from Vienna.

"The 'Pinafore' craze had invaded San Francisco during these years, as it did every other city of this country and England. Alice Oates brought a company out to us, she playing Ralph Rackstraw. Other comic opera companies appeared on the horizon. Kreling got different members of these organizations, and founded an opera house of his own. From that time on—this was 1878-9—for thirty-four years the Tivoli never closed its doors, except when Kreling died, and on one other special occasion.

"Kreling gave the San Franciscans the old comic operas in English. He made his own translations of such works as 'Olivette' and 'La Fille de Madame Angot.' He presented each work as long as the public came, and then put on a new one. When I took charge of the house in 1890 I followed his policy, but for four months of each year I gave Italian opera.

"I was accustomed to recruit these companies from the small opera houses in Italy, where, you may better believe, one can find many good singers if one knows how. In 1903 I built a new Tivoli Opera House, which was opened in 1904. In December of the former year I was traveling in Mexico. In the City of Mexico I heard a singer named Luisa Tetrazzini, who made a great impression on me. I immediately tried to engage her to appear in San Francisco, but that was impossible, I was told, unless I engaged the whole company. I at once decided to do this.

"However, itinerant Italian opera companies are not to be trusted to carry out contracts, and had it not been for my friendship with the Vice President of Mexico it is possible that Luisa Tetrazzini might be singing in Mexico and South America yet. As it was I reached *San Francisco on Dec. 24, announcing the* opening of the company for Jan. 7, only to learn that the company had moved on from Mexico City to another city. Mexico in those days, however, was almost a monarchy. I wired the Vice President. He gave his orders, and my opera company was shipped off.

"It opened in 'Rigoletto,' and Mme. Tetrazzini, in spite of a cold, made a sensation as Gilda. In the same week she sang 'Il Barbiere di Siviglia' and was announced for 'Lucia.' Her cold prevented her appearance in the latter part, the one in which she has achieved the most success everywhere, until the following week. From that time on she sang 'Lucia' four times a week for eight weeks.

"Altogether during that season she sang sixty-five times, and in fifteen different operas, which did not by any means exhaust her répertoire. She has sung, for instance, many dramatic rôles, and it is distinctly possible that she may be heard as Aïda with Mr. Caruso at the Metropolitan Opera House next season. It is a part in which she has often appeared and she has sung an air from it in concert in New York.

"During that season in San Francisco some of her operas were 'Dinorah,' 'I Puritani,' 'Les Pecheurs de Perles,' 'Mignon,' in which of course she appeared as Filine; 'Don Pasquale,' 'La Traviata,' 'Lucia,' 'Rigoletto,' 'Il Barbiere di Siviglia,' 'Le Perle de Brésil,' and 'La Sonnambula.' George Bazelli, now her manager, was her tenor at that time.

"The theatre seated 2,300 people and 1,000 more could stand. When she sang it was packed to its utmost capacity. There were usually nearly 3,500 people in it. She returned in May, 1905, and again in November of that year. Then the theatre was destroyed by fire in the earthquake, and since then there has been no Tivoli Opera House.

"Luisa Tetrazzini's experience, it has been said, is a strange one. It has only been within a few years that she has been heard in New York or London. She has seldom sung in Italy or France. But in the South American countries, Mexico and Russia she has long been known and loved. The reason for this is that she has always refused to have anything to do with agents.

"When she appeared first in San Francisco in 1904 she was a girl of 32, young, pretty, and slender. I paid her at that time $700 a performance. Later in Buenos Aires she received as much as $1,000 a performance. The best seats in my theatre during her appearances sold for $2, the cheapest for 25 cents. During my comic opera seasons my best seats sell for 75 cents.

"Mr. Dippel's Philadelphia-Chicago Opera Company will open the new Tivoli Opera House with 'Rigoletto,' as I have said. This company remains there for two weeks, presenting a varied répertoire. Later I shall establish my own company, and the Tivoli will revert to its old lines, but it is possible that Mr. Dippel's company may play an engagement there every year.

"I intend to carry out several of my ideas in the new house. In the first place, at the prices charged and the standard of opera expected in New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia, it is difficult to give young singers a chance to grow. For the present, I intend to make my institution a training school for young artists, young singers from the provincial houses in Italy in the Italian opera, and young Americans in my light opera in English. When these singers are suitably trained, they can doubtless find engagements in the other Opera Houses throughout the country.

"Then I intend to have many guest engagements. Mme. Schumann-Heink, Mme. Melba, Mme. Calvé, all the singers, come to San Francisco in concert. Why shouldn't they sing instead several performances of opera with my company? This is my ideal. In the end, I want to give San Francisco an opera house of the same standard of singers which exists in other American cities.

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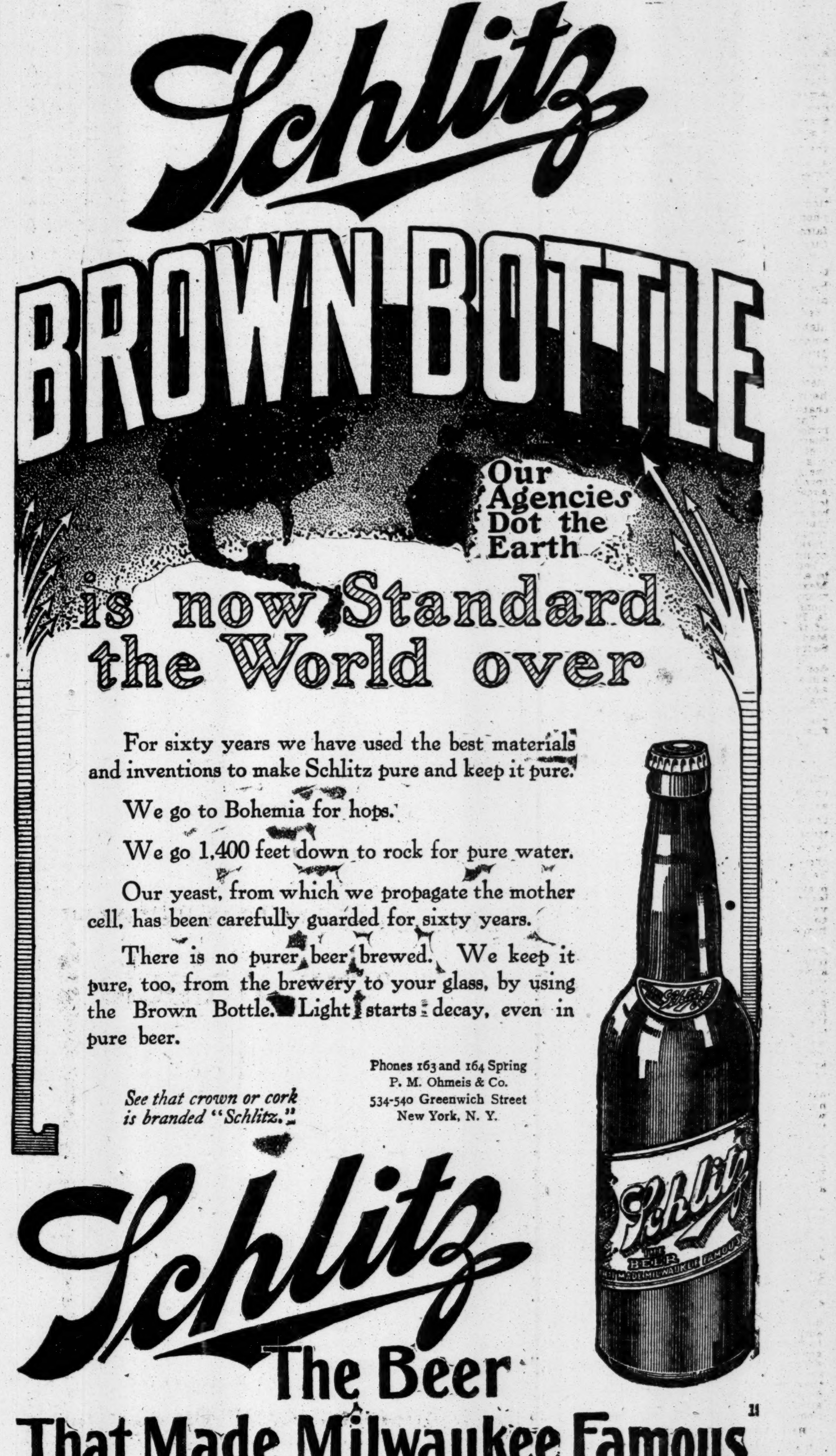

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SOCIALIST LEADERS AT BIG CELEBRATION

Seidel, Lunn, and Berger Praise the Work of The Jewish Daily Forward.

SING THE "MARSEILLAISE"

Hymn of Revolution Led by 500 Children—Beware of Roosevelt, Bryan, and La Follette, Says Berger.

Emil Seidel, former Mayor of Milwaukee; Dr. George R. Lunn, Mayor of Schenectady, and Victor L. Berger, the only Socialist member of the House of Representatives, proclaimed the doctrines of the Socialist party at the fifteenth anniversary celebration of The Jewish Daily Forward at the Hippodrome yetserday afternoon.

There was an added attraction of a concert by the Hippodrome orchestra, led by Conductor Franko, and a violin recital by Zimbalist, and the crowd attracted to the big playhouse filled every seat. Just before the close of the meeting 500 children from the Jewish Sunday schools marched upon the stage and led the audience in singing the "Marseillaise." Each of the children wore a broad red ribbon.

Many Jewish societies and several of the Socialist organizations in the city were represented, and long strings of emblems and banners were swung from the galleries, balcony and boxes. Just back of the speakers' stand at the rear of the stage was draped a large American flag.

Mr. Seidel came on from Milwaukee, he said, to let the workers in the Socialist movement here know that the cause had not suffered a severe blow by the defeat in Milwaukee because a larger vote had been polled by the party than when he was elected Mayor. Then he went on to tell how his defeat came about.

"One thing we have found out, and that is that we must fight our own battles," he declared. "At first, when we went into power there were a number of goody-goody people and reformers who were willing to support us; that is, they were with us as long as we simply saw to it that the streets were kept cleaner, some honest pavements laid, the sewers kept clean and the garbage removed with less delay. But when we started in to attack the railways there was immediate protest and the railways lined up against us, and when we went into the slums to obtain better conditions for the poor there was more protest from property owners, and some pretty respectable people were among those who made complaint. The final blow came when we refused to permit the police to aid in keeping down the wages of the workingmen at the time of a strike. The manufacturing interests were against us. Party lines were forgotten and we were beaten."

Mayor Lunn took up the cudgels when Mr. Seidel gave way, and, referring to the defeat of the Socialists in Milwaukee, said:

"We saw there the two great parties, the Republicans and Democrats, clasped in a fond embrace. Two souls with but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one. And when you coalesce two very old eggs there is likely to be a very unpleasant development.

"Now let that battle come. On one side the forces of the capitalists demanding that slavery continue; on the other side, the workingmen, who demand that the chains of slavery be broken. It is evident that such a crisis will develop and it is to be desired. We will beat those fellows to a Rooseveltian frazzle.

"Education is what is needed, education, education and more education. Nothing can conquer us except ignorance, and we can conquer ignorance. We must thoroughly inoculate the people with the germ of Socialism."

Dr. Lunn, who is himself an editor and publishes a Socialist newspaper in Schenectady, turned aside at this point to pay a tribute to the work that has been accomplished for the party by The Jewish Daily Forward.

"We need a daily in every great city," he said, "for it is a truth that people believe what they read and they are being deceived. The great Socialist movement is to point out what life is. I have been saying repeatedly that the Republican and Democratic parties are parties of corruption. But the tide is moving swiftly and the day is surely coming when we can really be brothers to each other regardless of race, creed or party."

Dr. Lunn received a big ovation, and there was another outburst of applause when Congressman Berger rose to speak.

"I am going back to Congress because I like my job," he called out. "I expect that our party will poll 2,000,000 votes this year and that we will elect from twelve to fifteen Congressmen. I am trying to do good work, but next year I won't be the whole party, and you can depend on that."

Mr. Berger sounded a note of warning against the acceptance by any of the members of the Socialist party of Roosevelt, La Follette and Bryan, whom he called "reformers." He said he didn't care whether Col. Roosevelt or Mr. Taft was nominated, either. The Socialists were going to get the votes.

Morris Hillquit presided at the meeting and the other speakers included Abraham Cahan, editor of The Forward; B. Feigenbaum and M. Zametkin. Next followed the second part of the concert, which included a violin solo by Zimbalist. As he was walking from the stage he was stopped by Mr. Hillquit.

"You come from Russia, where most of these fellows in the audience come from," he said, "and we want to say in appreciation of your genius that we respect and admire you."

The meeting yesterday was arranged by this committee: S. Rifkin, Chairman; L. Schaffer, Secretary; H. Aronson, A. Bock, H. Goldin, S. Kramer, S. Metz, S. Wexler and S. Wolos.

HUSBAND AND RIVAL KILLED.

Slay Each Other in Duel While Wife Is a Witness.

Special to The New York Times.

COLERAINE, Ohio, April 28.—Stepping out from behind a clump of bushes on the National Road near this place this afternoon, Earl Shaffer, with drawn revolver, held up a carriage in which his wife, stepson, and Philip Smith and Lucy Viol were riding. Shaffer ordered the women out of the carriage, and while they stood on one side of the road he opened fire on Smith, whom he accused of winning his wife's affections. Smith replied with a six-shooter. The two men emptied their revolvers, and then fell over in the road, mortally wounded. Both died en route to the hospital.

For several days the police have been expecting the duel, as Shaffer on several occasions had threatened to kill Smith on sight, and both men went heavily armed. Mrs. Shaffer said she was aware that her husband intended shooting Smith if he saw her with him. A third revolver was found in the road with one shot fired. The police have arrested Mrs. Shaffer and are of the opinion that she fired the shot which sent one of the men to his death, but whether she took sides with her husband or with her admirer is not known. The girl and the stepson have also been arrested.

OPPOSE IMMIGRANT BILL.

Mass Meeting in Cooper Union to Denounce Measure in Congress.

A mass meeting will be held the evening of May 6 in Cooper Union to protest against the Dillingham Immigration bill now before the House of Representatives. The bill provides that no immigrant be permitted to enter the country who cannot read and write and who has not on his or her person a certificate of identification. It is against these restrictions that the many speakers of the evening will present arguments.

The Chairman will be President John H. Finley of City College, and the principal speakers will be Congressmen Sulzer and Harrison, Oscar S. Straus, William S. Bennet, Magistrate Freschi, George Gordon Battle, the Rev. Stephen S. Wise, and Edward Lauterbach.

AGED SWINDLER ARRESTED.

Confidence Man Who Posed as Lord Ashburton Held for Larceny.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 28.—Charles F. Richards, alias "Lord Ashburton," a famous confidence man, who has served time in several prisons in this country and in England, is again under arrest on a warrant of the Newton police, who charge him with the larceny of $400.

The police say that he is one of the most dangerous swindlers in the country, and that since he first became notorious, some years ago, when he traveled through the West as "Lord Ashburton," he has cleaned up $1,000,000 by clever swindling. His Western trip alone yielded him some $250,000, and during it he was the guest of Mayors, county officials, bankers, and even police officials and Sheriffs. The first few years in which he made this city his headquarters he mingled with exclusive Back Bay residents.

Often, it is said, when in the clutches of the police he would laugh his way out again, relying on the fear of publicity by the men and women whom he "trimmed" of thousands. Frequently he would disappear from this city for months, but always returned, and the police generally kept close watch on him while he was here.

Although 72 years of age, Richards is well preserved. He is the son of a former prominent lumber merchant of Totnes, England. He attended Eton and later entered the Bank of England as a clerk. In China, where he served the bank, he got into difficulties which resulted in his sudden departure from that country.

NEW YORK BANKERS ON TRIP.

Financiers Headed by W. E. Corey Inspect Western Railroad Property.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., April 28.—President Earling of the Milwaukee Railway system and Percy Rockefeller have arrived here with a party of Eastern bankers, organized and brought West by John D. Ryan, President of the Amalgamated Copper Company. Following their visit the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railroad will begin a large amount of new construction work in June and July, including numerous feeder lines in Washington and Montana. Some of this work was suddenly stopped two years ago.

The party includes William E. Corey, ex-President of the United States Steel Corporation; C. H. Sabin, Vice President of the Guarantee Trust Company, New York; J. W. Harriman, President of the Harriman National Bank, New York; D. Pomeroy, Vice President of the Bankers Trust Company, New York; J. A. Stillman, Vice President of the National City Bank of New York; A. Mowell, President International Nickel Company, and S. L. Fuller of New York; J. A. Spoor, President of the Union Stock Yards Company, Chicago, and James Perkins, President of the National Commercial Bank of Albany, N. Y.

The bankers will start East to-morrow. Mr. Earling and Mr. Rockefeller will remain two days to inspect the Bellingham Bay Railroad, which was recently purchased, and its branches.

AN ODD FRIENDSHIP AT THE BRONX ZOO

Timorous Kudu Meets Fiery Wombat, and Each Likes the Other.

FIGHT AGAINST SEPARATION

Putting Out the Alligators in Central Park Gives the Keepers an Exciting Experience.

The kudu and the wombat are friends. In making this announcement yesterday Raymond L. Ditmars, Curator of the Zoological Park in the Bronx, said that the significance lay in the fact that neither the wombat nor the kudu family had ever met before, the former coming from Australia and the latter from Africa. The kudu is a soft-eyed antelope, about four feet high, with brown velvet sides. The wombat, to quote Mr. Ditmars, is a diprotodont burrowing marsupial of the genus phascolomys. Imagine a dark and furry little bear, and that is something the way the wombat looks.

The kudu is a timid animal, which will quiver at any unusual sound, and almost died once when being taken past the animal house to a warm enclosure when a lion roared. The wombat, on the other hand, is a bellicose personage, ready to resent the slightest offense. both animals have a well developed curiosity in common.

A few days ago, when the weather got warm, the kudu was put in an inclosure outside the small mammal house. This was one of a dozen into which the small animals are turned when the weather will permit. The end of the inclosure into which they put the antelope ended at the door of the house occupied by the wombat. A small door, which slid upward to open, separated the kudu from the wombat.

Keeper Charles Snyder noticed that one of the first things the kudu did was to begin investigating the door. Apparently he could hear the wombat moving on the other side. The kudu knocked softly with his head, and from the other side came the sound of the wombat rubbing his body against the door. Each animal was apparently curious to find out what lay on the other side of the door.

"I guess that will keep them busy," commented Keeper Snyder.

Busy Knocking and Replying.

Later Mr. Ditmars, crossing to the reptile house, noticed the kudu was still knocking at the wombat's door, and the latter was busy replying.

"Come over quick to the small mamal house," said the excited keeper next morning, when Mr. Ditmars arrived at the reptile house.

Together they went over, and there cuddled up in some hay were the kudu and the wombat lying side by side.

"It beats all," said Keeper Snyder, telling the story yesterday afternoon. "Some time during the night the kudu had put the end of his horn under the door of the wombat's house, and lifted it up. The kudu, it must be kept in mind, is a timid animal, while the wombat is not only ready for a scrap, but will go out of his way to look for one. Yet those two animals met and made friends. It is all beyond me. Can you think what would have happened if we had turned the wombat into the same cage with the kudu? It is an experiment that I would not want to try."

Curator Ditmars, who is about as curious as any of his charges, determined to test the strange friendship. Yesterday morning before the crowd began to fill up the park he turned the wombat into the kudu's inclosure. Three keepers stood ready to separate them, for Mr. Ditmars was not taking any chances. Nothing did happen, except that wombat and kudu seemed greatly pleased to meet again. The ill-assorted pair met at the centre of the inclosure. The kudu rubbed his friend's fur with his nose, and when not submitting to the caress the wombat tore around and around his friend like mad.

This lasted some time, and the two began to walk about side by side.

"Just like they were talking over old times," said Keeper Snyder in admiration.

Both Resented Separation.

The trouble came when the keepers attempted to separate the pair. The wombat resented the presence of the men with claws and teeth, and to the surprise of the men the kudu came to the assistance of his new friend. He charged the keepers, and it was necessary to tie him up in one part of the corral while the fighting wombat was driven back through the door into his own house.

The Zoological Park in the Bronx and the Zoo in Central Park were crowded yesterday. In Central Park many of the animals and reptiles which have been housed all Winter were turned out for the first time. The worst task of the day was "putting the alligators out." In this work Keeper Billy Snyder was assisted by nearly all his staff. Old Florida put up a fight, and for a time it looked as though he would get away. With jaws open and tail lashing he managed to charge the keepers. They fell back. At this point Patrick Keenan proved himself a hero. He fell on the pugnacious alligator's back and held on until a rope was put about his jaws. He had a narrow escape, for Florida took off part of his trousers before he was subdued.

Billy Snyder is now raising squirrels. There are many young ones in the park now, and some of them are leaping or being blown from the nests before they are old enough to fight their own battles. In consequence every day one or more of the little fellows are being picked up by visitors and brought to Snyder. He is raising half a dozen now on warm milk. He has one little fellow that has not opened his eyes yet. He was picked up nearly dead from exposure and brought to the keeper.

"I'll pull him through," said Keeper Snyder.

SUNDAY DISTURBERS FINED.

120 Youths Arraigned in the Night Court for Rowdyism.

One hundred and twenty youths and young men, ranging in age from 16 to 25 years, were arraigned before Magistrate O'Connor in the Men's Night Court last night, following their arrest in various parts of Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday afternoon by Lieut. Charles Becker and detectives attached to his "Strong Arm" squad. Twenty-five of those arraigned were discharged. The others were fined.

More than a hundred other prisoners ranging in age from 14 to 16 years were arrested yesterday afternoon by Lieut. Becker and his men. They were taken to the Children's Society on charges of juvenile delinquency pending their arraignment in the Children's Court to-day. Many of those taken to the Children's Society were released on bail obtained by their parents.

According to the detectives the majority of those arraigned were guilty of playing games of chance on the sidewalks, of using loud and profane language, and of accosting women in the street.

Parents See Son Killed by Auto.

Nine-year-old James A. Moss of 10 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, was run over and killed at 9 o'clock last night by an automobile owned and driven by Andrew Boell of 582 Washington Avenue. The accident happened in Fifth Avenue, near Prospect Place, Brooklyn, in sight of the boy's parents, with whom he had been walking, when he suddenly cut across the street directly in the path of the automobile.

¶ Sitting in the Mitre Tavern one night, Dr. Samuel Johnson, turning to his friend, Oliver Goldsmith, said: 'Goldy, d'ye see that chap that just sat down? I hate him!"

"Hate him," exclaimed Goldsmith, "why, bless my soul, you don't even know him!"

"Ah, that's just the point," replied Johnson, "if I knew him, I'd love him." If you knew the class and character of the Printing and Lithography we turn out, you'd want us to do something for you. As the matter now stands you don't *need* us simply because you don't *know* us. A postal or phone call will fetch our man with samples.

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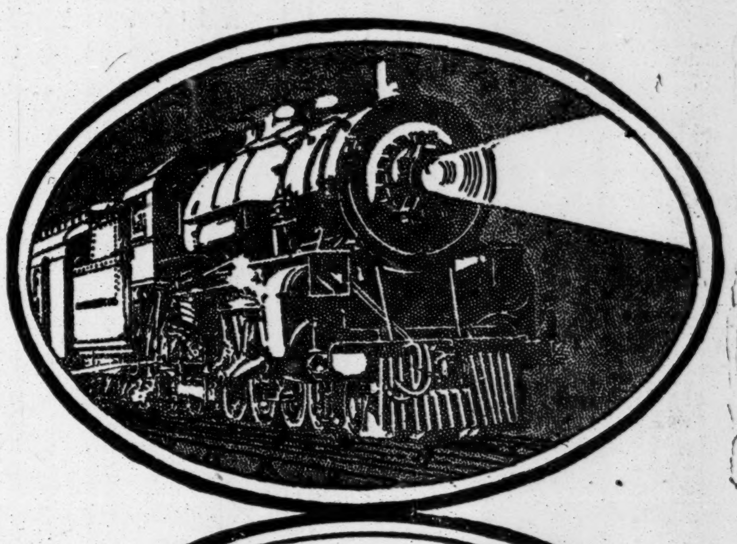

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NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

DONLIN FAILS TO HELP PITTSBURGH

Former Giant Misses Chance to Shine as Pinch Hitter—Reds Get Revenge.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 28.—After Cincinnati tied the score in the seventh on three hits and a base on balls, Manager Clarke relieved Hendricks in the ninth, in order to allow Donlin to bat, and thereby lost the game, 3 to 2. O'Toole, who followed Hendricks, was hit for a double by Bescher, a single by Bates, and threw wild to first, allowing Bescher to score the winning run. Hendricks and Humphries pitched well. Gibson was ordered out of the game by Umpire Owens for criticising a decision. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	4	0	0	3	1	Bescher, lf.	4	1	1	7	0
Carey, lf.	3	2	1	2	0	Bates, cf.	4	0	3	4	0
Leach, cf.	4	0	1	3	0	Hoblit'l, 1b.	3	0	1	2	3
Wagner, ss.	3	0	2	1	1	Mitchell, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Miller, 1b.	3	0	0	6	0	Egan, 2b.	3	0	0	4	2
Wilson, rf.	4	0	2	1	0	Phelan, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0
McC'y, 2b.	1	0	0	0	2	Esmond, ss.	4	0	0	3	1
Gibson, c.	2	0	0	4	0	McLean, c.	3	0	0	4	0
Simon, c.	1	0	0	4	0	Clarke, c.	1	0	1	1	1
Hend'ks, p.	3	0	0	0	1	Gaspar, p.	0	0	0	0	0
O'Toole, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Humph's, p.	2	0	1	0	1
†Donlin	1	0	0	0	0	‡McDonald	1	0	0	0	0
						§Grant	0	1	0	0	0
Total	29	2	6*	24	5	Total	33	3	9	27	8

*None out when winning run scored.
†Batted for Hendricks in the ninth inning.
‡Batted for Gaspar in the third inning.
§Ran for McLean in the seventh inning.
Errors—Miller, O'Toole.

Pittsburgh ....1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Cincinnati ....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1—3

Two-base hits—Carey, Bates, Mitchell, Bescher. Hits—Off Gaspar, 5 in 3 innings; off Humphries, 1 in 6 innings; off Hendricks, 7 in 8 innings; off O'Toole, 2, (none out in ninth.) Sacrifice hits—McCarthy, 2; Bescher. Double play—Egan and Hoblitzell. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 7; Cincinnati, 11. First base on balls—Off Hendricks, 4; off Gaspar, 1; off Humphries, 4. Struck out—By Hendricks, 8; by Humphries, 3. Passed ball—Simon. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Brennan. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

White Sox Defeat Detroit in the Second Game of Series.

DETROIT, Mich., April 28.—The White Sox took the second straight game from Detroit to-day, 9 to 5, in an icy drizzle. Lange fanned eight Tigers in the first five innings, getting Cobb twice, and retiring Cobb, Crawford, and Gainer in the fifth. But he was wild and unsteady, and was replaced by Mogridge after three hits were made off his delivery in the sixth. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rath, 2b.	4	1	3	0	1	Bush, ss.	4	2	2	2	5
Lord, 3b.	4	0	1	0	1	Vitt, lf.	5	0	2	4	1
Calla'n, lf.	5	0	1	2	0	Cobb, cf.	5	0	1	2	0
Bodie, cf.	4	2	0	6	0	Craw'f'd, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Collins, rf.	4	1	1	4	0	Deleh'y, 2b.	4	0	2	3	2
Zeider, 1b.	4	1	1	4	0	Gainer, 1b.	5	0	0	11	0
Weaver, ss.	5	2	3	2	1	Louden, 3b.	4	1	2	1	0
Block, c.	3	1	1	9	0	Stanage, c.	4	1	0	3	2
Lange, p.	2	1	1	0	1	Burns, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Mogridge, p.	0	0	0	0	0	*Jones	1	0	0	0	0
						Dubuc, p.	1	0	0	0	3
Total	35	9	12	27	4	Total	37	5	8	27	17

*Batted for Burns in sixth inning.
Errors—Weaver (2,) Cobb, Delehanty.

Chicago ....0 4 1 1 0 2 1 0 0—9
Detroit ....1 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0—5

Two-base hits—Cobb, Louden, Lange, Rath. Three-base hit—Block. Hits—Off Lange, 6 in five and two-third innings; off Mogridge, 2 in three and a third innings; off Burns, 11 in six innings; off Dubuc, 1 in three innings. Sacrifice hits—Rath, Collins, Block. Sacrifice fly—Lange. Stolen bases—Bush, Vitt, Lord, Zeider. Double play—Vitt and Bush. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Detroit, 10. First base on balls—Off Lange, 5; off Burns, 1; off Dubuc, 3. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Detroit, 2. Struck out—By Lange, 8; by Mogridge, 1; by Burns, 1; by Dubuc, 1. Balks—Burns, Lange. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Perrine and Dineen.

Yankees Lose to Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 28.—Opportune batting by Baltimore of the International League and the wildness of McConnell, pitching for the New York Americans, resulted in a victory for the local club to-day by a score of 8 to 2. The score by innings:

R.H.E.
Baltimore ....0 0 0 2 0 3 1 2 ..—8 7 2
New York ....0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0—2 6 2
Batteries—Dygert, Smith, and Murray; McConnell and Fisher.

State League.

At Troy—Troy, 21; Albany, 10.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 3; Utica, 2.
At Wilkesbarre — Binghamton, 7; Wilkesbarre, 5.
At Scranton—Scranton-Elmira; wet grounds.

American Association.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 11; Columbus, 9.
At St. Paul—Louisville, 5; St. Paul, 4.
At Milwaukee—Toledo-Milwaukee; rain.
At Indianapolis—Minneapolis, 11; Indianapolis, 2.

Connecticut League.

At New Haven—New Haven, 10; Springfield, 3.

Southern League.

At Mobile—Mobile, 8; Birmingham, 2.
At Memphis—Chattanooga-Memphis; rain.
At Nashville—Atlanta-Nashville; rain.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 6; Montgomery, 0. New Orleans, 0; Montgomery, 0; (called seventh inning.)

9,000 bargains are [not] to be sniffed at—

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What are you going to wear on dark damp days in Summer?

What are you going to wear next Fall?

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Your size ready to keep you company to-day.

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The ground's covered with them!

Russet Oxfords.

$4 to $9.

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Three Broadway Stores

at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.
Chicago-St. Louis—Rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 9; Detroit, 5.
Cleveland-St. Louis—Rain.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Buffalo, 7; Jersey City, 2.
Newark, 9; Montreal, 2.
Providence, 5; Toronto, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Cincinnati	9	3	.750
New York	8	3	.727
Boston	6	6	.500
Chicago	5	6	.455
Pittsburgh	5	7	.417
Philadelphia	4	6	.400
St. Louis	5	8	.384
Brooklyn	4	7	.364

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	10	3	.769
Boston	8	3	.727
Philadelphia	6	5	.545
Washington	6	5	.545
Cleveland	6	6	.500
St. Louis	5	8	.384
Detroit	5	9	.357
New York	2	9	.182

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Jersey City	6	3	.667
Providence	5	3	.625
Buffalo	5	3	.625
Rochester	4	4	.500
Toronto	4	5	.444
Baltimore	3	4	.429
Newark	3	5	.375
Montreal	3	5	.286

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Washington.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Chicago at Detroit.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Buffalo at Jersey City.
Montreal at Newark.
Toronto at Providence.
Rochester at Baltimore.

CHASE BREAKS DOWN.

Yankees' First Baseman Sent Home with Nervous Collapse.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—Hal Chase, first baseman of the Highlanders, was sent to his home in New York to-day, leaving on a late train this afternoon. He is suffering from a complete nervous collapse, and may not be in the Yankee line-up for several weeks.

Before the team left the hotel for the ball park yesterday, Chase informed Manager Wolverton of his condition, and a physician was summoned immediately. He found Chase with a high fever and counseled complete rest, in order to make the journey to his home in New York.

Although he is not worrying over the managerial troubles this season, Hal has been crumpling up under the strain of daily losses. He caught a severe cold in Philadelphia before coming to the capital, and this caused his downfall yesterday. Until Chase is ready to play again, Simmons, last year's Rochester star, will guard the first bag.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City Goes to Pieces in Third and Loses to Buffalo.

Much to the disgust of 12,000 fans, who filled every part of West Side Park, yesterday, Jersey City went to pieces in the third inning of the game with Buffalo. Three singles, two passes, and an error gave the Bisons 5 runs. They were the first runs of the game, and practically gave the Bisons the victory, the final score being 7 to 2. Schlafly used three pitchers in an effort to save the Skeeters from defeat. The score:

BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	JERSEY CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Schirm, lf.	3	0	1	2	0	Breen, 2b.	4	0	2	3	3
Trues'e, 2b.	4	1	1	3	2	Agler, 1b.	4	0	0	10	1
Murray, cf.	4	1	1	2	0	Barrows, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Beck, 1b.	5	0	0	10	0	Dein'r, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
McCabe, rf.	3	1	1	2	0	Wheeler, rf.	4	0	2	1	0
Bues, 3b.	4	1	1	2	3	Janvrin, 3b.	4	0	0	3	1
Stock, ss.	3	1	2	1	5	Roach, ss.	3	0	0	1	5
McAllis'r, c.	3	1	1	5	2	Wells, c.	3	1	2	6	3
Stroud, p.	3	1	1	0	2	Swift, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Justus, p.	1	0	0	0	2
						Killaly, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Callahan	1	0	0	0	0
						†McCrone	1	0	1	0	0
						‡Rondeau	0	1	0	0	0
Total	32	7	9	27	14	Total	31	2	8	27	15

*Batted for Swift in the third inning.
†Batted for Justus in the eighth inning.
‡Ran for McCrone in the eighth inning.
Errors—Breen, Deininger, Janvrin, (2.)

Buffalo ....0 0 5 0 0 2 0 0 0—7
Jersey City ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2

Two-base hits—Stock, Breen. Sacrifice hit—Schirm. Stolen bases—Stock, Murray. Double plays—Stock and Truesdale; Beck and McAllister; Truesdale, Stock, Bues, and Beck; Stock, Truesdale, and Beck; Wells and Breen; Roach, Agler, and Janvrin. Left on bases—Buffalo, 6; Jersey City, 4. Bases on balls—Off Stroud, 2; off Swift, 3; off Justus, 4. Struck out—By Stroud, 3; by Swift, 3; by Justus, 3; by Killaly, 1. Hit by pitcher—McCabe. Passed ball—McAllister. Umpires—Messrs. Matthews and Howell. Time of game—Two hours.

Newark Downs Canadians.

Heavy hitting in the sixth, seventh, and eighth innings gave the Newarks a victory over the Montreals before a large crowd in Newark yesterday.

Gaskell did the pitching for the locals and held the Canadians pretty well in check. Parsons allowed the locals only two hits up to the sixth inning, when they got to him for five runs. The score:

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	MONTREAL.	AB	R	H	PO	A
K'p't'k, 2b.	5	2	1	1	4	N'tress, 2b.	3	1	2	5	1
Bern'd, cf.	5	0	0	0	0	Yeager, 3b.	3	1	0	0	3
Coulson, rf.	0	0	0	0	1	Russell, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Vaughn, ss.	2	1	0	6	4	Ang'h'r, 1b.	4	0	0	8	1
Seym'r, cf.	4	1	1	2	0	Dem'tt, lf.	4	0	2	3	0
Swacina, 1b.	4	1	0	7	0	Hanf'd, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
W. Zimmerman, lf.	4	1	0	0	0	H'tm'n, ss.	4	0	1	0	3
						Curtis, c.	2	0	0	6	3
						Parsons, p.	3	0	0	0	4
E. Zimmerman, 3b.	3	2	2	4	1	*E. Lush	1	0	0	0	0
Smith, c.	4	1	3	7	2						
Gaskell, p.	3	0	2	0	2	Total	32	2	7	24	15
Total	31	9	9	27	14						

*Batted for Parsons in the ninth inning.
Errors—Vaughn, Zimmerman, Demmitt, Curtis (2,) Parsons.

Newark ....0 0 0 0 0 5 2 2 x—9
Montreal ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—2

Sacrifice hit—Bernard. Stolen bases—Kirkpatrick (2,) Vaughn, Seymour. Three-base hits—Smith, Hartmann. Base on balls—Off Gaskell, 2; off Parsons, 4. Struck out—By Gaskell, 7; by Parsons, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Gaskell, 2 (Curtis, Yeager;) by Parsons, 1 (Vaughn.) Wild pitch—Parsons. First base on errors—Newark, 2; Montreal, 2. Left on bases—Newark, 4; Montreal, 7. Double play—Kirkpatrick, Vaughn, and Swacina. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Guthrie and Doyle.

At Rocky Point, R. I.

R.H.E.
Providence ....4 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 ..—5 6 1
Toronto ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0—3 7 5
Batteries—Sline and Smith; Lush and Fisher. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Mullen.

Queen Quality Under the Hammer.

Queen Quality, a chestnut mare, eight years old, which brought the highest price ever paid for a weanling in the State of Kentucky, and the only weanling to defeat mares, geldings, and stallions in the model ring in that State, will be among the offerings at the combination harness, carriage, and horse sale to-morrow at Durland's Electric Auction. Several other horses suitable for harness and saddle purposes are among the lot, which comprises twenty-eight head. A few harness and polo ponies are also in the consignment. The sale will begin in the afternoon, when a choice lot of carriages and harness will be offered at auction. In the carriage offerings are many vehicles by such well-known manufacturers as Brewster and Demarest. Other horses in the lot are well broken for their purposes and acquainted with all city sights.

HARLEM OARSMEN SLOW TO TRAIN

Club Captains May Experience Difficulty in Organizing Crews for Harlem Regatta.

The general impression prevails among the best informed of the local oarsmen that the various club captains will experience considerable difficulty in organizing crews for this year's Harlem Regatta to be held on Memorial Day.

In spite of the fact that the opening event of the local season is little more than a month off, and that yesterday was ideal for rowing, the turnout was anything but favorable for a big entry list for the opening regatta of 1912.

The failure of the men to get down to active work is explained in a measure by the miserable weather experienced thus far this season, a condition especially distressing to clubs the members of which are unable to train except during the evenings. Then again are several of the most active clubs in previous years put completely out of the running through the fire, a year ago, which deprived them of their boat houses and in many cases the boats themselves.

It was announced yesterday that the Lone Stars would figure in this year's opening event with an intermediate double and possibly a junior eight. Sixteen men were out yesterday morning trying for this crew. The crews as they appeared in active training yesterday, giving a fair idea of the various club representatives in the Harlem Regatta, were made up as follows:

Metropolitan Boat Club.—Junior Quadruple Sculls—Bertram, C. Clonan, Rogers, and Gauss. Intermediate Singles—L. A. Jauss. Junior Singles—J. McCullough and F. Bagge. Quarter-Mile Dash—H. Hart. Senior Single—F. Deering. Junior Four Gig—Dains, Patten, Smith, J. Clonan. Junior Double—Fillot and Froelich.

Friendship Boat Club.—Junior Four Gig—Shannon, Hergenrother, Ault, Reissick, Farrell (cox.) Intermediate Singles—S. Klavac. Junior Quad Sculls—E. Kaus, Gutherburg, Shannon, Quigley. Junior Double—Shannon and Quigley.

Nonpareil Boat Club.—Intermediate Quad Sculls—Pearse, Coughlin, Kennough, De Lacey. Junior Quad Sculls—Payne, Faber, Lee, and Lindewurth. Junior Four Gig—Huntley, Roemer, Purgold, Uttley, Burt (cox.) Senior Double—Crowley and Swartz. Junior Single—Rogan. Intermediate Doubles—De Lacey and Pearse. Senior Singles—J. H. Crowley. Senior Four—Pearse, Swartz, Crowley, and De Lacey.

Lone Star Boat Club.—Intermediate Doubles—Julian Lillienthal and Jesse Baum. Junior Eights—Rosenthal, Schwab, Westermer, Katz, Fishel, Peyser, F. Lillienthal, Stern, Maimen, Cowen, Weinstock, Crone, Abiowich, Price, Feis, and Rittenbey.

Crescent Boat Club.—Junior Four—Handebode, Graham, Davison, Bab, Sherley (cox.) Senior Four—Livingston, Koster, Dreher, Ballerman. Senior Singles—Callahan and T. Turner. Junior Singles—H. Turner.

Nassau Boat Club—Senior Four—Meherhoff, Bailey, Stivers, and Kohler. Quarter-Mile Dash—Meherhoff.

Harlem Boat Club—Senior Singles—Shepheard, Hughes, Demerest, Wilson. Intermediate Doubles—Wilson and Lyons.

Atalanta Boat Club.—Intermediate Quad Sculls—Sullivan, F. Eamman, A. Bamman, Hinrichs. Junior Four Gig—Dougherty, Kircheis, Marlin, Carter, Meeker (cox.) Junior Eight—Demarest, Komlosy, Hinrichs, Acker, Dougherty, Kircheis, Martin, and Carter.

Union Boat Club.—Intermediate Quad Sculls—Pullman, Blitz, Jaenike, Noone. Junior Quad Sculls—Godsell, Jaenike, Ryan, Schwader. Junior Single—H. Godsell.

Bohemian Boat Club.—Intermediate Four—Vesely, Vojacek, Vetac, Sahina, Noestny (cox.) Junior Four—J. Jaros, J. Zoha, M. Sahina, L. Zoha, B. Novatey (cox.) Junior Singles—J. Vesely and J. Polak. Intermediate Singles—E. Lima and V. Woytisek, Jr.

BRUSHING SEASON OPENS.

Good Sport Witnessed with Light-harness Horses on Speedway.

Light-harness horsemen of the city were out in force yesterday on the Harlem Speedway and for the first time this Spring capital brushing was seen. The majority of the favorites of the drive were on hand and with few exceptions showed well up to form, while a brigade of newcomers to the drive livened up matters considerably.

Long before the regular time for starting the horses were brushed easily and after the preliminary spell there was enough speeding to satisfy the spectators for almost two hours. When the number of horses became sufficient to warrant the real sport the Horn brothers began with bringing together Dr. Eddy, a bay gelding, and Meadow Belle, a chestnut mare. Edward Horn handling the reins over Dr. Eddy got his charge under the wire ahead of Meadow Belle, winning by a good margin.

One of the most promising newcomers, which will in all probability be in the fast division before the season is over, is Ben Cohen's new bay trotting mare, Alice Victor, 2:16¼. Not being content to stay in his class Cohen sent the new charge against Thomas B. Leahy's fast going pacer Princess Direct. Trainer Sam Goldsmith piloted the pacer, which showed the dust to Alice Victor, although the finish was a close one. In a second brush between the pair the finish was the same as the first and Cohen decided that the company was too fast.

E. Shoemaker was among the early comers and had his favorite gray stallion Geraldine in fine shape. Mr. Shoemaker is one of the few drivers who does not consider any of the company too fast for him, and always willing to go against the best. He secured a brush with I. V. Hunt, who was driving Clover Patch, one of the favorites, and after a spirited drive for the half-mile was defeated by a small margin in a driving finish.

The showing of Geraldine did not satisfy its owner and he immediately asked for another chance. In the second meeting the pair came neck and neck all the way and going under the wire it was impossible to pick the winner. The deciding heat resulted in a victory for Clover Patch, but it was well earned and the closest of the afternoon.

There was a constant series of brushing throughout the afternoon and in many cases resulted in close finishes. In a three-heat tilt The Trip, a bay trotter, carried off the honors from William Cahill's Pioneer Princess. W. Horn's chestnut mare, Meadow Belle, showed clean heels to Theodore Young's trotter C. C. and Dr. Eddy. N. Grunzfelder, driving Triphammer, led the way to the finish with Della Patchin an exciting half-mile and in the closing brush C. C. took Dr. Eddy into camp rather handily.

Beginning next Sunday the regular Spring brushing season will start. The first race will begin at 2 o'clock.

LAKEWOOD POLO PRACTICE.

Society Crowd Enjoys Fast Play on the Georgian Court Field.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 28.—Sixty minutes of vigorous practice was indulged in this afternoon by twelve players, each period being of five minutes' duration. The largest crowd of the season was present. Mrs. George J. Gould and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel were in attendance.

A slight mishap occurred to "Monty" Waterbury in the first period, his horse stumbling and pitching him to the ground. He was, however, unhurt, and quickly regained the saddle.

With the unbroken line-up four fast periods were played. A. S. Burden, J. A. Rawlins, J. Keene, and D. Milburn comprised the white combination, and W. R. Grace, M. Waterbury, M. Stevenson, and W. G. Loew constituted the blue. The blues were victorious by 4 to 3. Keene and Rawlins scored for the white and Waterbury and Stevenson for the blue. The other players who participated were J. R. Fell, H. S. Borden, T. Le Boutellier, and J. Alexander.

SMITH WINS AT TEN MILES.

Former Pastime Man Leads Big Field in Glencoe A. C. Run.

Harry J. Smith, formerly of the Pastime A. C., was the winner of the Glencoe A. C. ten-mile road run, held yesterday over the streets in the upper section of the city, his time being 1:01:50, bettering the course record of 1:02, held by himself. J. Gleason, another unattached runner, finished second in 1:01:56, while Frank Masterson of the Mohawks was third in 1:02:15.

Sixty-seven athletes, belonging to a score of clubs in the metropolitan district, took part in the event, only three of whom failed to finish. At the start J. Stack and J. Bedell of the Glencoes essayed the rôle of pacemakers, but after being in the van for half a mile this pair gave way to Smith, who held the forward position to the end.

MIDDLEWEIGHT BOUTS.

Four Aspirants for Championship to Box Here This Week.

A further clearing up of the question of supremacy among the middleweights—a question that has caused continuous dispute among the 158-pounders since the death of Stanley Ketchel—makes the present week a bit notable in New York fistic affairs. There will be no bout attracting such attention as the clash between Packey McFarland and Matt Wells at the Garden last week, but the programme is not lacking any in quantity. In fact, more of the smaller clubs have shows carded for this week than last week, but the larger clubs are beginning to show a lessening in activity, due no doubt to the entrance of the Garden A. C. into the contest for high-class bouts. The Fairmont A. C. and the Madison A. C. will stage no important bout, and the National Sporting Club programme is still in doubt. The main bout at this club will probably be arranged to-day.

The middleweight bouts, which will attract most attention from boxing lovers this week, will bring together four of the leading aspirants for the title. At the St. Nicholas A. C. to-morrow night Bill McKinnon of Boston is down for ten rounds with Bob Moha of Milwaukee. On Friday night at Madison Square Garden Frank Klaus of Pittsburg will clash with Jack Dillon of Indianapolis. Of the four, Klaus and Moha are the best known in New York. McKinnon has done little boxing in this city, while Dillon is a stranger to the New York boxing followers. Klaus was regarded here as a wonder, about a year ago, after he had won decisive victories over Willie Lewis and Montana Jack Sullivan in six and three rounds, respectively. But against Cyclone Johnny Thompson last August he lost some of that prestige by a poor showing.

Moha has had an experience somewhat similar. He made his New York début several weeks ago against Sailor Burke, and his work against the Brooklynite caused a small sensation. He followed up with more fine work in a bout against Jim Smith of Westchester, stopping the latter in eight rounds. Just when he was in big demand he went against Freddie Hicks of Detroit, who had shown only average ability, and Moha's work was a big disappointment. In McKinnon he will face a veteran of the ring, and he will have to win decisively to regain his lost following here. Klaus will have to win against Dillon if he hopes to stay in the race for middleweight honors.

None of the other bouts of the week will attract unusual attention. Brooklyn clubs will be busy to-night, three shows being scheduled. At the Irving Athletic Club the headliners will be Johnny Moran, the Fighting Actor, and Marty Brown of New York. At the Washington Athletic Club Terry Mitchell and Bull Anderson, two Brooklyn boys, are slated to perform. At the Brooklyn Beach Athletic Club two ten-round bouts will feature the show. Miles Coogal will take on Buck Twin Miller of Philadelphia, and Young Frank will oppose Charley Twin Miller, also of Philadelphia.

Two New York clubs will also be busy. At the Fordon Athletic Club Phil Cross will hook up with Ralph Rose of the Fourth Ward, a youngster who has made a big impression in several bouts at the east side club. At the Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem the headliners will be Jim Coffey, the Irish heavyweight, who is known as the Dublin Giant, and Larry Williams, a New York heavyweight.

Willie Howard, the Brooklyn lightweight, and Young Brown, a promising 133-pounder, of New York, will do the honors in the feature event at the Royale Athletic Club of Brooklyn to-morrow night. Willie Scott and Harry Phillips will clash in another ten-round bout. The same club will stage a boxing, wrestling, and athletic carnival Wednesday night, the proceeds to be turned into the fund for the Titanic sufferers.

Amateur boxing will receive considerable attention this week. The New York State amateur championships will be resumed after a lapse of several years at the Irish-American Athletic Club to-night. The finals will be held on Wednesday night. Entries have been received from practically all of the Metropolitan champions and from some of the National title holders. The proceeds of this tournament will be turned into the fund to send the American athletes to the Olympic games in Sweden.

The usual week-end stage will be put on at the Fairmont, Sharkey, and Olympic Clubs of New York, and the Royale, Gowanus, and National Athletic Club of Brooklyn.

JOHNSON REFUSES $30,000.

Hugh McIntosh's Bid for Fight with Langford Turned Down.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 28.—Jack Johnson, champion pugilist of the world, declined an offer of $30,000 to-day to fight Sam Langford in Australia.

Hugh McIntosh of Sydney instructed Tom Andrews of this city to negotiate with the big black for a fight with the Boston fighter, to take place in Australia within six months, but Johnson refused, saying that he intended to retire from the ring in September, and that after his fight with Flynn he did not care to go in for another bout.

COMES REPEATS VICTORY.

French Cyclist Defeats Fogler in Special Match at Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, April 28.—Leon (Tricky) Comes of Paris, whose sprinting was one of the features of the Newark Velodrome opening last Sunday, repeated his stellar work this afternoon in a special match race against Joe Fogler of Brooklyn. The dispute which followed last week's race, when Kramer defeated both Comes and Fogler, the Frenchman finishing second, resulted in a special match race at two-thirds of a mile, best two in three heats, between Comes and Fogler to-day, and Comes won in straight heats.

The fine weather and the attractive programme of eight races brought out a crowd of more than 10,000 people, every seat in the stand being taken, and hundreds were compelled to witness the races from the inside of the track. In most of the events the entry list was large, and spills were very frequent. The three-mile open race for amateurs was the most productive of falls, six going down in the first spill, three in the second, and two in the third. Other riders fell from their wheels without throwing any of their opponents. During a fall at the turn into the back stretch P. C. Heidrich of Newark sustained a broken right arm. Minor cuts and bruises was the extent of the injuries to the other riders. Summaries:

Two-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Frank Cavanagh, Newark, N. J., (130 yards;) Jumbo Wells, New Zealand, (85 yards,) second; Fred Jones, Clifton, N. J., (100 yards,) third. Time—3:57 3-5.

Three-Mile, Open, Amateur.—Won by Gus Wohlrab, Jersey City; Chester Smith, Baldwin, L. I., second; Franklin Fisher, Irish-American A. C., third. Time—7:21.

Two-Mile Invitation, Professional.—Won by Chris Scheller, San Francisco; Martin Ryan, Newark, N. J., second; Al Triebel, Newark, N. J., third. Time—4:47.

Ten-Mile, Motor-Paced Race, Professional.—Won by George Wiley, Syracuse, N. Y., paced by C. Stein and W. Turville; Clarence Carmen, Jamaica, L. I., placed by J. Hunter, second. Time—13:26 1-5.

One-Mile Novice, Amateur.—Won by Thomas Smith, Newark, N. J. Time—1:04 3-5.

Grand Prize of Newark Race for $1,000.—(Eight half-mile heats, the winners qualifying for semi-finals next Sunday)—First heat—Won by Leon Comes, Paris. Time—1:06. Second heat—Won by Ernest Jokus, Newark. Time—1:06 2-5. Third heat—Won by Fred Jones, Clifton, N. J. Time—1:24 4-5. Fourth heat—Won by Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J. Time—1:13 3-5. Fifth heat—Won by Albert Crebs, Salt Lake City. Time—1:13 3-5. Sixth heat—Won by Joseph Fogler, Brooklyn, N. Y. Time—1:02 3-5. Seventh heat—Won by Frank Cavanagh, Newark. Time—1:14 2-5. Eighth heat—Won by Norman Anderson, Denmark. Time—1:13 3-5.

Special Match Race, Professional.—Two-thirds of a mile, best two in three heats—First heat—Won by Leon Comes, Paris; Joseph Fogler, Brooklyn, second. Time—2:33 3-5. Second heat—Won by Leon Comes, Paris; Joseph Fogler, Brooklyn, second. Time—2:23 1-5. No third heat.

One-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Norman Hansen, Denmark, (80 yards;) William Sullivan, New Haven, Conn., (60 yards,) second; Peter Siatta, New York, (140 yards,) third. Time—2:04.

Fast Trial by Motor Boat.

Thousands of persons enjoying their Sunday outing along the upper portion of Riverside Drive were attracted yesterday by the wonderful showing made by a tiny motor boat that traveled up and down the Hudson at express train speed. The boat was a new one, named Bliz Reliance, of the hydroplane type, recently purchased in the West by Commodore J. Stuart Blackton of the Atlantic Yacht Club, who was at the helm to-day. It was a speed trial against time over the Hudson River measured course, and he said when he came ashore that the boat had traveled at a speed in excess of forty miles an hour for a portion of the time. The boat will be one of the entries in the hydro-aeroplane races to be held next Saturday and Sunday, under the auspices of the Aero Club of America, and in connection with the aero show at the New Grand Central Palace.

POWER BOAT CLUBS WORRIED OVER RULES

Absence of Rating Allowances Leaves Racing in an Unsatisfactory Condition.

The failure of the members of the Executive Council of the American Power Boat Association to respond to Secretary Whitaker's call for a meeting on April 23 to clear up the uncertainties regarding rating rules has left the sport of motor boat racing in a condition that is very unsatisfactory to men who are interested in racing. "There are more racing boats under construction at present than there has ever been at this season of the year," says one well-known racing man, "and the motor builders have all the work they can attend to in furnishing them with motor machinery. Several boat building concerns are turning out twenty-foot craft, guaranteed to travel at a speed of thirty-five miles an hour, and as some of them have demonstrated with their initial products, that the boats can go the pace, there is no lack of buyers. Now the racing men are inquiring as to rating rules, racing conditions, &c., and there is no definite answer from any source. Everybody is in doubt as to whether the many changes in the rules, adopted at the annual meeting of the American Power Boat Association two months ago, are to be brought into play or not. No copies of these changes have been distributed, although Memorial Day, the day usually regarded as that of the opening of the racing season, is less than five weeks away.

"Another matter that is breeding discontent among racing men is the lack of information as to racing events. Very few clubs have made any announcements regarding races, many of them having delayed because of the confusion to racing rules, while others have not as yet begun to consider the season's programme. Racing men point out that in the field of sailing races the date and place of every event to be held by every yacht club on Long Island Sound, Gravesend Bay, and near-by waters has been known for more than a month. They say that motor-boat racing is a sport that is as important as yacht racing; that the clubs interested in it should get together and establish a system of arranging dates, and that schedules of fixtures should be available early in the season.

"Of course any club that is interested in motor-boat racing may make its own rules, and hold races under them, but the clubs are averse to individual action of this sort. Therefore, they have been waiting for the laws to be handed down to them. Likewise any club may hold a race on any day that it may select, but many of them are afraid that if they fix upon dates other events of perhaps greater importance, not as yet announced, will fall upon the same date, to the great embarrassment of the club of secondary importance or of the club announcing races of the lesser interest. The dates of the National Carnival, the most important motor boat racing event of New York waters, are still undetermined. Heretofore the carnival races have been held in September, but at present there is under discussion a plan of changing the dates to the early part of July. And a consequence of all this is, that with many more high speed racing boats afloat and under construction than ever before, and with a higher degree of enthusiasm among racing men, the outlook for a successful and interesting racing season is not reassuring.

"The Motor Boat Club of America has shown a disposition heretofore to confine its activities to the National Carnival and the international contest for the Harmsworth Cup. The Larchmont Yacht Club will stand for about one race for high-speed boats and one for cruisers in the course of a season. The Atlantic Yacht Club shows little, if any, more interest in the sport. The National Yacht Club last year held one long-distance race for cruisers, and held itself ready to give races for speed boats, but made no great effort to round up the racers. The Manhasset Bay Yacht Club held one race for fast boats last year. It should be remembered, however, that all these, excepting the first named, are yacht clubs, and interested primarily in sailing. The clubs on the Hudson River are much more interested in cruising and long-distance races than in contests for high speed boats. But for all that, the first club of all those mentioned, that will arrange and widely announce an extensive series of races for 1912, and will arrange racing conditions that are acceptable to boat owners, and will carefully and skillfully manage its contests, will take a long step toward a prestige in motor boat racing similar to that enjoyed by the Larchmont Yacht Club in respect to sailing contests."

300 IN CENTURY RUN.

Road Club Association Holds "Olympic Elimination" on Long Island.

The fifteenth annual Spring Century and Olympic elimination run, held yesterday under the auspices of the Century Road Club Association, developed into one of the biggest events of the kind ever held under the auspices of the organization, as nearly 300 cyclists started from Columbus Circle at 7 A. M., with this large squad being greatly augmented by a division which left Prospect Park Plaza forty-five minutes later.

The riders were divided into four squads, the first and second of which were sent away from Columbus Circle at intervals of half an hour apart, with the third starting from the Plaza, as announced above, and the fourth from the Circle at 8:45.

The Century divisions maintained a pace oof twelve miles an hour, in order to warrant the novices and veterans being able to keep in close touch with the pacemakers, George Bieregal and John Mitchell, while the Brooklyn delegation was in charge of Sylvain Segal as chief, the last squad being held in check by Joseph G. Kopsky, these forming the triers for the Olympic elimination, who held a pace of eighteen miles an hour.

Among those in Kopsky's division were "Jack" Townsend, formerly of the Irish-American A. C., a well known indoor race rider; J. B. Pike, holder of the New York to Philadelphia and return record; Charlie Hausenbauer, the Sag Harbor and return title holder; Stanley Carmen, a consistent track and road rider; Charlie Hansen, the twenty-five-mile unpaved road champion, and Harry Kaiser, the winner of the American Olympic Bicycle Race Committee fifteen-mile event.

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SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M. Giants vs. Boston. Adm. 50c.

AUTO RACES SANCTIONED.

Contest Board Assigns Dates for Road and Track Events.

Several motor car contests were added to the list of scheduled events at the last meeting of the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association. The first big event on the schedule will be the road races at Santa Monica, near Los Angeles, Saturday. These will be followed by a track meet at the Los Angeles Motordrome one week from to-day. Fourteen events have been definitely scheduled and twenty-two proposed. The latter have not been officially assigned dates owing to the failure of the promoters to comply with the requirements of the Contest Board.

The Vanderbilt Cup and Grand Prize races will be decided at Milwaukee between Sept. 1 and 20, but the actual dates have not yet been selected. The definite dates and proposed contests follow:

May 4, Santa Monica Road Race, A. M. Young.
May 5, Los Angeles Motordrome.
May 15 to 18, Commercial vehicle run, Chicago Motor Club
May 30—Speedway, 500-mile race, Indianapolis Motor Speedway.
May 30, track, Salem, N. H., Rockingham Park.
June 8, track, Narberth, Penn., Quaker City Motor Club.
June 20, Algonquin hill climb, Chicago Motor Club.
June 20 to 22, reliability run, Portland, Me., Pine Tree Motor Contest Association.
July 4, 5, and 6, beach races, Old Orchard, Me., Old Orchard Auto Association.
Aug. 8, 9, and 10, beach races, Galveston, Texas, Galveston Auto Club.
Aug. 23 and 24, Elgin Road Races, Chicago Motor Club.
Sept. 2, Speedway, Indianapolis Motor Speedway.
Oct. 7 to 11, reliability run, Chicago Motor Club.

PROPOSED CONTESTS.

May 12, track, Salt Lake City.
May 17 and 18, track, Denver, Col., Colorado State Auto Association.
May 30, track, Washington, D. C.
June 6, reliability run, Washington Post.
June, track, Baltimore, Md.
June, reliability run, Auto Club of St. Louis.
July 4, track, Petersburg, Ind.
July 4 and 5, track, Taylor, Texas, Taylor Automobile Club.
July 5 and 6, road race, Tacoma, Wash., Montamara Festo Auto Commission.
July 15, reliability tour, Wisconsin State Auto Association.
July, reliability run, Cleveland News.
September, track, St. Louis, Mo., Universal Exposition Company.
Oct. 5, Fairmount Park Road Race, Quaker City Motor Club.
Oct. 12, track, Salem, N. H., Rockingham Park.
Nov. 6, track, Shreveport, La., Shreveport Auto Club.
Road race, Wichita Falls, Texas.
Track, Milwaukee, Wis., Milwaukee Auto Club.
Vanderbilt Cup Race, Milwaukee Auto Dealers.
Hill climb, Forestville, N. Y.

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100 cars, $150-$2,500; bodies, open, closed, $25 up; new toy tonneaus, accessories, clearance prices. 20th Century, 1,700 Broadway, Manhattan.

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DELANEY TO HELP MURPHY.

Chicago Athletic Coach to be One of the Trainers of Olympic Team.

CHICAGO, April 28.—It became known here to-day that Martin G. Delaney, the trainer of the Chicago Athletic Association, has been chosen as an assistant coach of the American Olympic team, which is expected to repeat the successes of former athletes who have represented the United States at previous Olympiads in Athens, Paris, St. Louis, and London.

Delaney was recommended for the position by Everett C. Brown, former President of the Amateur Athletic Union, and many others in this section, following the announcement in the East that Lawson Robertson of the Irish-American Athletic Club was said to have been appointed to aid Mike Murphy, whose health this season has not been of the best.

The Chicago representative has been identified with the track and field game of this section since Fred Stone, a former professional sprinter, held down the job of coaching the Chicago athletes. He was a New England athlete of some repute and has been in close touch with the game for about twenty years, having been the starter at the World's Fair games here in 1893.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1912.

VETOES BY WHOLESALE.

Several days have passed since 162 bills were vetoed in a single batch by Gov. Dix, and not a single wail has been heard. Nineteen of the bills failed through the disapproval of local authorities, and the Governor emptied his fountain pen on 143 at a single sitting. If the Legislature had enacted only as many for the session's work it would have been full measure, but the vetoes, of course, were only a fraction of the whole, as usual. Dead men tell no tales, and it is sure that the dead bills will do no harm. In this lies their chief distinction from the bills which survived the slaughter, since it will be marvelous if none of them have the defects of others from the same source. Of the bills which were vetoed the Governor says:

> They are either unconstitutional, defectively drafted, duplicates of bills already disposed of, special changes, amendments or additions to State routes or the canal system, appropriations of moneys exceeding available funds, violations of the principle of home rule or a sound public policy, or a combination or any one or more of these defects.

With this revelation of this seamy side of legislation the wonder grows that business men should look to legislation for relief from their troubles. When so many bills fail without any public mourning it must be seen that no public motive was behind them. Legislation too often recently has degenerated into public action for private reasons. The State is asked to take sides in matters of the market, or to act when the local authorities should act, or to do something for reasons not really apparent, even if some reason is alleged. When, it may be asked, would the Legislature meet again if it did not meet until the initiative were taken in the public interests?

"POTENTIAL VOTING STRENGTH."

This is the suggestive phrase by which the Census Bureau describes the subject matter of its bulletin issued today. The date to which the statistics given relate is April 15, 1910, that of the latest decennial census. The facts covered by the figures embrace the number of the male population twenty-one years of age and over; its classification as to nativity, parentage, and color, and its distribution in each of the nine geographic divisions and in each State and Territory of the Continental United States. The figures are subject to revision, but there is no reason to expect any material modification of them.

The first feature of the bulletin to be noted is the increase in males of voting age, since the census of 1900, which is greater in proportion than that of the total population:

MALES OF VOTING AGE.		P. C.
1900	21,134,299	27.8
1910	26,999,151	29.4

In short, the proportion of males of voting age grew during the decade a little over 6 per cent. more rapidly than the total. This is doubtless due to the average excess of males in the immigration of the decade, an excess more marked as the grade in intelligence of those coming to us has declined. The tendency is not very marked, but it is appreciable, and it is not negligible. It is, of course, so far as it goes, distinctly unfavorable, and its influence on family life, which is the root of the social and political life of the Nation, is undeniably for the worse.

Another feature of the bulletin that challenges attention is that the proportion of foreign-born white population of voting age has increased while the proportion of native whites of native, mixed, or foreign parentage has diminished. The native whites have fallen from 66.3 per cent. in 1900 to 65.6 per cent. in 1910; the foreign-born whites have advanced from 23.2 per cent. to 24.6 per cent. This change is also due to immigration and possibly, to some extent, to a decline in the birth-rate of the native whites, and is not an encouraging feature. It is not rendered more so by the fact that the tendency among foreign-born whites to become naturalized is apparently weakening. Thus in 1900 the number who were naturalized or had taken out first papers were 66.4 per cent. In 1910 this class had fallen to 56.3 per cent. On the other hand, aliens, (unnaturalized,) who in 1900 were only 18.7 per cent., had increased in 1910 to 34.1 per cent.

Thus we have three salient features presented by the census returns: An increased percentage of males of voting age; an increased percentage of foreign-born; a decreasing percentage of those seeking naturalization. It is obvious that the last two changes are undesirable. It is not for the best interests of the country that the natives shall, however gradually, be replaced by those of foreign birth. It is not best that those of foreign birth shall increasingly lose the desire for citizenship. It is true that in the last decade the requirements for naturalization have been made measurably more severe by a change in the exercise of judicial discretion, as was very much to be wished. But it is also true that the procedure and machinery of the courts in connection with naturalization have been greatly improved, and that naturalization of those really fitted for it has been rendered much easier, which again was very much to be wished.

It may be noted that the ratio of increase in foreign-born whites is greatest in the Middle Atlantic Division, embracing New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The increase in the total has been from 1,511,000 in 1900 to 2,272,000 in 1910, or about 50 per cent. More than one-half of this increase has taken place in the State of New York. The ratio of negroes of voting age has slightly declined, from 9.7 per cent. to 9.1 per cent. The ratio of all others (Indians and Asiatics) remains the same, 0.7 per cent. The total of these is insignificant, having been in 1900 155,300 and now being 182,221.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN MONEY TRUST.

Mr. Untermyer having succeeded in procuring the enlargement of the mandate to catch and slay the money trust, we feel that we are placing him under an obligation by calling to his attention one of the most flagrant of its offenses, and also its most recent. At the Dublin convention to consider the Asquith Home Rule bill forty-six Americans declared their opinion that the bill did not square with the American idea of home rule, and that those who knew the real article did not approve of anything less for Ireland. These forty-six Americans with Irish affiliations were Federal and State Judges, Governors, Mayors, and others in positions usually considered representative. Eight of them were members of Congress, and it cannot be doubted that a judicious use of the Directory of Directors would disclose that their names interlock with several wealthy malefactors!

In fact, there can be no doubt of it, for the same Dublin convention received another Irish-American cablegram which explicitly declared that the forty-six "were servants of the Anglo-"American money trust, which was al-"lied with the British Tories." This is the most blood-curdling revelation yet made. Senator La Follette thought that one hundred malefactors control the United States. Representative Lindbergh gets it down to a dozen in our latest advance copy of La Follette's Weekly. But what is that compared to a trust extending across the ocean and dominating the politics of England and Ireland? We have every confidence that Mr. Untermyer will give the matter attention, which is only another way of declaring that the worst will be known at last. To all who have been wondering what the inquiry would develop we would say, Cheer up. The worst of the scandal is yet to come, and it will be the best joke of the series.

THE ENGINEERS.

The testimony at Washington emphasizes what Admiral Lord Beresford had previously said in praise of the conduct of the engineers. Their position aboard the Titanic gave them the first knowledge anybody had of the seriousness of the disaster, and yet not one of them survived. It was impossible that any of them should survive. The order "Save yourselves, every man for himself" never came to them, but they never faltered.

It is hard to say who was the bravest of the brave, but there can be no doubt that theirs was the most dreadful of deaths. Whoever had so much as a lifebuoy on his body did not believe the last moment had come until it had come, not even after the leap into the open sea. But for the engineers there never was a moment of hope, not a last struggle of their feeble strength against the elements and in the open. Surely at a time when a tribute of admiring pity is paid to all others, the engineers ought not to be forgotten as among those who served well and died devotedly.

RABID REFORM.

An eminently respectable gentleman advocates a very desirable public improvement by the method of a benevolent pirate. He proposes to levy a tax of 10 to 50 per cent. upon the net earnings of public utilities in this city above a standard to be arbitrarily fixed. This would wipe out the unearned franchise values of public utilities, and would provide the funds for the city's building its own subways by the ruin of all investors in the corporations now serving the public. Nothing could be easier or simpler, but it would work only once. The generation which witnessed such plunder in the name of reform would not witness any further assumption of similar risks by the owners of capital which they could devote to less dangerous uses. All subways would have to be built by taxation, and there would be no second crop of taxpayers. The subways thus provided by the plunder of the first crop would have to be sustained by taxes on everybody, and the bearers of the burden would curse the name of their benefactor.

How different was the procedure of the gentlemen who conceived and executed the dual subway plan. Instead of plundering existing public utilities they enlisted their services by the simple expedient of allowing them to make the profits which their contract assures them. The new subways may not cost the taxpayers anything, and certainly will cost them nothing which is not recompensed by honest profits. The ruin of existing public transportation companies, even if justified by the necessity, would not provide the same capital for many years, if it should be conceded that it could ever provide it. It is possible to have an excess of even such a good thing as the well-meaning gentleman desires to provide in a manner so contrary to experience, even if it be compatible with common honesty. All things are possible, but not all things are expedient, even in the name of reform.

LET IT BE A TIDY PARADE.

Street Commissioner Edwards replied amiably and sensibly to the request of the Women's Political Union that the streets along which the paraders in the cause of suffrage will pass next Saturday be made clean and trim for them. The Commissioner promised to do his best; he will have the line clear for the march, but he asks, in return, that the feminine paraders set a good example for men paraders, which can be held up to the men in the coming political campaign, by being tidy themselves. Mr. Edwards bespeaks a tidy parade. Generally the line of march, when the paraders have passed over it, is strewn with rubbish. Printed circulars, torn flags and streamers, broken sticks, paper boxes which contained sustenance for waiting intervals, clutter and disfigure the roadway.

The women have a golden opportunity to show their superiority to men by keeping their line of march free from rubbish. If they carry flowers, let them either hold them firmly to the end or deposit them in bags carried for the purpose. Every woman marcher might carry a convenient waste paper or rubbish bag for discarded circulars, paper flags rendered useless, stale flowers, candy boxes, and the like. If they leave no litter in their wake the suffrage paraders will make a new record and establish a good precedent.

Commissioner Edwards is to be congratulated on his happy idea. The Suffragettes should welcome it. It will be a new triumph for them if they can have a big parade without littering the streets and making the street cleaners work overtime. They will thus save money for the city and probably gain the support for their cause of the entire street-cleaning contingent.

RELIEF OF FOREIGNERS IN MEXICO.

Because it is reported that Great Britain and Germany are dispatching warships to Mexico for the relief of citizens of those countries who may be in distress, there is no ground for apprehending that the English and Germans are intending to intervene in Mexican affairs. There is not the slightest chance of that. As for American intervention, it is as unlikely now as it ever was. The President has sent an army transport to the west coast to take away Americans who may want to leave Mexico, and in sending that kind of vessel instead of a warship he has shown the discretion that has marked every act of his in relation to Mexico since the revolution against Diaz began.

There is no idea of intervention on the part of our Government, and there is no fear of it among well-informed and thoughtful Mexicans. But idle rumors have been spread abroad among the ignorant Mexicans, and it is well that nothing should be done to give them seeming support. Of the precise measure of discontent and distress of citizens of this country on the west coast of Mexico there is no definite information. Certainly there is no audible demand for relief among the American residents of the east coast and cities near it. Business is going on as usual in the capital, Vera Cruz, Puebla, Tampico, San Luis Potosi, Saltillo, and Monterey.

MR. BERGER'S WIRELESS BILL.

It is fortunate that Representative Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee has championed the cause of the Government ownership of commercial wireless systems. Plainly, it is a Socialist measure; it should be urged by a Socialist, if by anybody.

Mr. Berger rehearses the grievances of the army and navy officials concerning interference with their wireless work by unlicensed individuals. He says that in time of war a European antagonist would have the advantage of controlling its wireless system, while the American Government is without authority over wireless commercial companies and amateurs in the United States. All this has been said before, and better said, by the bureaucrats who have instigated the bills to regulate commercial wireless systems by requiring that they be placed under departmental control. Of course Government ownership of wireless would immediately remove the stimulus to invention and further development of the art. The American people relied upon the commercial Marconi service for its news in the Titanic disaster, and those who were saved escaped death by means of this service.

Mr. Robert A. Morton, Jr., estimated recently in The Scientific American that the amateurs in the wireless field number 200,000. Restrictions should be put upon them. They are irresponsible, and their interference with the commercial and Governmental services is serious. But any proposal to regulate wireless telegraphy for the sake of the army and navy, making their interests paramount over peaceful industrial and commercial interests, should be opposed. Why shackle the commerce of this Nation to provide for some war in the future which this very invention, by affording a new means of intelligence and understanding between nations, makes less probable? To give into the hands of an ignorant official the power of dictatorship over the development of a great commercial art; to authorize him to make technical regulations that may be arbitrary, unproved, experimental, or that would force expensive changes in apparatus that would financially embarrass new enterprises as they are starting, would cripple progress.

The Marconi Company has agreed to enter into an arrangement between the Government and other wireless companies whereby suitable wave lengths shall be designated and interference between their messages through the ether effectually eliminated. That is a practical remedy, and it should be adopted. Mr. Berger's bill is useful in that it accentuates the bad points of the wireless control bills lately introduced in Congress.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Somebody Has Been Indiscreet.

It is, of course, not at all improbable that in the course of a private conversation with John Barrett, Col. Goethals expressed the intention of resigning unless Congress took timely action in regard to having a properly trained administrative force ready to take charge of the Panama Canal as soon as it is opened for traffic. That the providing of such a force is the alternative to turning over to inexperienced men what surely will be a difficult and complex task, with consequences certainly dangerous and possibly disastrous, can hardly be questioned.

But it is one thing clearly to realize that fact and quite another to bring it to the attention of the country accompanied by what Congress is sure to consider and likely to resent as a threat. It would not be at all congruous with either the reputation or the record of Col. Goethals to do anything of the sort. His courtesy and tact have been not less conspicuous than his firmness and efficiency, ever since the thrice fortunate day when he was put in charge of the canal construction, and if it was at the Colonel's own desire or knowledge that Mr. Barrett made this highly injudicious announcement, then it is impossible to avoid the fear that the Colonel has not taken vacations enough—that he is suffering from that nervous irritability which soon or late comes upon every white man who stays too long and works too hard in the tropics.

Of that Col. Goethals, unlike his predecessors as the canal's chief executive, has hitherto shown no trace, and the conclusion is almost inevitable that Mr. Barrett has been indiscreet. No man better than Col. Goethals knows the extent of his responsibilities—or their limits—and, though it is easily conceivable that he meditates resignation if the success of the canal is to be endangered by any Congressional negligence, it is not credible that he would put the intention in the form of a threat.

Long Rides and Old Officers.

By an implication so clear as to be little less than an accusation, The New York Medical Record ascribes the untimely death from "heart failure" of Gen. Frederick D. Grant to the strain imposed upon him as well as other army officers approaching the retirement age by the endurance riding tests to which they are all annually subjected.

That it is well for army officers to be able to take long rides on horseback nobody denies; it is perhaps well that the unavowed but not concealed object of these tests—to make way for the promotion of young officers by influencing the old ones to retire betimes—should be attained. Certainly it is not well, however, to effect the retirement of the old officers by killing them off by making them perform labors which there is little likelihood that they would be called upon to perform in the conditions of modern warfare.

How changed those conditions are, since a period even as recent as our civil war, everybody knows, but far from everybody realizes. All facilities for transportation have vastly improved, and much of the work formerly done by men on horseback would now doubtless be done by men in automobiles. Mental rather than physical prowess always was the qualification for competent military leadership, and it is more so now than ever before. The relative value of old and young officers is not a simple question, for the age of each class has its merits and its demerits, but experience does still count for much, and it is not without reason that all of us hope and most of us believe that there is a close relation between length of years and some of the best forms of wisdom.

Gen. Grant, in his last annual report, called attention to the fact that army officers, because of the increasing stresses of their profession, are finding it more and more difficult and more and more expensive to get life insurance. Surely it is desirable to treat men beyond 45 or 50 with some gentleness, and surely ill to impose upon them, needlessly, heart strains that even young athletes would find severe.

The Senator Finds a Defender.

Alfred Stead, son of the late William T. Stead, makes an interesting contribution to current comment on the conduct of our Senatorial investigation. Unlike many of his countrymen, he ascribes comparatively little importance to the obvious unfamiliarity of Senator Smith with nautical matters, and inclines to the opinion that in spite of this the Senator is bringing out in no inconsiderable quantities just the sort of information concerning the disaster that is most needed—just the sort of information which a maritime expert might fail to get because he didn't want to get it. As Mr. Stead put the case, "on this "side we are inclined to view the ques-"tion of ships from the standpoint of the "shipowners and Lloyd's. America will "view the question from the standpoint "of the potential traveler and of a coun-"try with relatively little to lose from "revolutionary reforms in ship construc-"tion."

We have ourselves found it increasingly difficult as the investigation proceeded at Washington to regard Senator Smith as representative of what Mr. Stead calls "America," and his treatment of Mr. Marconi, together with his serious dealing with deliberate misrepresentations as to news suppression made by jealous and "beaten" newspapers, took away much of our desire to be kind to the Michigan statesman. There is, however, something in what Mr. Stead says, and it serves as an adequate defense for our investigation, if not for our investigator.

Whatever else may be said about Senator Smith, he cannot be charged with trying to "whitewash" anybody or to conceal any facts.

PARK RHODODENDRONS.

Officials Accused of Letting Them Die of Neglect.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think it ought to be brought to the attention of the public, that fully one-half, if not more of the beautiful rhododendrons which adorned the East Drive in Central Park, the valuable gift of Mrs. Russell Sage to the people, have been destroyed not by the severity of the Winters but by foolish and unscientific methods and wanton neglect on the part of the Park Department.

I have carefully observed these plants the past year and noticed from time to time during the Winter that many were dying from exposure to the bleak winds, as no protection had been provided for them. On March 31 the ones that had died were limited to a narrow border along the Bridle Path, and the balance of them looked fairly thrifty. On April 14 I was surprised to find that at least half of them were dead or dying, and upon a careful examination I found that fresh horse manure had been used freely as a mulch, and that since the mild weather had come this manure has been heating and has burned the plants up. It is a most distressing and sad sight to see, and some one should be held responsible for such unpardonable stupidity, to say the least. It does not take much knowledge of horticulture to know that horse manure was the worst mulch to put on and that nature protects such plants with a mulch of leaves. But to think that this was not removed three weeks ago, when it ought to have been, shows the most flagrant and wanton neglect.

It is inconceivable to think that this could have escaped the eye or the knowledge of the Commissioner of Parks, who is certainly responsible for it all and who is trustee for the people of this gift,

CHARLES GOUVENEUR WEIR.

New York, April 26, 1912.

RELIGION IN THE SCHOOLS.

Ex-Controller Coler Is Taken to Task for Advocating It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Times to-day quotes Bird S. Coler to the effect that the introduction into the schools of various kinds of instruction touching everyday life has excluded religious teaching. "God was crowded out," he says, and he attributes this result to the intrusion of the "Socialistic theory of State supervision." Perhaps he is giving Socialistic doctrines too much credit; perhaps the curtailment of religious indoctrination in the schools is due, in part, at least, to a lingering respect for the Constitution and the secular ideal which gave to us the First Amendment to that great code of fundamental law; perhaps some of our educational authorities are not in Mr. Coler's company in wholly forgetting that the union of Church and State is mediaeval, unjust, and dangerous.

If a Christian majority rightfully may tax minorities of Jews, Mohammedans, and Free Thinkers for the propagation of the specific dogmas of Christianity, why may not a majority of Catholics rightfully tax a minority of Methodists or Presbyterians for the propagation of the specific doctrines of Catholicism, or a majority of Baptists rightfully tax a minority of Catholics for the propagation of the specific tenets of the Baptist Church?

May one pertinently suggest without impertinence that Mr. Coler might do well to make a serious attempt to acquaint himself with the fundamental principles of secular justice?

EDWIN C. WALKER.

New York, April 7, 1912.

Intervening in Mexico.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has been considerable criticism as to the intervention by the United States in the matter of Mexico, few realizing what is therein included.

When it is considered that Mexico contains thousands of square miles; that in many places operations are conducted 300 miles from a wagon road, much less a railroad, as has been my experience while investigating mining properties in the Sierra Madre Ranges; that these mountains are exceedingly rough from north to south, with sparse mail and telegraphic communication that cannot be depended upon in times of anxiety and uncertainty; that the topography is such that the Mexicans, who are at home in the fastnesses of these precipitous surroundings, can wander at will and commit depredations as they choose and the outside world cannot receive any information of what has happened—these and other facts show what intervention would amount to. It would take more than the entire army of the United States, distributed throughout Mexico. But a small area would actually be covered.

GEORGE D. JAMES,
Consulting Engineer.

Salt Lake City, Utah, April 12, 1912.

"First Offenders."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to thank you for your word in defense of Commissioner Waldo in his criticism of Judge Mulqueen for the wholesale paroling of convicted criminals, a majority of them burglars and robbers, on the theory that they are first offenders, and that only six or seven of 125 he paroled turned out badly. Those who are in a position to know, who have no axe to grind, no "splendid record" to report at the end of the year, are well aware that the designation, "first offenders," is a euphemistic expression. For the first time the juvenile crook has been caught red-handed, and is not able through the "inflooence" of the Senator to wriggle out of the meshes of the law. First offender! If a complete record had been left of the offenses of the young criminal you would find in nine cases out of ten that he has a record that slimes his track all the way from his fifteenth year to his eighteenth or twentieth, in and out of several "homes" and "reformatories."

W. H. SPENCER.

White Plains, N. Y., April 18, 1912.

Thaw and Mr. Carmody.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in this morning's paper that Attorney General Carmody is quoted as saying, "If Thaw is sane, I don't want to keep him locked up."

Thaw was guilty of a calculated murder, and had he been a poor man no doubt would have gone to the electric chair, whether sane or insane. If he is ever released from jail it will be a miscarriage of justice and positive proof to many that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor. I think it is the duty and privilege of newspapers like The Times to use their influence in a case like this.

W. E. ROYS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 24, 1912.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I take issue with you on the advisability of releasing Harry K. Thaw from the insane asylum. Wouldn't it be a good thing in the end to have him as an example of the futility of allowing acquittals on the ground of insanity?

GEORGE GILL.

New York, April 24, 1912.

Sea Safety Legislation That Failed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it true that two years ago an attempt was made to have remedial legislation passed at Washington on the subject of live-saving at sea?

I am informed that a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives which would have minimized the possibility of such a disaster as occurred to the Titanic, but that the National Board of Steam Navigation opposed its passage successfully.

Is this board responsible for the Titanic crime?

T. F. MAITLAND.

New York, April 27, 1912.

HARTRIDGE DEFENDS HIMSELF

Complains of Persecution by Bar Association Over Thaw Case.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Assuming a great newspaper wishes to do justice, I call your attention to the fact that ever since I tried to make the Thaws pay me for my services, over two years ago, I have been attacked, and the attacks have been noted in headlines. Most frequently my answers to statements and insinuations have not been as clearly brought out.

Over two years ago Mrs. Thaw's attorney, Mr. Rose, was instructed by Judge Holt, after he had so charged the jury and impounded my papers, to present the whole matter to the District Attorneys, United States and New York County, to discover if I had done anything criminal. Also to present the matter to the Bar Association for them to petition the Appellate Division to find out if I had offended in any way the ethics of the profession.

Mrs. Thaw's attorney promptly did both, and while the District Attorneys were searching carefully for some crime, the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association had me before it all Summer, examining me before six to ten lawyers, to discover if I had done any wrong, criminal or ethical. I answered their questions irrespective of their relevancy, as if they were fair-minded gentlemen, although any one, layman or lawyer, who takes the trouble to read the first few pages of that testimony will see their own declaration that they had in advance made up their minds. After they had taken 179 typewritten pages of testimony, one of the attorneys for the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association took it over to the office of the United States District Attorney, this being a somewhat different procedure from that in a recent celebrated case, when the Bar Association refused to act against the associate of its counsel for the Grievance Committee, on the ground that "it never interfered when a matter was in the courts."

Neither the United States District Attorney nor the County District Attorney found I had done any wrong.

Then the Bar Association presented a petition to the Appellate Division, making charges against me based on my bill of particulars and the testimony in my case against Mrs. Thaw. Everything I had ever done or said was at their disposal, and Mrs. Thaw's attorney, Rose, or the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association could have had Mrs. Thaw appear or make any affidavit her mind or some one else could conjure up. However, the Bar Association did not even present the whole of my testimony taken before itself, but selected excerpts, even taking only part of my answers, and on this tried to make it appear that I had done something grossly unprofessional.

This petition was presented on the 17th day of February, 1911, and even on the argument, when it appeared weak, the attorney tried to vilify me otherwise, until one of the Judges called his attention to the fact that he was speaking of things not charged. The court considered the matter until the 28th day of December, 1911, when it dismissed the proceedings.

Almost immediately after the entry of the order the Bar Association began again with the same charges, except in addition they had an affidavit of Mrs. Thaw's. That affidavit was to give new life. When my attorney, Judge Hasbrouck, saw the affidavit, and Mrs. Thaw's own letters showing conclusively that the affidavit was absolutely false, he said: "This is ridiculous; let me show the Bar Association these letters and they will drop the matter." He did so, but instead of appreciating his fairness, they, seeing their weakness, got the President, presumably the best lawyer at their command, to argue the matter, asking the court for a "review," and though the Bar Association is posing as against the review of judicial decisions, evidently, however, only when the principle applies to plain and ordinary mortals, its example when applied to itself is not an edifying one, either for manliness or justice.

I sincerely trust that as I have had to struggle against all the power of the Thaw money, to save what they have left of my reputation, and at the same time try to continue my profession, the newspapers will do the justice to put this statement in at least as conspicuous a position as the ones which contained the repetition of this old charge against me.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE.

New York, April 20, 1912.

THE CHESTNUT BLIGHT FUND.

Discoverer of Disease Says Congressional Bill Would Waste Money.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The undersigned discovered, named, and studied for many years the fungus causing the death of the chestnut forests in the Eastern United States. He appeals to the public to strongly oppose the passage of the bill now pending at Washington to appropriate $80,000 to fight this disease. With him are the best experts in plant diseases; against him, those who seek position or patronage.

The chestnut blight has not been and cannot be controlled by any method now known to science. The State of Pennsylvania is now conducting a thorough investigation of the disease under a very large appropriation, and this work need not be duplicated. Inspection is provided for already, or soon will be, in the various States.

To appropriate $80,000 at this time for this purpose would be a criminal waste of public funds.

W. A. MURRILL,
Assistant Director.

New York, April 18, 1912.

A Commuter Growls.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The locomotive engineers wanted more than 18 per cent. increase in wages, and they wanted it without any "ifs" or "ands." The railways said they could not afford it. A couple of years ago, without any "ifs" or "ands," the Lackawanna raised the price of commuters' tickets from Newark to New York from $4.60 to $5.50—about 19 per cent.—and they got it, too, notwithstanding the fact that commuters "could not afford it." And they have been "cutting melons" in the shape of dividends bigger and bigger ever since.

The Lackawanna was only one road, nor were Newark commuters the only sufferers. Everybody was doing it. That is, all the railroads were adding this increased percentage, and no questions asked. If engineers get more it will simply mean that we poor devils of commuters will probably be "boosted" again. And the Pennsylvania Road said it lost money on commuters! An officer of this road the other night in Newark said that of 1,000,000 coming to New York 600,000 were from Newark. The loss to the road must be immense at this time from this source, and to make good they had to raise the rate through the tunnels.

R. A. DIX.

New York, April 24, 1912.

Lifeboat Crews and Drills.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems that the owners of Atlantic liners are supplying their steamers with sufficient lifeboats to accommodate all passengers and crew. This is very laudable, but it is pertinent to ask:

1. What provision is being made for the efficient launching of those additional boats?
2. What arrangements are being made for supplying the boats with efficient crews?

S. DE BARRENECHEA.

New York, April 23, 1912.

Personality Inherited?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is a strong personality formed by environment, or is it inherited?

H. L. F.

New York, April 16, 1912.

CHERRY TREE TABLET ACCEPTED BY CITY

Prominent Japanese Attend Ceremonies—Last Trees Are Planted.

SPOT WILL BE 'SAKURA PARK'

Consul General Numano Warns Against Demagogues Who Deny Good Will of Japan.

Five thousand persons witnessed the impressive ceremonies yesterday afternoon which attended the unveiling of the large bronze tablet in Riverside Park, opposite the tomb of Gen. Grant, commemorating the gift of 2,500 Japanese cherry trees to the City of New York by a committee of Japanese residents during the Hudson-Fulton celebration in 1910. Thirteen diminutive kindergarten girls, clad in vari-colored flowered kimonos, with their short tresses dressed in Japanese style, planted the last thirteen of the trees. In the absence of Mayor Gaynor, who was expected to preside, Park Commissioner Stover acted as master of ceremonies.

The little park, which adjoins Riverside Drive, resembled a flower garden. On a dozen temporary flagstaffs floated the Stars and Stripes of the United States and the sunflower emblem of Nippon, side by side, while from a hundred poles were suspended smaller flags of the two nations, intermingling with profuse garlands of sweet-scented, pink cherry blossoms. Temporary stands encircled the tiny arena, at the upper end of which stood a small platform for the speakers and invited guests. The latter included the members of the committee which had presented the trees to the city, Kokichi Midzuno, Jokichi Takamine, Rioichiro Arai, Daijiro Ushikubo, and Kikusaburo Fukui. In the absence of the Japanese Ambassador a number of the members of the Japanese Legation at Washington were present, as were also Baron Ozawa, Countess Ogasawara, Mme. Nagaski, Dr. Akiyama, the Governor General of Korea; Surgeon Major Inoue, Mr. Yoshiyasi, and Prof. Hata of the University of Keio. The latter are delegates of the Mikado's Government to the International Red Cross Conference which will be held at Washington on May 17.

The Trees Are Planted.

The ceremonies opened with selections from "The Mikado," played by an orchestra of fifty pieces. It was followed with the "American Fantasie," a medley of patriotic airs, and "Fou-so-ka," the national anthem of Japan. While the anthem was played the Japanese rose to their feet and stood with bared heads until the last notes had died away, and their example was followed by all present. Then the music of "Sakura, Sakura," the Japanese cherry tree song, was heard, and from behind the temporary stage came marching the thirteen kimono-clad, flower-bedecked, kindergartners, each bearing a tiny spade and the shoot of a young cherry tree. Ranging themselves in a circle, they proceeded to plant the trees as a token of the friendship between the United States and Japan. When the trees had been planted the tiny gardeners did a Japanese folk dance around the arena and retired.

Dr. Jokichi Takamine made the speech presenting the trees and the tablet to the city. He spoke in enthusiastic terms of the debt of gratitude which his country owed to the United States for first bringing to Japan the seeds of Occidental civilization.

"Those seeds," he said, "have taken root in fertile soil and have brought forth a harvest, which is to-day the wonder and admiration of the world. We people of Japan are not ungrateful. We do not forget what we owe to this wonderful young republic. Our affection for this country is deep-rooted, and has increased with every step of our national development, as, let us hope, the roots of these trees will with each passing year take deeper root in your American soil. In token of our affection and gratitude and to commemorate this occasion we desire to present to you this tablet, which will be a lasting testimony of our esteem."

As Dr. Takamine concluded his address he pulled a string, which dropped the entwined flags of Japan and the United States from the face of the tablet.

To Be Called Sakura Park.

In behalf of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Committee, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford accepted the tablet and the trees in a brief address, after which Park Commissioner Stover spoke as the representative of the City Government. In the course of his address, the Commissioner announced that it was his intention to have the name of the little park changed to Sakura Park, and that he hoped to hold a ceremony of dedication next September if his suggestion meets with the approval of the Board of Aldermen.

Consul General Y. Numano was the last speaker. He said in part:

"I am glad to say that since my residence in New York as the official representative of the Japanese Government, I have been overwhelmed with the many evidences of the good-will and friendship of the American people toward my country. This spirit of good-will is reciprocated by all of my fellow-countrymen, as I believe it is shared by most of yours. If the occasional voice of an alarmist is heard proclaiming the danger of war between the two countries, I think we have all learned that it is the voice of a demagogue or a man speaking from selfish and ulterior motives. Like the Americans, the Japanese are a peace-loving people. Japan and the United States need each other's good-will and sympathy. The two countries control the destinies of the Pacific and must always work in harmony and understanding. That our friendship may never be doubted or our interests conflict I am sure is the devout wish of us all, as it is my personal belief and conviction."

WOMEN'S CLUBS TO AFFILIATE

State Societies to Decide on Details at the Waldorf To-morrow.

It is probable that some definite action will be taken at a meeting to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria to-morrow afternoon to affiliate the organizations formed in this city by women from various States. These societies were organized to bring together women who had come from other parts of the country to make New York their home. Mrs. Thomas J. Vivian, President of the California Club, who started the present agitation for an affiliation, believes that much could be accomplished by forming a central body. If the plan is adopted headquarters will be opened.

Already seven organizations have joined in the movement, including the California Club, the Texas Club, South Carolina Society, Society of Ohio Women, Daughters of Indiana, the Maine Women's Club, and the Society of New York State Women.

Mrs. Vivian expressed the hope that State organizations which have been formed here by men also will send representatives to the meeting to-morrow. It is hoped, she said, to have these societies join in the plan to affiliate, and she has received assurances that some of them are anxious to do so.

Justice for Mr. Ismay.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have admired your paper for many years, not only for the enterprise you show in obtaining special and foreign news, but also for the manly way in which you deal with the great questions of the day in your editorials.

"The Preposterous Smith," in to-day's issue, is a case in point, very much to the point. Will you please take up the case of Mr. Ismay in an editorial on the same lines and give that gentleman a square deal in the light of his own evidence as confirmed by Mr. Carter and others, bringing out the fact that a Captain at sea is in full command and takes orders from no one as to the navigation of his vessel?

THE GOLDEN RULE.

Richmond Hill, April 27, 1912.

WILLIAMS SELLS OUT TO VAUDEVILLE TRUST

Coast-to-Coast Merger by Keith Allies, Who Pay $5,000,000 for Theatres Here.

200 HOUSES IN THEIR HANDS

Keith to Control the East and Meyerfeld and Beck the West—Canada Also Included.

The long-expected sale of the Percy Williams vaudeville interests and the amalgamation of all of the important vaudeville properties in the United States and Canada have come about and were announced yesterday. B. F. Keith has bought all the Williams vaudeville houses in New York, and by arrangements with Meyerfeld & Beck of the Orpheum Circuit, Mrs. E. C. Kohl of Chicago, and Max Anderson of New York, has brought about what is practically a combination of all of the high-class vaudeville houses in America.

Between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 is the price paid for the Williams houses. Some time ago Mr. Williams said that he would not take less than $5,000,000 cash, and it is said that he accepted an increase on that amount only after long negotiations. The exact figures are refused.

Mr. Williams had nothing to add last night to what he has been saying for some time past, that he would sell out if he could get his price and that he wished to devote his attention to the development of high-grade, low-priced stock companies, such as he conducts at his Crescent Theatre, Brooklyn, and in other houses. His theatres are the Colonial and Alhambra in Manhattan, the Bronx Theatre, and the Orpheum, Greenpoint, Bushwick, Crescent, and Gotham in Brooklyn.

B. F. Keith's Associates.

In taking over the New York properties Mr. Keith has associated with him Mrs. Kohl of Chicago, Max Anderson of New York, James H. Moore of Detroit, M. Shea of Buffalo, Harry E. Davis of Pittsburgh, and Dymont & Duffield of the Canadian Circuit, all of whom will be large stockholders in the newly acquired New York holdings.

For the present the bookings of both the B. F. Keith circuit and Orpheum circuit will be handled together in the Putnam Building, in the offices occupied by the United Booking Offices and Martin Beck. They will be moved to Martin Beck's new Palace Theatre when that house is finished. No changes will be made in the personnel of the Williams houses, and J. J. Maloney, Mr. Williams's general manager, has already engaged to continue with Mr. Keith.

The lawyers engaged in the transaction were Maurice Goodman, attorney for the United Booking Offices; John F. Cronan of Boston, representing Mr. Keith; Studin & Sonnenberg of New York, representing Meyerfeld & Beck, and George H. Frude of Chicago, representing Mrs. Kohl.

Albee Makes Statement.

E. F. Albee, general manager of the Keith interests in New York, said last night:

"Mr. Keith and his associates and Mr. Meyerfeld and Mr. Beck have been striving for weeks to bring about an arrangement by which it will be possible to continue the friendly relations that have been enjoyed in the past between the Eastern and Western circuits. Both sides have worked diligently and earnestly to attain this end and now we feel that we have clarified the high class vaudeville interests from coast to coast. Both circuits will work together, with offices on the same floor. Mr. Keith will have entire control of the East and Mr. Meyerfeld and Mr. Beck of the West.

"I may say that the negotiations were begun the first part of the year in Miami, Fla., and considering the magnitude of the operations, involving nearly 200 theatres from the Atlantic to the Pacific, we were fairly successful in keeping them secret.

"There is no question that the new conditions will be of great advantage to everybody—to the managers, the public, and the artists, who, booking in both circuits, will receive long-time contracts. There will be no conflicts in booking, in management, or in territory."

Binding East and West.

Mr. Meyerfeld and Mr. Beck made this statement:

"It has always been our fondest desire to bind the East and the West together in a more substantial way than we have previously worked under. The consummation of the deal just put through by Mr. Keith and ourselves is a happy solution of our difficulties and most satisfactory to us in every respect. The situation, as far as territory is concerned, is no different than it was before, but by buying interests with Mr. Keith and others and in other ways tying our interests more closely together we have accomplished something for which we have been working for years. We feel that it is ideal for the future success of vaudeville. We all have our positions laid out, and, as far as we can see, nothing but good results and harmony can prevail."

Although William Hammerstein's name does not appear among those mentioned in Mr. Keith's and Messrs. Meyerfeld and Beck's announcement, his Victoria Theatre will continue as before booking through the regular channel, and receiving the same sort of acts as the other high-class houses.

The combination, it will be noticed, does not include the "small-time" vaudeville, such as the Marcus Loew and William Fox circuits in New York and the Sullivan & Considine circuit in the West.

Merging Began Seven Years Ago.

The history of important vaudeville combinations in the United States began about seven years ago, with the combination of Keith & Proctor and the establishment of the United Booking Offices, which took in almost all of the Eastern circuits. Then Klaw & Erlanger established their advanced vaudeville in direct opposition to the United Booking Offices, and William Morris, who had been a booking agent of much experience, was associated with them.

The United Booking Office won after a short conflict, and then William Morris attempted an independent circuit and acquired a chain of theatres. For a season or two he made a strong fight, but lost his houses one by one, and finally succumbed, leaving only the "U. B. O." in the East and the Orpheum Circuit in practical control of the West.

Last year Keith & Proctor dissolved their partnership and made a division of their joint theatres according to their former ownership, with the exception of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, over which there has been considerable litigation.

An agreement between the Orpheum Circuit and the "U. B. O." gave to the former all territory west of Chicago and to the latter all of the Eastern "big time." Last Winter, when Martin Beck announced that he would build a theatre in New York, it was believed that another war was about to begin. The arrangement announced yesterday, which was consummated in the United Booking Offices late on Saturday night, evidently means peace.

Memorial to Oliver Grant Barton.

A feature of the services at the Calvary Episcopal Church yesterday morning was the unveiling of a tablet to the memory of Oliver Grant Barton, who, at the time of his death, in 1908, had been a member of the church for fifty years, and a Vestryman for twenty-four years. George Zabriskie delivered the memorial address.

Recital to Aid Woman Suffrage.

A recital of folk lore and folk music will be given this evening for the benefit of the Nineteenth Assembly District of the Woman's Suffrage Party by Miss Vida Sutton and Miss Josephine Thorpe at the McDowell Club, 108 West Fifty-fifth Street.

BANKER DINES ORCHESTRA.

A. L. Seligman's Organization Passes Harris Memorial Resolution.

Alfred L. Seligman, the banker, who founded the Young Men's Symphony Orchestra ten years ago, to provide an opportunity for young musicians to qualify for positions in the great symphony orchestras of the country, treated the members of the orchestra to a dinner last night at the Chemists Club, 50 East Forty-first Street. The dinner was a celebration of the tenth anniversary of the orchestra. Mr. Seligman, who is a fine amateur musician, plays first 'cello in it.

The orchestra gave its anniversary concert in the afternoon at the Hudson Theatre. At the dinner Mr. Seligman said:

"The use of the theatre was donated to us by Mr. Henry B. Harris, who went down with the Titanic. Before he left the city six weeks ago Mr. Harris said, 'The theatre is yours as often as you want it. Only I want you to reserve Box A for me and my family.' He added with what seems now a mystical touch of sadness, 'Reserve it for me, if I am here. One never knows where one will be a week from the present. If I cannot come, fill the box with your friends.'

"We all know now that Mr. Harris died the death of a man, a noble man, on the Titanic, after seeing that his dear wife was safe."

Mr. Seligman's suggestion that a resolution of sympathy be sent to Mr. Harris's family was adopted by a rising vote.

Arnold Volpe, conductor of the Volpe Symphony Orchestra and musical director of the Young Men's Symphony Orchestra, said that there is a need in New York of twenty such orchestras. But he added, amid great applause:

"There is only one Alfred L. Seligman."

The members of the orchestra presented Mr. Seligman with a handsome notebook and Mr. Volpe with a purse, containing a substantial sum for his vacation. Photographs of Messrs. Volpe and Seligman standing together, and autographed with the signatures of both, were the souvenirs of the dinner.

NIKISCH ORCHESTRA HEARD.

Elena Gerhardt Appears as Soloist at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Miss Elena Gerhardt shared the applause with Arthur Nikisch at last night's concert of the London Symphony Orchestra at the Metropolitan Opera House. During the first part of the programme the German soprano sang the air "My Strength Is Spent" from Goetz's opera, "The Taming of the Shrew," with orchestral accompaniment. Later in the evening a piano was moved on the stage and the concert was momentarily interrupted so that Miss Gerhardt might give a song recital. It may be said, however, that this was one of the delights of the evening.

For the first time here Arthur Nikisch played Miss Gerhardt's accompaniments, and under his fingers they became much more than tonal backgrounds. He brought out the moods of the songs, interpreted their meaning, and, above all, his sympathy with Miss Gerhardt was complete. The songs were four of the most beautiful that Richard Strauss has written, "Ruhe Meine Seele," "Ständchen," "Morgen," and "Wiegenlied." They are all admirably fitted to Miss Gerhardt's best style, as she excels in the use of half-voice and delicate pianissimos. "Ständchen" was repeated, and at the close of the group Brahms's "Der Schmied" was added.

The orchestral numbers included Beethoven's Fifth Symphony and five Wagner selections, the overtures to "Rienzi" and "Die Meistersinger," the prelude to "Parsifal," Siegfried's Death March, and the bacchanale from "Tannhäuser," which, although the programme did not announce it, was preceded by the overture, as it occurs in the Paris version of this opera.

Zimbalist Plays for Socialists.

Efrem Zimbalist, the Russian violinist, was the soloist of the concert given at the Hippodrome yesterday afternoon to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of The Jewish Daily Forward. He played Bruch's G minor concerto and shorter numbers by Cui, Kreisler, and himself. Nahan Franko's Orchestra played the overture to Nicolai's "The Merry Wives of Windsor," the first "Peer Gynt" suite, and Liszt's "Second Rhapsodie."

FRENCH VISITORS AT CAPITOL

Men Who Brought Bust of "La France" to Lunch with Taft.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The French delegation which brought to this country a bust of "La France" to be put on the base of the Champlain memorial lighthouse at Crown Point, N. Y., arrived here to-night from New York.

Chandler Hale of the State Department, Lieut. J. W. Timmons, President Taft's Naval Aid, and the Counsellor of the French Embassy met the party at the station. To-morrow the visitors will go to the tomb of Washington at Mt. Vernon and then attend a reception and dinner at the French Embassy, given by Ambassador Jusserand. On Tuesday the party will lunch with President Taft at the White House before returning to New York.

After a visit to the home of ex-Senator W. A. Clark yesterday the members of the French delegation started for Washington. On Tuesday they will attend a reception on the new steamship France of the French line. On Wednesday they will visit Philadelphia and on Wednesday evening they will attend a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, given by the Tercentenary Commission and the Lake Champlain Association.

At the home of Senator Clark the things that chiefly pleased the visitors were the wood carvings in the ceilings and walls of the dining room and the panel paintings by French artists.

To Discuss City Planning.

The Fifth Avenue Association, through its President, Robert Grier Cooke, has called a conference of prominent civic organizations, including the Merchants' Association, Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association, the Manhattan Central Improvement Association, Twenty-third Street Association, Broadway Improvement Association, the West End Association, Woman's Municipal League, Washington Square Association, Central Mercantile Association, and the Wholesale Dry Goods Centre Association, in the Myrtle Room of the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday evening, May 7, at 8 o'clock, to promote the movement for the creation of a City Planning Commission. This matter is now under consideration by a committee of the Board of Estimate, a resolution having been introduced by Borough President McAneny. Nelson P. Lewis, Chief Engineer of the Board of Estimate; Frederick P. Howe, Arnold W. Brunner, Joseph S. Auerbach, and Mr. McAneny are expected to be among the speakers.

NEW TAX LAW

ONE-HALF of your real estate taxes are due May first. You can pay the other one-half then also and get a rebate.

Our Pamphlet "How to Pay Taxes" will be mailed free to anyone requesting it or we will register your property for $2 per tax lot per year, get all bills for you and pay them for you when we are put in funds.

This includes also assessments and city water rates.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO

Capital . . $ 4,375,000
Surplus(all earned) 10,625,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

FREWEN REPEATS HIS WARNING ABOUT GOLD

English Economist Sees Disaster in Rate at Which India Is Taking the Metal.

NEVER SENDS IT OUT AGAIN

Silver Tax Has Reversed Conditions and She Now Imports Five Parts Gold to One Part Silver.

Moreton Frewen, the noted English economist, has reiterated his statements of a month ago that the present drain of gold to India "threatens most serious consequences in the money markets of the Western world," and calls it "the most serious economic incident of our time." When his first warning of the danger of the drift of gold to India was printed in a wireless dispatch to THE TIMES on March 28 leading New York authorities on money movements radically disagreed with him. They insisted that the statistics of gold and silver movements to India directly contradicted his statements, and showed that the India paper currency report revealed that while India's silver takings in 1911 were above the average, they were less than in 1910. The heavy outflow of gold to India, they explained, was due to the heavy movements of commerce in the empire and the consequent demand for currency.

After learning of the New York criticisms of his warning Mr. Frewen wrote a letter to Henry Altman of this city, defending his position. That letter was lost on the Titanic, but he considered it so important that he sent a duplicate by a later steamer. Mr. Frewen takes direct issue with the figures quoted by his critics of India's silver imports, and says:

> The present drain of gold to India is by far the most serious economic incident of our times, and any figures which I gave in this connection for THE NEW YORK TIMES are from official sources. In the two years preceding the imposition of the high duty on silver (eight cents an ounce) by the Indian Government in 1910, the silver imports had been 88,000,000 ounces, and 73,000,000 ounces. For the only full year since the duties the net import is 31,500,000 ounces.

He quotes Sir Montagu Turner, Chairman of the Bank of India, Australia and China, as stating that the gold imports of March into India continued "on a remarkable scale." From January 1 to March 13 they were £9,717,000 against £6,804,000 in the same period of the preceding year.

Another authority, Robert Campbell, Chairman of the National Bank of India, is given as authority for a more emphatic series of figures. This authority he quotes from The London Economist of March 23 as follows:

> I find that in the twelve months from January to December, 1911, India's imports of gold from all quarters reached the immense sum of £23,389,000, (about one-fourth of the whole world's production,) as compared with £18,000,000 in 1910 and £10,068,000 in 1909. And what is peculiar about India's imports of gold is that they never come out again. We see other countries with a large foreign trade importing gold at certain periods and then again at other periods exporting it; but in the case of India it is all on one side.

In concluding his argument in support of the warning, which has been scoffed at on this side of the Atlantic, Mr. Frewen points out that before the imposition of the duty on silver by India in 1910 the importations of the Empire were one part gold and four parts silver. Conditions are now reversed, he says, "and it is safe to say that for the last year and this it will be near five parts of gold to one part silver."

India took about one-half of the gold produced in the world during the first quarter of this year, he asserts, exclusive of the metal absorbed in the arts and sciences. "Should these same conditions continue," he says, "the world, at the next recurrence of panic, will be confronted with an irreparable disaster."

GEMS AUTO SPEEDERS' BAIL.

Several Leave Jewelry at Yonkers in Lieu of Cash.

The Yonkers police headquarters resembled a jewelry store yesterday afternoon, with an accumulation of pieces of jewelry left as bail by prisoners charged with violation of the automobile ordinance. William Weber of 400 Riverside Drive and Fred O. Mooney of 2,025 Broadway, New York, left gold watches; Henry A. Wetherbey of Mamaroneck a diamond pin, and William Wernham of 1,066 Park Avenue, New York, a diamond ring.

Alexander H. Bekle of 28 Miller Street, Newark, N. J., got in communication with City Judge Beall by telephone, and the Judge told him to leave a five-dollar bill at the police station.

"If," said the Judge, "you should be fined $5 to-morrow we will keep it; if your fine is more you will send the rest, and if your fine is less than $5 the court clerk will send you the balance."

PLAN HOMES FOR EMPLOYES.

Baldwin Locomotive Company Buys Land at Ridley Park, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—It was learned to-day that the Baldwin Locomotive Company has been accumulating land for some time at Ridley Park, Penn., near their Eddystone works, for the purpose of colonizing their employes. At the present time most of them reside in Philadelphia and are forced to commute daily, the result being that much of the wages of the men are eaten up in carfare.

While the company has made no statement, it is understood that substantial houses will be erected on the land acquired at Ridley Park and that they will be rented to the employes at a very low rate.

Shuberts Ban Singing for Phonograph

All of the principals of the Winter Garden company will receive an order to-day forbidding them to sing for phonograph records. The Shuberts say that their contracts with the actors are for their exclusive services, and also that singing into a talking machine is liable to injure the voice, as several grand opera stars have discovered. The players have found the making of records a profitable source of revenue, and some who have been most successful have been Al Jolson, Stella Mayhew, Jose Collins, Billee Taylor, the Courteney sisters and Mildred Elaine. It is expected that the singers will resent the order and probably will let the question go to the courts for a decision as to a manager's right to prevent them making money this way.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Marie Wiova, a young American dancer, who has appeared recently under the management of George Edwardes in London, has been engaged for the revival of "Robin Hood," at the New Amsterdam Theatre, to appear in the old English folk dances.

Frank Reicher, who has been playing Ferrand in "The Pigeon" at the Little Theatre, has been placed under contract by Winthrop Ames for next season, to appear in one of Mr. Ames's new productions. During the Summer Reicher will resume the giving of private lessons in acting.

Lewis Waller has postponed the opening of his special production of "The Explorer," which was set for Saturday afternoon at Daly's Theatre, to Tuesday evening, May 7.

NATION'S WORKERS TO MEET.

Convention of Workingmen's Circle Begins Here To-morrow.

The Workingmen's Circle, a National organization with 80,000 members and a budget that might arouse the envy of a corporation, will begin its National Convention at Webster Hall, Eleventh Street and Third Avenue, to-morrow. The opening meeting will begin at 8 o'clock, and the speakers will be J. Weinstein, the organizer of the United Hebrew Trades; Abraham Cahan, the editor of the Jewish Socialist daily Forward, and A. Yanovski, editor of the weekly Anarchist journal, Free Labor.

The members are all radicals—Single Taxers, Socialists, and Anarchists. Members receive payments in times of sickness and their families at death. Its finances have been administered so well in eighteen years of existence that the benefits to members are now paid for the most part from the income of $300,000 invested in Government bonds. When a strike is called the Circle sometimes contributes generously to the cause; for example, it gave $25,000 in the recent cloak makers' strike in this city. A year or two ago it completed a sanitarium for members at Liberty, N. Y., which cost $100,000.

All trades are represented except policemen, soldiers, firemen, and saloonkeepers. Among the activities of the Circle is the establishing of Sunday Schools where the children are taught according to the theory of education dominating the schools founded by Ferrer. The children now number 12,000; perhaps a thousand of them in and around New York. The children are encouraged to ask questions, especially about such subjects as strikes, and the economic conditions they see around them.

Some of the more conservative members object to having so much money spent on the schools. The radicals hold that to train the rising generation to think along these lines is one of the most important purposes of the association. There is likely to be lively discussion of this point at the National Convention.

The headquarters of the National Executive Committee are at 91 Delancey Street. A monthly magazine called The Friend is published, and because of the differences of opinion in the organization it has to be tactfully handled.

BIG BENEFIT FOR NEWSBOYS.

Many Noted Players Volunteer for $30,000 Club Fund Performance.

The benefit to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House next Sunday evening for the Newsboys' Home Club promises to be a great success. William Shillaber, Jr., has received a letter from Mayor Gaynor inclosing a check for $100 and expressing a desire to be present at the performance.

The old Historical Society Building, at Second Avenue and Eleventh Street, has been purchased for the Newsboys' Home Club, at a cost of $80,000. The purpose of the benefit is to raise a fund of $30,000 to remodel and equip the building. The plan contemplates a gymnasium, swimming pool, dormitories, and other attractions.

Among the artists who have already volunteered their services for this benefit are Lillian Russell, George M. Cohan, Albert Spalding, Blanche Ring, Charles Hawtrey, Al Jolson, Frank Tinney, Kathleen Clifford, Clifton Crawford, Ina Claire, George Arliss, Olga Petrova, Charles J. Ross, the Dolly Twins, Ethel Kelley, Elizabeth Bryce, and Ida Adams.

Checks for tickets or contributions to the fund can be sent to S. P. Booth, 73 Dey Street, Chairman of the General Committee of the Newsboys' Home Club.

WEDS ACTRESS AFTER SHOW.

Beth Randolph Becomes Auto Bride of Thomas Hauck of Baltimore.

Thomas Hauck, who is said to be prominent in Baltimore society, and Beth Randolph, an actress in "A Winsome Widow" at the Moulin Rouge, hurried to Greenwich, Conn., after the performance on Saturday night and were married at 2 o'clock yesterday morning by Justice of the Peace Timmons. Immediately after the ceremony they returned to New York in an automobile. Mr. Hauck deposited his bride at the home of his brother-in-law, Dr. Walter C. Gilday, 44 West Thirty-seventh Street, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and started for Baltimore to seek the forgiveness of his parents.

The Hauck home is at 2,225 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, and the bride, whose real name was Elizabeth Bailey, was born in the same street within a block of her husband's home. The bride will leave "A Winsome Widow" and the stage altogether on Saturday night.

BELASCO OFF FOR OPENING.

"The Governor's Lady" Makes Its Bow Wednesday in Philadelphia.

David Belasco and William Elliott, accompanied by "The Governor's Lady" company, will leave at noon to-day for Philadelphia, where the play will have its first performance at the Broad Street Theatre on Wednesday evening. "The Governor's Lady" is the first joint production of Mr. Belasco and Mr. Elliott, and its author, Alice Bradley, is a newcomer in the field of playwriting.

The cast will consist of Emmett Corrigan, Robert McWade, Jr., Emma Dunn, Gladys Hanson, Teresa Maxwell-Conover, William H. Tooker, Milton Sills, Bert Hyde, John A. Dewey, Will H. Nicholson, Albert Lane, Harry B. Wilson, Jack Smith, Franklin Handy, John N. Wheeler, James Singer, John North, Edward Horton, George B. Sheldon, Robert J. Lance, John H. McKenna, Harrison Fowler, Jane Briggs, Eloise Murry, and Judith Snaith.

F. T. MARTIN IN DRAMA.

Writes Play Himself—Mme. Tagliapietra Transmutes His Novel.

Frederick Townsend Martin, known as a writer and a philanthropist, has completed the manuscript of a play that has been accepted for production by William A. Brady. The piece is to be called "Society," and will be presented early in the Fall. Mr. Brady says that he will select the best obtainable cast for it, and that Mr. Martin will have full latitude in dressing the stage according to his ideas.

Margaret Townsend, daughter of the late John D. Townsend, in private life Mme. Tagliapietra, has completed her latest play, a dramatization of Mr. Martin's novel, "The Passing of the Idle Rich." She gave a private reading of the play to Mr. Martin and a few friends at the Hotel Plaza yesterday.

Mme. Ranke's Recital Postponed.

The Mme. Ranke farewell benefit recital of poetry, story, and song, and address on "What I Know About Lunatics," which was to have been given this evening at Carnegie Hall has been postponed because of the Titanic Benefit Concert, which is to be held at the Metropolitan Opera House this evening. A new date for the recital will be announced in a few days.

Mme. de Cisneros Re-engaged.

Eleanora de Cisneros has been engaged for another season with the Chicago Opera Company. She will sing Adalgisa in "Norma," the title part in "Herodiade," Laura in "Gioconda," besides the parts she has frequently sung in past seasons. She will also sing Brunnhilde in "Die Walküre," for the first time. Mme. de Cisneros leaves for Australia on May 11 from San Francisco. Her Australian concert tour begins June 20 in Sydney.

Children to Act for Mrs. Speyer.

A second performance by children of "Disraeli" will be given at Wallack's Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, May 7, especially for the benefit of Mrs. James Speyer, who suggested the first performance, but who missed the play last Thursday because the steamer on which she was returning to America was a day late. The proceeds of the first presentation, about $3,000, has been donated to St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children.

MUSIC NOTES.

Maria de la Fraga, the Mexican soprano, will give a concert in the Waldorf-Astoria on May 5.

The Musicians' Club of New York will give an entertainment at the New Amsterdam Theatre on Friday afternoon, May 17, in which David Bispham will play his own adaptation of Muller's play, "Adelaide," based on an episode in Beethoven's life.

PRAISED FOR ORPHANS' CARE.

Hebrew Asylum Commended by City's Representative.

At the annual meeting of the Trustees of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, held yesterday, Thomas W. Hynes, a Supervisor of Charitable Institutions for the Finance Department of the city government, complimented the officers of the institution upon the economy shown in the disbursement of the city's funds provided for the maintenance of orphan children.

According to the annual report of Louis Stern, the institution's President, the city furnishes $117 per year for each child maintained, while the cost to care for the child amounts to $170 per year. The report stated that the asylum spent last year $11,333.85 for the maintenance of wards in excess of the amount provided by the city, and that the number of donors totaled 5,167, an increase of 90 per cent. over 1911. It was in commenting on these figures that Supervisor Hynes complimented the institution on its showing.

"The City of New York would have to spend a great deal more than $170 a year for each child if it were to undertake for itself the work you are doing," he said. "If the city had been compelled to erect the buildings that have been put up by private charity for the purpose of caring for children in institutions it would have been compelled to make an investment amounting to $120,000,000. As it is, the buildings have been erected at a cost of not over $80,000,000."

Abraham L. Newman, Edward Kerbs, and Samuel Floorsheimer were elected Trustees in place of William Levy, who resigned, and Marks Arnheim and Ernst Thalmann, who died during the year.

The orphan asylum is supporting 1,262 children at its establishment at Amsterdam Avenue and 137th Street, while 250 are maintained in private families and 368 in their own homes.

CHIEF RUSH BURIED.

Impressive Services for Fire Official Killed in Runaway.

Impressive ceremonies marked the funeral yesterday of Battalion Chief Rush, former chauffeur for ex-Chief Croker, who was killed by being thrown from his buggy when his horse ran away last Thursday. The funeral services were held at the home of the late Chief in an apartment at 281 West Eleventh Street. Chaplain McGean of the Fire Department conducted them, assisted by Father Humphreys of St. Joseph's Church.

The apartment was filled with friends of the dead Chief, and in the street outside the building were several thousand persons. In front of the house ten companies of firemen under the command of Deputy Chief Langford were drawn up.

The service yesterday consisted merely of the prayers for the dead, as services for the family and intimate friends were held on Friday night. After the services the flowers, which had almost filled one of the rooms in the apartment, were carried to the street and put in carriages. The firemen who were to take part in the march then entered the house and walked by the coffin, headed by Battalion Chiefs Clark, Pelling, Lenihan, Gaitens, Marshall, and Kuss, the pallbearers.

On the march from the Chief's home, following the escort of firemen, came Commissioner Joseph Johnson, Deputy Fire Commissioner Olvany, ex-Chief Edward F. Croker, Chief Kenlon, and Deputy Chief Guerin, all of whom walked through the district which Battalion Chief Rush commanded at the time of his death.

LE M. D. SMITH DIES.

Former Owner of Grand Hotel a Victim of Apoplexy.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., April 28.—Le Montte Dinwiddie Smith, who was formerly the owner of the Grand Hotel, New York, is dead at his home, 190 Prospect Street, this city, a victim of apoplexy. He was stricken yesterday afternoon and died within a few hours. He was 65 years old.

At the time of his death Mr. Smith was a life member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History of New York. He belonged to the Blooming Grove Fishing and Hunting Club and a number of yacht clubs of New York. He is survived by Mrs. Smith, a son, H. J. Smith of East Orange, and a daughter, Mrs. H. Newton Walker of Philadelphia.

Gustav Parizot Dies in Auto.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., April 28.—Gustav F. Parizot of 58 Warren Street, this city, died of heart disease this morning while seated in his automobile in front of his residence as he was about to start for a drive with his son. Mr. Parizot was born in Bremen, Germany, forty-three years ago, and came to this country when a boy. He was head buyer for F. A. O. Schwarz of 303 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan. He had lived here for five years. A widow and three children survive him.

Robert A. Kerr Dies.

TROY, N. Y., April 28.—Robert A. Kerr, died here to-day at the age of seventy-one. He was a member of the Sixth Kentucky Regiment during the civil war and was commissioned Lieutenant for bravery on the field. For many years he was in the Government employ. Mr. Kerr was born at Dunfermline, Scotland, the birthplace of Andrew Carnegie, and the two were chums in early childhood.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN GRAHAM, a well-known resident of Long Island City, who held a responsible position in the Department of Water Supply of Queens, died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, 60 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City. He was in his seventy-eighth year. He was born in Athlone, Ireland, and came to New York City in 1860. Capt. Herbert Graham of the Queens Detective Bureau is a son, as are George Graham of Truck Company 66 of the New York Fire Department, and Harry Graham of Engine Company 161. Miss Mary A. Graham, a teacher of Public School 87, Middle Village, is a daughter.

LOTTIE H. ADAMS, a teacher in Public School No. 149, died at the home of her mother, 715 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday. Typhoid fever was the cause of death. Miss Adams was twenty-four years old.

RICHARD GEOGHAN, who was for many years custodian of the Children's Court and the Third District Municipal Court, died of apoplexy at his home, 73 East 128th Street, on Friday. He was sixty-eight years old, and leaves a wife, one son and three daughters.

CATHERINE STEINER, who was eighty years old, died at the home of her son, Max Steiner, 275 Nott St., Long Island City, on Saturday. She is survived by five children, one son and four daughters.

JOHN F. MAUSER, for twenty years identified with the management of the John Eichler Brewing Company, died at his home, 1,234 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, on Saturday. He was sixty-two years old and leaves a wife and nine children.

HENRY STILLGEBAUER, at one time prominent in the restaurant business of this city, died on Saturday at his home, 304 West Ninety-ninth Street. He was ill only two days. He leaves a wife and one son.

ROSETTA PEARSON FOLLETT, widow of J. Norris Follett, died at the home of her sister, Mrs. William Clark McKnight, 13 Central Park West, on Saturday. She is survived by her mother and four sisters.

SIGMUND HAUSER, a manufacturer of underwear, died of heart disease at his home, 553 West 147th Street, on Saturday. At one time he operated and owned a chain of meat stores in New York. He was a Mason and is survived by a widow.

MARY JANE GALLAGHER, who was for many years manager of the Methodist Home for the Aged in Manhattan and the Five Points Mission, died on Thursday. She was the widow of Thomas Gallagher, and had long been prominent in Methodist charities. She was a member of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church.

HIRAM H. WALDO, who had been a bookseller in Rockford, Ill., for fifty-seven years, died in that city on Saturday. He was eighty-five years old, and was one of the oldest book merchants in the United States. He was President of the famous Forest City Baseball Club that made a tour of the East in 1866.

Dr. JOHN NEILSON BEEKMAN, who had long been ill, died at his home, 119 East Fortieth Street, on Friday. Dr. Beekman spent the Winter at Lakewood and returned to New York on Tuesday. He was a member of an old New York family, whose ancestors were among the early Dutch settlers of Manhattan Island. He was 68 years old, and was a son of the late William F. Beekman. His wife, who survives him, was Miss Annie Dawson of this city. Dr. Beekman retired from the practice of his profession several years ago. He was at one time connected with the New York Hospital, and was a graduate of Columbia University and the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was a member of the University Club and of the St. Nicholas Society.

WILLIAM McFALL, who was at one time the Chief of the Flatlands Volunteer Firemen of Brooklyn, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Catharine Stafford, 1,212 East Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday. Mr. McFall was 83 years old, and lived in Brooklyn almost his entire life. A daughter and three grandchildren survive him.

FRANK J. RANSOM, who was a Trustee of the Church of the Holy Communion, died on Saturday at his home, 16 West Twenty-third Street. Mr. Ransom was 66 years old, and had always lived in New York. He was unmarried and is survived by no immediate relatives.

Prof. GEORGE HODGDON RICKER, who prior to his retirement, was prominent in educational work for more than fifty years, died at Melrose, near Boston, on Friday night. At one time he was a professor in the Maine State Seminary at Lewiston, which is now Bates College, and was for many years Professor of Greek at Hillsdale College, Mich. He was 91 years old. Prof. Ricker was one of the oldest living graduates of Dartmouth, having graduated from that institution with the class of 1845.

WILLIAM LOWERY MORGAN died at his home, 39 Willow Avenue, North Pelham, on Saturday. His death was sudden and the Coroner was called in. The Coroner said that Mr. Morgan had been suffering from an ulcerated tooth and had taken some tablets to allay the pain. He became unconscious at 8:30 o'clock on Saturday morning and died seven hours later. Mr. Morgan was about 55 years old, and is survived by a wife and one daughter.

HARMON HENDRICKS, one of the founders and at the time of his death the Vice President of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, died in the New York Hospital on Saturday, following an operation. Mr. Hendricks was a retired business man, and had his home at 18 East Eightieth Street. He was a graduate of Columbia University of the class of 1858. Mr. Hendricks was 73 years old, and leaves a wife.

IT'S the little things that give the greatest comfort in Summer time, ice for instance, and

Wilson's Outside Venetian

BLIND AND AWNING COMBINED

for windows and piazzas. Easily operated. Very durable and artistic. Pulls up out of the way when desired. Send for Venetian Catalogue A1. Models on view at salesroom.

JAS. G. WILSON M'F'G CO.
3 TO 9 WEST 29TH ST., N. Y.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

FINK.—April 24, 66 West 118th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Fink, a son.

GERMANSKY.—April 22, 543 West 140th St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Germansky, a son.

KRAKOWER.—April 23, 55 West 114th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Krakower, a son.

LEVY.—April 22, 600 West 163d St., to Mr. and Mrs. R. Levy, a son.

LEVY.—April 24, 535 West 151st St., to Mr. and Mrs. R. Levy, a son.

ROSENTHAL.—Albert, 559 West 183d St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Rosenthal, a son.

SILVER.—April 25, 208 West 141st St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Silver, a son.

Married.

DAVIDGE—HADFIELD.—On April 27, 1912, at Royal Chapel of Savoy, London, by Rev. Hugh B. Chapman, William Hathorn Davidge to Elizabeth Hadfield.

GOLDSTEIN—JERFMIAS.—On Sunday, April 28, 1912, at 316 West 94th St., New York City, by the Rev. Dr. Moses, Erna Goldstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Goldstein, to Julius Jeremias.

BING—CARROLL.—April 23, Mary K. Carroll to George E. Bing.

DALTON—ROGERS.—April 27, Anna Rogers to George T. Dalton.

GRAHAM—GALVIN.—April 24, Mary A. Galvin to Joseph W. Graham.

Brooklyn.

DANIELS—SPENCER.—April 27, Alice D. Spencer to Arthur M. Daniels.

FEELY—HARRINGTON.—April 25, May Harrington to Matthew M. Feely.

MAXWELL—CONSELYEA.—April 24, Estelle A. Conselyea to Charles E. Maxwell, Jr.

ROWE—PATE.—April 27, Ethel Pate to Edward E. Rowe.

Died.

BEALL.—George Heard Beall, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (Campbell Building.) Tuesday morning, 11 o'clock.

BEEKMAN.—On Friday evening, April 26, 1912, at his late residence, 119 East 40th St., John Neilson Beekman, son of the late William F. and Catherine Neilson Beekman. Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., on Monday, April 29, at 10 o'clock. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

BIRD.—After a short illness, at his residence, 680 Madison Av., on April 28, Frederick G. W. Bird. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, 31st St. and Madison Av., on Tuesday, April 30, at 10:30 A. M.

CLUFF.—On Sunday, April 28, Burgess Cluff, son of Burgess Cluff, late of New York, in his 43d year. Funeral service at Christ Church, Clinton St., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M., Wednesday, May 1. London and Wansford (England) papers please copy.

HAGNER.—On Saturday, April 27, 1912, at 102 West 80th St., Margaret Isabella Hagner, aged 8 years, daughter of Randall H. and Anna Rice Lawrence Hagner. Funeral from Hotel Anderson, 102 West 80th St., at 3 P. M. Monday.

HENDRICKS.—On Saturday, April 27, Harmon Hendricks, son of the late Montague M. and Rachel Hendricks, in the 74th year of his age. Funeral private.

HINMAN.—On Sunday morning, April 28, 1912, Russell Hinman, at his home in Summit. Funeral services at his late residence, 189 Summit Av., Summit, N. J., on Wednesday morning, May 1, at 10:15. Interment private.

JONES.—On Saturday, April 27, 1912, at her residence, 183 Madison Av., Mary Jones, daughter of the late O. W. and E. M. Jones. Funeral at her late residence Tuesday morning, April 30, at 10 o'clock. Please omit flowers. Interment at Fairfield, Conn.

KNOX.—In Seoul, Korea, April 25, of pneumonia, the Rev. George William Knox, D. D., LLD., Professor of the Philosophy and History of Religion in the Union Theological Seminary. Notice of funeral services hereafter.

LEVEY.—On Friday, April 26, 1912, Edgar J. Levey, in the 49th year of his age. Funeral service at his late residence, Hotel Gotham, at 10 o'clock Monday morning, April 29.

McILHINEY.—On Saturday, April 27, 1912, Martha, widow of the late James McIlhiney, aged 66 years. Funeral services from her late residence, 227 Jewett Av., Jersey City, Tuesday, April 30, at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

ORMISTON.—At Whitby, Ontario, Canada, on April 27, 1912, in the 89th year of her age, Clarissa Cochrane, widow of the Rev. Dr. William Ormiston. Interment private, in Greenwood cemetery.

PRIME.—At Huntington, L. I., April 27, 1912, Rear Admiral E. S. Prime, U. S. N. Funeral from his late residence, Tuesday, April 30, 1912, 2 o'clock.

RANSOM.—On Saturday, April 27, at his residence, 16 West 21st St., Frank J. Ransom. Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th Av. and 20th St., on Tuesday, April 30, at 10:30 A. M.

SMITH.—Suddenly, at his residence, 190 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J., April 27, 1912, Le Dinwiddie Smith, son of the late Henry M. and Frances Dinwiddie Smith. Funeral private. Baltimore papers please copy.

STEWART.—Henry, suddenly, in New York, April 26, 1912, in the 67th year of his age. Funeral at St. Mark's Church, 2d Av. and 10th St., at 4 P. M., on Monday, April 29. Interment at Portsmouth, N. H. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

STRAUS.—Mount Sinai Hospital. At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mount Sinai Hospital held on Sunday, April 28, 1912, the meeting having been called for the purpose of adopting resolutions on the death of Mr. Isidor Straus, the President of a sister institution, the Directors expressed their sentiments in the following minute:

It is with the deepest sense of loss that the Directors of the Mount Sinai Hospital has learned of the death of Mr. Isidor Straus in the frightful disaster which overwhelmed the steamship Titanic on April 15.

During his long and active career in our community he rose to an enviable position as a man, a merchant, and a whole-hearted friend of all progress and of everything that tended to improve our communal life.

He always took the deepest and most active interest in all benevolent work affecting not only the Jewish but the entire community, and by his liberal gifts of time, energy, intelligent thought, and means he was placed in the front rank of the friends of humanity.

As one of the organizers and as the President of our sister institution, The Educational Alliance, he performed a great work in educating and Americanizing thousands of those who arrived on these shores entirely unfamiliar with our language, our theories of life, and our citizenship.

He endeared himself to all who had been associated with him in the many problems of National, municipal, and communal life, and his removal from our midst under such distressing circumstances leaves a void which it will be impossible to fill.

The heroic devotion of his beloved and honored wife has met with universal admiration and furnishes a wonderful example of fidelity and self-sacrifice which must leave its impress upon the entire civilized world.

To the bereaved descendants and relatives, the Directors extend their deep felt sympathy in the loss which they have sustained.

It was also resolved, That these resolutions be entered in full upon the minutes of the meeting and that an engrossed copy thereof be presented to the family of the deceased.

PHILIP J. GOODHART,
Vice President.

S. HERBERT WOLFE, Secretary.

STRAUS.—The Mount Sinai Training School for Nurses.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mount Sinai Training School for Nurses, held on the 25th day of April, 1912, the Acting President announced the death of Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, whereupon the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

That in the death of Isidor Straus the community has lost one of its foremost citizens, one who was always anxious to further the best interests of his country, and one singularly fitted to occupy a position of prominence among his fellow-citizens.

His philanthropic activities are so well known that they scarcely require mention, his entire life having been devoted to the encouragement of endeavor for the improvement of our social and political fabric.

The recollection of Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus clasped in fond embrace awaiting the end, will for generations to come serve as an example of true domestic happiness.

To the family we extend our heartfelt sympathy in their great bereavement.

These resolutions are to be spread on the minutes of this society and an engrossed copy sent to the family of the deceased.

HENRY L. CALMAN,
Acting President.

LOUIS AUERBACH, Secretary.

WORTHINGTON.—Harry Worthington, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (Campbell Building,) Tuesday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

MINUTE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ALLIED REAL ESTATE INTERESTS.

Adopted April 27, 1912.

The news of the death of Edgar J. Levey, Vice President and one of the Directors of the Allied Real Estate Interests, is received with the profoundest regret by his associates in this organization.

He was indefatigable and unselfish in his efforts on behalf of the objects of this organization. We recognize in him a faithful and able leader and feel that by his death the real estate interests of New York City have sustained an irreparable loss. Broad minded, kindly, with a trained intellect, he was one of the few men in New York City who while successful in business have retained an interest in and a fondness for the greater problems that affect the social and economic life of our people.

His associates on this Board desire in this minute to express their recognition of his great service to the organization, their high appreciation of his character and ability and their keen personal sorrow at his death.

ALLAN ROBINSON, President.
G. RICHARD DAVIS, Secretary.

ANGUS.—John P., 359 West 47th St., April 27. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

COSGROVE.—Jane, 331 East 58th St., April 27. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

CURLEY.—John J., 102 East 107th St., April 26. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

DIEGLER.—Emily, 639 East 13th St., April 27. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

DRADDY.—Robert J., 717 3d Av., April 28. Funeral service to-day.

EVRARD.—Frederick, 247 10th Av., April 28. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.

FLEMING.—Mary, 214 East 81st St., April 27. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

GEOGHAN.—Richard, 73 East 128th St., April 26, aged 68. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

GRAN.—William, 1,258 Shakespeare Av., April 27. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

HAGAN.—Thomas, 1,521 1st Av., April 26. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

HAUSER.—Sigmund B., 553 West 147th St., April 27, aged 58. Funeral to-day, 10:30 A. M.

HERRON.—M. J., 150 East 150th St., April 27. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

KAUFMAN.—Milton, 141 West 138th St., April 25.

KEARNEY.—Rosanna, 239 9th Av., April 27. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

McNALLY.—Robert C., April 27. Funeral 128 East 18th St., to-morrow.

MAUSER.—John F., 1,234 Washington Av., Bronx, April 27. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

MILHOLLAND.—Franzeska, April 27, aged 31. Funeral 171 8th Av.

PALEN.—Rose A., 200 West 148th St., April 26. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

SCHMIDT.—Mildred, April 27. Funeral 904 2d Av., to-day, 2 P. M.

STEIGERWALD.—Joseph, German Hospital, April 27. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

TOTTEN.—Harrison, 215 East 52d St., April 27. Funeral service to-day.

WALSH.—Anna, 1,854 Lexington Av., April 27, aged 24.

Brooklyn.

CAULFIELD.—Grace M., 212 Albany Av., April 27. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

CONNOLLY.—Catherine M., 99 Kent St., April 27. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

EVANS.—Sarah L., 366A Monroe St., April 27, aged 83. Funeral service to-day.

HALSEY.—Ida M., 26 McDonough St., April 27, aged 56. Funeral service to-day.

HATHAWAY.—Elizabeth J., 388 Halsey St., April 27. Funeral service to-day.

HOLLIDAY.—Augusta, 189 Van Buren St., April 27. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

KING.—M. M., 1,310 Sterling Place, April 27. Funeral to-morrow, 1:30 P. M.

McFALL.—William, 1,212 East 39th St., April 27. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

McKEE.—Terence A., 289 Hoyt St., April 27, aged 68. Funeral May 1, 9 A. M.

MEHLING.—Mrs. Philip, 141 Martense St., April 27, aged 64. Funeral to-morrow, 1 P. M.

MUNDAY.—Mary, 717 54th St., April 27. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

OFFENSANDT.—Frederika, 359 Pacific St., April 26. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

O'HEARN.—Mary E., 367 Marion St., April 27. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

REMUND.—Emil, 67 St. John's Place, April 26, aged 62.

Jersey City and Newark.

BECKMAN.—Frank, 3,545 Boulevard, Jersey City, April 27, aged 75. Funeral to-morrow.

GARDNER.—Martha J., Jersey City, April 27, aged 74. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

HERRSCHER.—Jacob, Newark, April 27, aged 62. Funeral May 1.

KAVANAGH.—Mary A., Jersey City, April 27. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

Long Island.

STEINER.—Catharine, 257 Nott Av., Long Island City, April 26, aged 80.

WEMYSS.—Ida G., Freeport, April 25. Funeral to-day, 3 P. M.

Westchester County.

WRIGHT.—Caroline, 219 Nepperhan Av., Yonkers, April 27, aged 92. Funeral to-morrow.

In Memoriam.

CRONIN.—Tuesday, April 30, 10 A. M., in St. Lucy's Church, East 104th St., Manhattan, there will be a solemn anniversary requiem mass for the Rev. Edmund W. Cronin, late beloved pastor and founder of St. Lucy's parish. The reverend clergy, relatives, and friends are invited to attend.

BATT.—Henrietta, unveiling monument, Mount Nebo Cemetery, May 5, 2:15 P. M.

BOSSWELL.—Annie K., mass, St. Agnes's Church, May 2, 9:30 A. M.

CLELAND.—Dorothy, in memory of; died April 30, 1907.

COHN.—Theresa, unveiling monument, Maimonides Cemetery, May 5, 3 P. M.

COONAN.—Joseph W., in memory of; died May 3, 1903.

COONAN.—Thomas, mass St. Saviour's Church, Brooklyn, to-day, 9 A. M.

CURTIN.—Alicea, mass, Church of Immaculate Conception, to-day, 8 A. M.

DAVID.—Edmund, Salem Fields Cemetery, May 5, 2:30 P. M.

FALK.—Charles, in memory of; died April 29, 1903.

GOLDBERG.—Moses, unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, May 5, 2:30 P. M.

JACOBSON.—Hannah, unveiling monument, Mount Hope Cemetery, May 5, 2:30 P. M.

JUSTA.—Hattie W., in memory of; died April 30, 1911.

KALLMAN.—Fanny, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, May 5, 11 A. M.

KAUFMANN.—Louis, unveiling monument, Maimonides Cemetery, May 5, 3:30 P. M.

KRETCHMER.—Charles F., Mount Nebo Cemetery, May 5, 3 P. M.

LASKER.—Edwin M., unveiling monument, New Union Fields Cemetery, May 5, 3 P. M.

LEVIN.—Anna L., unveiling monument, Machpelah Cemetery, May 5, 3 P. M.

LEVY.—Samuel B., unveiling monument, Mount Nebo Cemetery, May 5, 3 P. M.

McNALLY.—Johanna, mass, St. Agnes's Church, to-day, 7:30 A. M.

MACK.—Mary, unveiling monument, Mount Nebo Cemetery, May 5, 3 P. M.

NAGLE.—James, mass, St. Bernard's Church, to-day, 10 A. M.

NEWBERG.—Rosa, unveiling monument, Mount Hope Cemetery, May 5, 3 P. M.

OSTERMAN.—Rachel, in memory of; died April 30, 1897.

SANDAK.—Victoria, unveiling monument, Mount Nebo Cemetery, May 5, 2:30 P. M.

SCHEIER.—Rosa, in memory of; died April 29, 1911.

VAN DE CARR.—John, in memory of; died April 30, 1910.

WELCH.—Isabella, in memory of; died April 29, 1911.

UNDERTAKERS.

Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 8th Av. and 19th St., has a competent representative at Halifax, Nova Scotia. Any one desiring information, call or telephone P. W. Radcliffe, 125 Chelsea.

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CEMETERIES.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

In housecleaning use Platt's Chlorides to disinfect the floors before relaying carpets.

TITANIC'S LOSS DUE TO FAULTY SYSTEM

England, France, and the United States Held Responsible by a Survivor.

LAX IN ENFORCING SAFETY

In Fixing Blame for the Disaster He Places a Share of It on the Traveling Public.

By LAWRENCE BEESLEY.

I have been asked by the editor of THE TIMES to review the whole circumstances of the sinking of the Titanic from the point of view of a survivor as well as from that of the ordinary reader who has followed the evidence given before the Senate Committee. The only reason that makes me think I am fitted to accede to the request is that I have absolutely no bias in the matter. I was alone on board and have lost no friends by the disaster; the few belongings I had were of no value beyond their immediate utility, with the exception of money locked in the purser's safe, and this, by the way, the White Star Line has mostly refunded on my bare statement as to the amount. I knew no officer on board the Titanic, and the only official of the line I spoke to was Second Officer Lightoller on the Carpathia, and under the following circumstances:

While on board the Carpathia I had written a letter to The London Times, urging the taking of immediate steps to insure safety of passengers and pointing out as dispassionately as possible the reasons for the disaster, without seeking to apportion the blame for it. This letter appeared in The London Times on Saturday last, and I understand they were glad to have it as the opinion of a survivor. It became known on the Carpathia that such a letter was in preparation, and Lightoller came to me with Mr. Ismay's compliments to ask if he could take the proposed letter to Mr. Ismay. I have never seen Mr. Ismay.

I hesitated, knowing that while it did not seek to affix the blame, the deduction would be that there was blame attachable somewhere—where I did not know—and I did not wish Mr. Ismay to think we were planning to criticize either his officers or his company. However, I knew every statement in the letter was absolutely justifiable and likely to help forward the question of passenger safety, and so I sent the letter to Mr. Ismay. He returned it without raising the slightest objection to it. I asked Lightoller to read it. He did so, and said that it was calculated to help all concerned—the officers and crew no less than the passengers.

I mention these details only to make it quite clear that my connection with officials of the line is limited to a few moments' conversation, and that I know no motive that induces me to either criticise or defend their actions.

Lifeboat Room for Less Than 1 in 3.

Now, the facts of the disaster are briefly these: The Titanic, with a lifeboat provision for saving less than one in three of its passengers, proceeded at full speed through an iceberg region, in which, moreover, it was definitely known that icebergs had been seen and might be expected. An awful indictment! An unbelievable accusation, were it not that we know every detail is attested to by scores of responsible witnesses.

But let us analyze the whole circumstances in a just manner. Let us not form hasty judgments or make rash statements. The power of correct analysis is unfortunately sadly lacking in the average man and woman, and most people are prone to rush to rapid conclusions on totally insufficient evidence. Now, I take it what the editor of THE TIMES wishes me to do is to analyse as closely as possible the reasons, motives, and aims of those concerned in the disaster, and as far as in me lies I will do so.

I take it there are two main questions to be considered: (1) At whose door should the blame for this overwhelming disaster be placed, and, (2) What are the precautions to be adopted in the future against the repetition of such a disaster? Now, I think the first of these questions is not by any means the more important; in fact, it should be considered only as a means to aid the efficiency of the methods suggested in the second question. Our motive in fixing responsibility should not be that some person or corporation shall be pilloried and punished; that helps neither them nor the public safety. No one dreams that the ship was lost with deliberate intent. If it be proved that any one has been guilty of criminal negligence, let it be brought home to him or to them and let punishment be meted out if it is thought well; but criminal negligence will be found a difficult thing to prove, and the traveling public that denounces the officials concerned may find the charge a possible boomerang that returns to wound themselves.

It will, therefore, be better to take the second question first and consider "what are the precautions to be adopted in the future against the repetition of such a disaster." The general public cannot attempt to discuss such technical questions as bulkhead compartments and double bottoms; they are for the expert in ship construction; but is not the main question after all one of ordinary common sense which the general public is quite as capable of using as the trained official? Perhaps by his very ignorance of technical construction details the average man is not so apt to lose sight of the simpler precautions. The following points will, I think, occur to every one as being eminently sane and rational. The fact that they have not been attended to in the past seems unbelievable, but several factors, some of which I hope to discuss shortly, have tended to eliminate these safeguards from the policy of sailing mail passenger vessels.

The Choice of a Route.

The route fixed by agreement among the steamship lines is normally a safe one, but apparently we are faced this year with an exceptionally large ice field, extending much further south than is usual. It is normally safe, however, only with due precautions; it can never be safe at full speed in the dark when icebergs are a possibility.

But if safety is assured by fixing the steamship lane further south, even much further south, so that an extra day is taken for the passage, let it be done. Only the speed maniac will grumble, and public opinion will soon rise up and tell such a man he is a public offense and a danger to all who travel, whether by sea or by land. We must not forget the effect, largely unconscious, no doubt, which this demand for saving an extra day or hour has on the policy of those engaged in catering to the traveling public.

The protection of a searchlight is twofold—the ability to sweep the sea for many hundreds of yards ahead and discern anything afloat and the utility of searchlight flashes as signals to other ships. The vessel that was only five miles away when the Titanic struck could not fail to have returned when a powerful searchlight lighted her up and so made known the Titanic's distressed condition.

I do not say, however, that an iceberg is an easy thing to detect, even with a searchlight, but it would seem quite possible to see a berg quiet far enough ahead to avoid it. I suppose no one has any doubt that the Titanic would be safe now had there been a searchlight fitted on her. The conditions for its use were ideal that night.

The provision of sufficient boats to enable each passenger to claim a seat is an elementary precaution. It should be compulsory on the steamship companies to assign a numbered place in a particular boat to each passenger. Passenger drills with the crew assigned to each boat should also be compulsory. There would be no necessity for the enforcement of the unwritten law of "women and children first," for all would have a place. The forcing apart of wife from husband, the painful scenes of parting such as the Titanic witnessed, would not be possible.

But the provision of lifeboats is not alone a remedy. In some conditions it would be the poorest of safeguards. Remember that when we embarked from the Titanic the climatic conditions were such as are found only in many years, perhaps—an absolutely calm sea. No wind, an unclouded sky—ideal conditions for transferring closely packed boatloads of people from one vessel to another. Given a rough sea, combined with the lack of knowledge of seamanship evident in the crew of most of the boats that were afloat, and the number who handed in their names on board the Carpathia would have to be halved or divided by even a larger figure than two.

Reduction of the Size of Ships.

Is the increase in the size of a ship in itself any precaution against sinking? I venture to think not, except in a sinister way—that in the event of collision with a smaller ship the larger one is more likely to come off the better. On the other hand, I think it may be a positive danger. Every student of mechanics knows that the striking impact of a moving body is determined by its momentum, and the formula $M=m \times v$ is a statement of the principle that the momentum of a body is equal to the product of the mass into the velocity. Now the larger "m" is, the greater the momentum, even if "v" remains the same, or even if "v" is sensibly reduced and "m" is large the momentum may still be enormous.

It is related that in the early days of the Peninsular wars English soldiers would see spent cannon balls rolling comparatively slowly toward them, and, stooping down to stop them, would find themselves deprived of their hands. What they could do with a cricket ball could not be done with a cannon ball rolling at perhaps a much less speed.

When the Titanic struck "m" was the highest yet attained in any age, and "v" was very high, although not the highest known; but, undoubtedly, m multiplied by v for the Titanic at the moment of striking, was the greatest possible for any of them afloat on the sea. Could any form of construction provide against such a force of impact? Could any plates be made strong enough to resist that terrific shock? I think not.

We are told that it would have been better had we headed straight for the berg and collided head on instead of having the side cut open. Probably it would, but even then would anything stand the shattering destruction behind that mass of 60,000 tons moving at 25 miles an hour? I do not know, but I think not. Certainly not unless passengers' boats are to be built as ironclads are, with protective armor.

Cruising Lightships.

Would it be possible to have a cruising lightship in iceberg regions, fitted with every possible signal apparatus—Marconi system, searchlight and flashlight, submarine signalling, to give warning to every ship approaching such regions of the position of icebergs, their probable direction and amount of daily drift. It might at least be worth considering at the iceberg season and be paid for internationally.

But each of these precautions is useless if our other precaution be avoided—that of reducing speed in dangerous conditions. Look at the formula again—when "v" is zero, $M=m \times o$, which is $M=o$; the striking impact is nil: "$m \times o$" is the only real safeguard there is: the other things are good, but they are not even necessary in dangerous conditions. $M \times v = o$ for every ship afloat. You cannot eliminate "m" from the formula—that is constant—but you can make "v" anything you like from the highest speed your boilers are capable of down to zero. I wonder how it would be to display on the bridge of every ship the following notice: "$M=m \times v$. Where 'v' is 25 knots the force of impact of this vessel is—thousands foot-tons. Where 'v' is zero, the force of impact is nil." Not that every officer does not know this, but the reminder might be useful.

Having considered the precautions that may be adopted for the future, let us now consider the conditions in which the Titanic and her passengers and crew were found from the moment of collision until they were picked up by the Carpathia or perished in the icy, cold water of the mid-Atlantic. If there is any responsibility to be fixed, let us see if we can discover where. It will help every Captain and officer and passenger in the future to know who or what is to blame for the Titanic sinking on her maiden trip.

Now in analyzing the facts as presented to us, it must, of necessity, be that some questions to which we would like a reply cannot at this time be answered. Some of those who could answer are, alas, no longer here, and some are silent because officialdom sets a seal on their lips. But I do not think there are many such questions. The facts are too well known, and public opinion is too much aroused to permit retention of much information that will be for the common good.

The Question of Responsibility.

Let us take the officials one by one—the order of taking them is purely for convenience, and see what circumstances, if any, point to the fixing of responsibility for the disaster.

First Officer Murdock.—He was on duty on the bridge at the time of collision and had been for some time previously. He was not responsible either for the speed of the ship nor for the course that it was taking. The lookout says he warned him of icebergs some time before the collision and got no reply; if so, this was negligence, but he is not here to give evidence on his own behalf.

Is the lookout an unbiased witness? I think not. Is it conceivable that any officer who was not mad or intoxicated (and this is ample evidence that the chief officer was active in getting away lifeboats subsequently—I saw him doing so—and he was neither of these) would disregard such a warning? Suppose the chief officer were here and said "I never had the slightest warning from the crow's nest of any iceberg until just before the collision."

His statement would be at least as reliable as that of the lookout. It is said: "No wonder he shot himself." But did he? And if he did, was it because he had deliberately neglected a precaution that would endanger his own life and that of thousands of others. I cannot think it possible.

It is said, too, that when he did see the berg he should have headed for her; that the glancing blow cut her open in the most vulnerable place. But what a choice to have to make! How many men would have the courage to head for the berg when every instinct told them to turn the ship away—even supposing it was not the best thing to turn her away! I cannot see how he is to blame.

Did Capt. Smith Follow Custom.

As commander the Captain is responsible directly for the course and the speed. Whoever else is on board and however much the other officers might tender their advice to him, he alone is responsible for the conditions under which the ship is running, and at first sight it seems difficult to see how he can escape responsibility for the disaster. But here we must be cautious.

Did he do anything which was in defiance of all custom in running his ship at full speed through the iceberg region? Did he do anything that has not been done by many Captains for years past? (I do not say every Captain, but many Captains of fast mail-passenger steamers.) Did he defy and outrage all precedent in not slowing down? I think the answer to all these is "No."

I suppose it is difficult for a landsman to estimate the probabilities of collision with an iceberg in midocean. He is apt to magnify them far too much. The sea is wide, the ship is small in comparison, and the chances of collision with anything but the largest iceberg (which ours was probably not) are very small. I do not wish to seem to take away any responsibility that should be laid on Capt. Smith, but as he is not here to defend himself, let us all see that no undeserved censure be meted out to him. He took the risk which many other Captains have taken. What the chances were in taking the risk no man can say, but in his case the awful thing happened that should never have happened. In the case of all other Captains who have taken a similar risk it did not happen. If he is to be blamed it seems they are all equally blamable for the disaster, for he took the same risk as they did—no more or no less. Remember how the fastest boats are timed to run: "Leave New York Wednesday, dine in London the following Monday," and it is done.

Now there must be times when fog and icebergs are dangerous factors, but do the vessels slow down much? My information is that they do not, but if I am wrong, then it will be very easy to give particulars that such and such a boat on a certain date was so many hours or days late because of reduced speed through fog and icebergs. Extracts from ships' logs can be cited, &c. The following was told me by an experienced traveler:

We left Southampton by a boat timed to do the journey to New York in seven days. From the moment of leaving Queenstown to docking at New York there was fog except for the brief space of half an hour, and they did the journey in some hours over the seven days.

If such experiences are uncommon, and if the best boats do not take risks, then let us hear that it is so, and the public will rejoice to know. It will not be so in the future, I am convinced, but for the sake of Capt. Smith it seems important to know what the custom has been, for if he has taken a risk many take, the responsibility for such loss of life is fixed on a common system, to which many owners and Captains have agreed, perhaps unconsciously. If he took an uncommon and extraordinary risk, then it seems he is largely to blame.

Icebergs and Uncertainty.

From another point of view, do not let us magnify the seeming enormity of running full speed in iceberg regions. I am informed by a very experienced officer that the movements of icebergs are most unaccountable. A ship will hear that bergs are ahead in a certain latitude and longitude, and on reaching the position no trace of them can be seen. Perhaps a warm current has swept around them and melted them. Again, news will be heard of a ship ahead with no mention of icebergs, and presently in the same position the ship following will sight numbers of them. I am told there is no question concerning navigation so uncertain as the diagnosis of the presence of icebergs. Cold air is a factor, but cold winds blow across from Labrador, and, on the other hand, a single berg large enough to sink a ship does not necessarily create a cold atmosphere.

Low temperature is another factor, but here again an uncertain one. Look at the map and see how the cold current running down from Labrador meets the warm Gulf Stream; as they meet they do not mingle, nor do they run necessarily side by side: it is a common thing for them to interlace and run in streaks. Interlace the fingers of the hands, and it gives an elementary idea of how the temperature of the water may vary. The thermometer may read something like this as the vessel runs across these streaks: Thirty-five degrees, 60 degrees, 34 degrees, 59 degrees, and so on, all within a few miles.

From what has been said in some sections of the press, it would seem as if the boat was deliberately run through a locality in which it was certain an iceberg was floating in a particular position and no precautions were taken to avoid such a position—in fact, that the utmost criminal negligence was observed; but to say so is to become hysterical. What seems likely is that the risk was taken which it is a frequent custom to take, and the unusually southerly position of the field and bergs, as well as the large number of the latter, united to increase enormously the probabilities of collision.

So that if you blame Capt. Smith you must blame a large number of other people. Shall you blame Capt. Rostron of the Carpathia, who "knew icebergs were there, but went ahead at full speed, stopped at 4:10 because of iceberg ahead," and when the day dawned icebergs were around his ship and on every part of the horizon? He must have been near them many times in the night. He took the risk in a splendid cause, and no one is more grateful to him than I am that he did so, and never did a day dawn with greater rejoicing for me than when I climbed aboard his ship. But he did take the risk. I admit there is no comparison between the reasons why he took the risk and why Capt. Smith took his, but after all Capt. Rostron had his own ship and passengers to consider, and he could not take too great a risk; the fact that he took it at all means it was not considered to be such a danger as we, who have known only the abnormal and not the normal result of taking the risk, might suppose.

I do not think any one can say Capt. Smith can be held solely responsible.

The Attacks on Mr. Ismay.

Not many men have had to undergo such a castigation at the hands of the press as Mr. Ismay. He has been called an arrant coward for leaving at all. He should have sunk with the boat in company with the Captain and Chief Officer. He was responsible for the speed, the course, the whole accident, in fact—and then in the moment of danger he ran away. The equipment was faulty and the White Star Line is responsible for criminal negligence and damages can be recovered from it. The Captain was apparently completely under Mr. Ismay's thumb, and had to do as Mr. Ismay told him.

All this and more has been leveled at Mr. Ismay. It may be true in part, but is not very likely to be true in toto; it may not be true at all. He says he left in a boat when there were no other women passengers near. This is corroborated by witnesses, and is extremely probable. The dimensions of the ship were huge. The number on the first-class deck at any time would be small compared with the deck space, and it is exceedingly probable it was as he said. The evidence of Mr. Lightoller is that the Chief Officer bundled Mr. Ismay into a boat. It seems a very natural act for an officer of the line to perform toward the head of the line. The officer would have a natural anxiety to save his chief, the one who directed mainly the policy of the line.

I left in boat 13, when a call for ladies had been made three times and not answered and no ladies were visible, and was then invited to enter the boat. Mr. Ismay left under very similar circumstances. It is said that as managing director he should have remained and gone down, but I think it is quite a debatable point. If he had interfered in the navigation, control and conduct of the ship. Yes. If he had insisted on certain conditions of speed. Yes. If he had insisted on any other rights than those of any other passenger. Yes. But did he do all these things? He says he did not, and I do not know that any strong evidence has been brought forward to disprove his statement.

After all, what are the probabilities? He says he had the information which the Captain and all other officers had about the icebergs, and adds he would not dream of suggesting to an officer of Capt. Smith's experience what should be done. That sounds reasonable. He was not a navigator, and he could not suggest. He might express a wish to go fast and Capt. Smith in the relation of an official to a managing director might desire to comply with such a wish, and might be unconsciously—or even consciously—swayed to take a greater risk than he would have done if Ismay were not there. But here we are on the delicate ground of surmise as to what passed in Capt. Smith's mind—and that we shall never know.

In weighing Mr. Ismay's responsibility, the difficult question has to be considered as to how far a managing director who knew nothing of navigation could influence a Captain of the line whose duty it was to know everything about navigation and thereby to control absolutely the lives of the thousands of people committed to his care without a suggestion of advice from anyone not a navigator. It does not seem likely Capt. Smith would be so influenced, but I admit the possibility and there it must be left. It is no more than a possibility, and should there be no evidence to the contrary, we ought to assume that the course and speed were controlled by Capt. Smith. There is Mrs. Ryerson's testimony, but this Mr. Ismay denies absolutely.

Let us remember Mr. Ismay as being questioned not by marine experts, but by men who know nothing of the sea,—and less than nothing, when he is asked whether the watertight compartments were a refuge for passengers. One rather gets the impression that Mr. Ismay was prejudged before he went to the inquiry. If so, he has not been fairly treated and we must give him absolute justice.

The Cedric messages again have been read as showing an attempt on the part of Mr. Ismay to escape inquiry, but this can be dismissed on two grounds—first, that Mr. Lightoller now accepts responsibility for sending them and would not have dreamed of sending them had he known there was to be an inquiry in America; and, secondly, Mr. Ismay knew it was quite impossible to avoid an inquiry. He knew perfectly well that he would have to stand up before marine and other experts in London and be subject to the most rigid cross-examination, and he knows to-day that he will still have to do it.

Criticism of the White Star Line.

The White Star Line has been criticised for not planning the boat equipment properly or for sending her to sea before her full equipment was on board.

As regards the boat accommodation it was entirely insufficient to accommodate the people on board, but let us bear in mind that the White Star set out to build an absolutely unsinkable boat, and in their opinion they had done so. They knew, they said, that the Titanic could not be sunk, and from the evidence before them they were quite justified in that knowledge. So that lifeboats were a superfluity from one point of view, but they carried them because they had to do so by Board of Trade regulations; and, again, the ship might always be called upon to rescue lives of other people at sea. But if the theory of the unsinkable boat deluded them into not providing lifeboat accommodation for all on board it helped in another way. When the Titanic struck every one said:

"Well, we are all right; this boat cannot sink. We shall have to wait here until another ship comes along to take us off."

This, I have little doubt, stopped panic and prevented those rushes for boats which might have taken place had the theory not been so widely and firmly held.

But here, again, if you blame the White Star, you must blame other lines similarly. The Titanic was at any rate better equipped than other boats, i. e., on the unsinkable theory plus sixteen lifeboats and four rafts.

Naturally, I do not wish to criticise the Cunard Line and their ship the Carpathia; but because I noticed her equipment posted up on the public screen, I noted it mentally, and think the figures are as follows: Highest possible total of crew and passengers, 2,864; boat equipment, 20 boats with accommodation for 800 passengers—(I think this is perhaps higher than the accommodation, but I have put it as high as possible)—and no rafts or collapsible boats. This would be a lower accommodation per head than the Titanic, and I don't think the Carpathia was built as an unsinkable boat. Now, the Cunard's record is that of not having lost a life, and a record that they are justly proud of; but judged from this question of boat accommodation alone, the Titanic was better equipped than the Carpathia.

Three Nations to Blame.

Again, the Board of Trade had subjected the Titanic to a rigid inspection and had passed her. The White Star had complied to the full with the law of the land. The system again, and not this one particular steamship line! "They ought to have foreseen the danger." Well, so ought the Board of Trade; they employ the best experts, presumably. And then the French Government and the American Government have the right of veto on the entry of any ship into their ports.

If the White Star had been so negligent, why did not these Governments stop their entry? The French, and particularly the American, experts must share the responsibility with the Board of Trade and the White Star Line. The American particularly, because the traffic is greater with America, and the Government had only to say the word and lifeboats would have been on board the next day. The responsibility is with the system to which three Governments have agreed.

Again, let any one read the standing instructions of the White Star Line to its Captains. They are to "run no risks"; "the safety of lives of passengers is the ruling principle" to insure "a reputation for safety." This is a clear and definite statement of policy, and if the instructions are disobeyed the company's rules are broken, and it cannot be held responsible.

On the other hand, custom establishes many unwritten laws, and may override printed instructions. It seems it did in this case.

Did the White Star know its printed instructions were regularly disobeyed, or did it think the risks taken were negligible? I think the question should be answered.

I would like to give here a personal experience of the Marconi apparatus on board the Titanic. It would seem to show the apparatus was not the best obtainable.

I coded a message (which I still have) on the day before the collision to my friends in London, and took it to the purser for transmission. To my surprise he said:

"We cannot accept this, because our apparatus has only a range of 200 miles. We shall be in touch with Cape Race to-morrow, and can send it then, but I will ring up the operating room."

He did so, and was told there was no one in communication with us, and so the message was returned with the remark again that we reached only 200 miles. He may have been wrong in his estimate of the distance, but in any case it had not apparently a very long range.

Too Few Seamen on Board.

The glasses for the lookout seem to have been an omission, but whether they would have helped to avert the disaster is problematical. The ship was nearly a sixth of a mile long, and at the speed she was traveling it is doubtful whether she could be turned away from an object half a mile away without some part of her touching, and with the peculiarly dark atmosphere of the night, I don't suppose the lookout could have seen icebergs half a mile away. He says he could have seen them in time to avert the disaster, but perhaps he has not considered the tremendous length of the ship, and the room required to take her out of her course.

The number of practical seamen seems to have been too small. I heard of several boats without one. Ours had none, and a stoker took command. This same stoker told me there were only 30 seamen among a crew of 800, but I have no means of checking his statement. If true it seems far too small.

In many boats there was no food, water, or lights, either colored or white. This was the case in mine, and yet No. 13 was not launched until over an hour after the collision. There should have been time to put these bare necessities in.

I hope I am not criticising unduly here. Perhaps the organization was not developed, or perhaps it broke down under the strain. But in a boat these things are essentials and should be always available. The drills would have insured their proper provision.

The method of embarking passengers seems to be open to some criticism. The boats I saw were loaded to standing room—65 in mine—and then lowered some 70 feet into the water. Neither tackle nor boats are meant to stand such a strain. They did stand it, fortunately. Again, is not the risk of upsetting such a boatload very great? These are the reasons why the officers thought it better that the first boats should be only partially filled and sent away. They might have stood by and taken more aboard from rope ladders, &c., had the crew been organized. I suppose the correct way is to lower the boat and then embark passengers, but was the Titanic arranged for that? I am told it was not possible in the way she was built.

The Average Traveler's Share.

There is one more person whose responsibility should be considered, and I have purposely left him to the last, because he is the most important. He is the average man who travels. Columbus took ninety days in a forty-ton ship. A friend of mine crossed fifty years ago in a paddle steamer that took six weeks. And now we cross in something over four days. And all the time "m" and "v" in the formula are increasing and their product "M" is raised day by day until one shudders at the craze for speed and luxury, for in ships size spells luxury. The public demand it and the lines supply it, and that is why the Titanic sank.

You cannot have both "m" and "v" high in the formula, and until we sacrifice one or both to some extent the danger will always be the same. No bulkheads or double bottoms or extra lifeboats or searchlights are of lasting value while "m" and "v" leap upward.

I think no responsibility will ever be fixed on an individual or on individuals for this disaster. All those who have cried for speed—you and I and our neighbor—have to share it among ourselves in so far as we have expressed a wish to travel faster and in greater comfort, for the expression of such a desire and the discontent with what we call slow travel (a very relative consideration when we remember Columbus!) are the seed sown in the minds of men which presently bear fruit in an insistence on greater speed and size. You and I may not have done it directly, but we may have talked about it and thought about it, and after all, no action begins without thought.

I said at the commencement that accusations sometimes come back to wound the accuser; let every man who has ever grumbled to a ship's officer about the slow speed, take it to heart. He had, perhaps, something to do with the sinking of the Titanic.

The Relative Value of Life.

And now to consider one or two other matters arising out of the disaster. I should like to ask readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES a question that has occurred to me in studying the lists of the rescued. It is this: What is the relative value of the lives of a first-class passenger and a steerage passenger? I have worked out the percentage of the saved of the four classes, and find it as follows: First-class, 63.6 per cent.; second-class, 39 per cent.; steerage, 26.7 per cent; officers and crew, 22.3 per cent. They are instructive, those figures. The payment of about £15 excess of first over third, gives you more than twice the chance of your life being saved! Who can say that a first-class passenger's life is of more value to the community than that of a steerage passenger? It may be that it is so actually, at this present time, but perhaps not potentially so. But the possession of a few more pieces of a particular metal determines the value of a life and not the relative merits of such a life.

John Ericssen, from Sweden, may come in the steerage to America with infinitely greater means of blessing to the community in himself and his family than the millionaire in the first saloon, but the percentages of those saved show that he is not allowed the same opportunity of expressing such blessing.

Again, Major Butt and Col. Astor and Mr. Straus died as brave men died, but did not John Brown and Wilhelm Klein and Karl Johanssen? And yet they are not chronicled, and no newspaper has columns on their self-sacrifice and personal courage. But we know these things were true, and we can bear testimony now to every brave man who perished in the steerage, even if we knew not his name.

But with sufficient boat accommodation these distinctions would never have had to be drawn. Think of it! A few more boats, only a few more pieces of wood nailed together, and many brave men and women for whom this country and the whole world mourns would be here and these words would not be written.

One incident has occurred to me during the week that has elapsed since we landed in New York that may be of interest, especially to those who had friends on board. Among the passengers were the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Carter, who were on their way to Canada. Mr. Carter was instrumental in arranging on the Sunday evening, a few hours before we struck, what he called a "hymn sing-song."

Hymn Service Near the End.

There was no evening service, and he invited to the saloon such passengers as cared to come to sing hymns. Any one was allowed to choose a hymn, and, as many were present and were thoroughly enjoying the quite informal gathering, the singing went on to quite a late hour.

Mr. Carter was apparently well acquainted with the history of many of the hymns, their authors, where they were written and in what circumstances, and he interested all present with his remarks on each hymn before it was sung. I recollect that many chose hymns dealing with safety at sea. "For Those in Peril on the Sea" was sung by all with no hint of the peril that lay but a very few miles ahead.

Mr. Carter closed with a few words of thanks to the purser for allowing him to use the saloon, made a few remarks as to the happy voyage we had had on a maiden trip and the safety there was in this vessel, and then the meeting closed with an impromptu prayer by him. This cannot have been more than two hours before the Titanic struck.

My motive in mentioning this is that some of those who have lost relatives may like to know that their friends must have been helped and cheered at the last by the words that they had sung but a short time before; the sound of singing voices must have been still a conscious one to many as they stood on the deck faced with the "peril on the sea."

I will finish with a few purely personal remarks. My only excuse for putting them on record is that to me they are absolutely true. I do not make them with any intention of asking a single person to believe in them or to agree with me in what I say, but, having been face to face with the possibility of death and having seen its shadow rather near, I may perhaps not be trespassing on the columns of THE TIMES in saying how I consider I was saved.

I have been a Christian Scientist in England for the last six years, and was on my way to America to study the greater work in New York, Boston, and the West. The moment I realized there was any danger I turned at once to the method and habit of thought which are incumbent on a Christian Scientist—the attempt to eliminate all fear from the human mind. After dressing and before going on deck I read quietly, and then went upstairs with a knowledge that fear was almost entirely eliminated and that opportunity to escape from the peril that threatened was a right we ought all to be able to claim. This condition of mind enabled me to stand quietly on the deck and watch boats being lowered until the moment came when I was able to get a place in a boat without depriving any one of room. I was asked to go by one of the crew in a perfectly natural manner. There were only a few men standing near, and they all came away, leaving the deck quite clear.

I think it certain that I should have walked about seeking every available opportunity to escape had I not been taught by Christian Science to wait quietly and get rid of fear. Had I gone about seeking opportunities, I do not imagine I should now be writing these words. I need hardly add that my gratitude to Christian Science and its founder, Mrs. Eddy, is unbounded.

LAWRENCE BEESLEY.

TOOK WRONG BABY HOME.

Neighbors Thought It Looked Like Her Until Error Was Discovered.

Because Mrs. Mary Schulz took the wrong baby to her home at 59 Bolivar Street, Brooklyn, from the Cumberland Street Hospital on Friday, the officials of that institution are keeping a watchful eye to avoid similar mistakes in the future. Mrs. Schulz became a mother two weeks ago at the hospital, but as the child became ill, it was left there.

On Friday Mrs. Schulz was informed that she could take her baby home, as it had recovered from its illness. When she arrived at the baby ward in the hospital she went to the cot where she supposed her child was, and saw an infant with hat and coat on, all dressed up, apparently ready to be taken outdoors.

Thinking the baby was hers, Mrs. Schulz took it home. Her relatives and friends had not seen the baby until then. They were commenting on the features of the child, some saying it looked like Mr. Schulz, others remarking that it resembled the mother more than the father, when a policeman from the Adams Street Station appeared and told them they were all wrong. The child did not resemble anybody in the family at all, he said, as it belonged to another family altogether.

The policeman told them that the Cumberland Street Hospital people had called up the Adams Street Station a few minutes before with the information that Mrs. Schulz had gone out of the hospital with the wrong baby. He asked her to take the child back to the hospital and get her own baby, which she did.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Crescent, Spokane, Wash.; E. E. Gordon, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; 225 4th Av.
Hinds, O. L., Co., Burlington, Vt.; O. L. Hinds, dry goods; Breslin.
Taylor, George R., Co., Wheeling, West Va.; W. A. Rempe, cloaks, suits, and underwear; Breslin.
Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, domestics, dress goods, and laces; 221 4th Av.; Holland.
Holmes, D. H., Co., New Orleans, La.; Miss M. Gee, waists; Mrs. R. W. Sherwood, cloaks and ready-made garments; 19 E. 26th.
Dey Bros. & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss N. Cushing, millinery; Miss Supplee, millinery; 220 5th Av.; Victoria.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Adelberg, laces, veilings, and ladies' neckwear; J. Bouch, gloves and ribbons; 6th Av. and 20th; Latham.
Halff, M., & Bro., San Antonio, Texas; S. Carr, clothing and cloaks; 43 Leonard.
Famous, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Oberdorfer, laces and h'n'ks; 4 Washington Place.
Scruggs, Vanderwoort & Barney D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; C. J. Kearney, domestics; 214 Church; Hoffman.
Whitney, Wm., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; P. J. McManus, cloaks and suits; 41 Union Square; Victoria.
Ferguson-McKinley D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. E. Wetzel, shirt manufacturing department; 350 Broadway.
Hengerer, William, Co., Buffalo, N. Y., R. Wilson, millinery; 2 Walker.
Dimond, L., & Sons, Providence, R. I.; J. F. Goodwin, notions, 114 5th Av.; Hermitage.
Reins & Weiss, Cincinnati, Ohio; I. Reins, notions, laces; 618 Broadway.
Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. W. Horn, white goods, laces, trimmings; 220 5th Av.
Flaxman D. G. and Notion Company, Houston, Texas; J. Flaxman, notions, furnishing goods, 72 Leonard; Gregorian.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; G. M. Daly, linens; W. H. Sanborn, domestics; 2 Walker.
Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Rubin, furnishing goods, hosiery, knit underwear; 71 West 23d.
Goldberg, M., Washington, D. C.; D. H. Rosen, men's clothing and traveling goods; St. Denis.
Newcomb, Endicott Company, Detroit, Mich.; H. H. Spring, muslin and knit underwear, hosiery; 200 5th Av.
Miller, D., Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. Schott, cloaks, suits, waists, muslin underwear; 43 Leonard.
Hornick, M., & Co., Charleston, S. C.; M. Hornick, notions, furnishing goods; 315 4th Av.
Parisian Cloak Co., Kansas City, Mo.; S. Harzfeld, wash and lingerie dresses, suits; Miss Dworsky, wash lingerie, dresses, suits; 7 West 22d.
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WHEAT SOARS AGAIN ON CROP ALARMS

Wild Conflict in Domestic News Overshadows Reports of Plenty from Over Sea.

CORN AND OATS FIRMER, TOO

Cotton Trade Brisker, but Prices Sway with Rain and Shine—Pork Firm—Coffee Lower.

The speculative wheat market after a week of irregularity and uncertainty became thoroughly imbued toward the close of the week with the claims of crop disaster and wheat was advanced excitedly. The market on Friday gained 3 cents a bushel from the low point of the day and on Saturday was extremely nervous and irregular. Prices showed further advance and the close was only a little under the extreme of the season.

The crop developments of the week were very confusing. There were a good many advices of an extremely contradictory character. The reports from the same sections would be almost directly opposite and it was hard to size up the situation. One thing seemed to be very clear, and that was that the Ohio Valley crop is certain to be very largely short of last year. A year ago the Ohio Valley States, including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Kentucky, raised 140,000,000 bushels of wheat. The bulls' assertions have been that these States, owing to the abandonment of acreage and poor promise, will not turn out more than half of last year's amount, which would be a loss of 70,000,000 bushels. It is also asserted that Missouri will be 10,000,000 bushels short of last year. On the other hand, the Kansas crop is estimated at 35,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels more than last year or an average of 40,000,000 bushels. Oklahoma is expected to be 8,000,000 bushels more than last year; Texas probably 3,000,000 bushels more than last year, and Nebraska probably 10,000,000 bushels more than last year, making an apparent gain in the States west of Missouri of about 54,000,000 bushels against a loss in the Ohio Valley and Missouri of 80,000,000.

A crop estimate, however, by a prominent Western house on Friday, pointed to a total wheat crop outturn of only 368,000,000 bushels, compared with 430,000,000 bushels last year, and an average for five years past of 432,000,000. This report claimed that the total abandonment of area will be 20 per cent., compared with 9 per cent. abandoned last year, and 13.3 per cent. abandoned in 1910. In 1904 the area abandoned was 15.4 per cent., and the Winter wheat outturn that year was 333,000,000 bushels.

There were a great many complaints the latter part of the week of dry surface soil in parts of Kansas, and of some injury from high winds. The situation was so mixed and so confusing that the trade rather abandoned the idea of attempting to take a calm view of the situation, and looked upon the position as one in which excited market conditions were likely to prevail until after the growing season had thoroughly set in and the actual condition of the Winter wheat crop could be more clearly shown.

Reports on Spring wheat indicated excellent progress in Spring wheat seeding. The conditions have been very favorable, and work is well advanced, being evidently up to if not ahead of the average. There were reports of probabilities of a decrease in acreage. The estimates ran all the way from unchanged to 1,900,000 acres decrease for the three States. It was claimed that the decrease was due to the small amount of Fall plowing already done and the difficulty of getting good seed. On the other hand, with Winter wheat prices 25c per bushel over last year, and Spring wheat prices 17c to 2c over last year, the temptation to put in a full acreage would seem to outweigh any other conditions, particularly as the weather has been very favorable for Spring seeding work so far.

The average crop of Spring wheat for the last five years has been 227,000,000 bushels, or 36,000,000 bushels more than the crop of last year. Accepting the estimate of the Western house of 368,000,000 bushels for the Winter wheat possibilities, an average crop of Spring wheat would give a grand total outturn of 595,000,000 bushels, compared with 630,000,000 bushels last year. The home requirements of wheat are about 575,000,000 bushels. The carry-over this season will not be large—possibly not far from 60,000,000 to 65,000,000 bushels, so that a crop of only 595,000,000 bushels would, with such a carry-over, give only a moderate safety margin. Already, however, the market has discounted the situation by an advance in Winter wheat prices of 25c. a bushel over a year ago, and Spring wheat prices of 17c. to 22c. over a year ago.

The foreign situation has dropped out of the American market thought as an influence. Prices have advanced on the other side, but Plate wheat in Antwerp is quoted at $1.15 a bushel on the spot against $1.22 for red wheat at New York. Already the pressure of supplies is being felt on the other side, and cash wheat is reported lower for Manitobas than it can be laid down for from this side. The world's exports have been the heaviest of the season of late, the amount afloat for Europe is as large as last year, and the reports so far indicate little or no apprehension on the appearance of the new crop.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—The corn market advanced to above 80 cents a bushel for the May delivery of corn in the Western contract markets. While the price touched at Chicago of 81 cents was exceeded in 1908 in the last days of May, the market then reaching 82 cents, the current figures represent a record price for the season of the year on cash corn. Later, owing to technical conditions, there has been temporary scarcity and higher prices have been made. The quotations prevailing at present are evidently based on the cash situation, as cash prices have been around 80 cents, and in the Southwestern markets over 80 cents for some time. This high price has not brought the movement from the country which has been expected, and with the lateness of the season and necessity of further feeding the stocks of corn have undoubtedly been greatly reduced. Feed stuffs of all kinds continue very high, and corn pound for pound is not high compared with other feed. Corn at the seaboard is 1¼ to 1⅜c a pound; oats, 2c a pound; hay, 1⅜ to 1⅝c a pound; mill feed about 1½c a pound; oil meal nearly 2c a pound, and the high prices are not bringing any movement from the country of any of the feeding stuffs sufficient to affect values as yet. There were further purchases of Argentine corn for June shipment, but the amount bought so far is less than 500,000 bushels. It is expected that it will be manufactured in bond and the product exported. The prices are about 12 cents a bushel under American quotations.

OATS.—The position of the oats market has been a steady one during the week, with prices influenced on the one hand by the reports of late seeding in the Ohio Valley and on the other by the predictions of a large acreage in this section. In the great oats States west of the Mississippi and in the Northwest the oats seeding is little, if any, behind the average, and the high price for oats, new-crop deliveries being 23c a bushel higher on the July than last year and 13c higher on the September, have been very attractive as an inducement for a large area. It is possible that the late seeding will make the Ohio Valley crop uncertain, but the situation in the great States of Iowa, Nebraska, and the Northwest, which two years ago raised 465,000,000 bushels, is promising. The new-crop deliveries have shown practically no response to the advance in wheat and corn.

PROVISIONS.

The situation which has developed in hog products has been sensational. Prices have advanced with very heavy speculative trading, the market reaching the highest figures of the week on Saturday and of the season also. The advance was the result of a general wave of speculative buying based apparently on expectation of a very deficient supply of hogs for the Summer and Fall supply trade. The current movement of hogs has been fairly liberal, but the bullish statistics shown by the Government report of April 1 seemed to have become thoroughly appreciated by the trade, and notwithstanding the fact of large present stocks of product on hand, the buying of contracts carried prices up very rapidly, so that quotations on pork are about $4 per barrel over last year and lard about 2½c a pound. The Government statistics referred to were the reports on losses of farm animals the past year, showing more than double the losses in swine compared with either last year or the average, a low condition of the hogs this Spring and a material decrease in the number of breeding animals. The losses in cattle and sheep were also much in excess of usual. There have been reports of some losses from disease recently, and of some losses in Germany as a result of diseased conditions. The market for lard was also influenced to some extent by a big advance, and great excitement in cotton seed oil and in compound lard.

COTTONSEED OIL.

An expansion of bullish sentiment was evident during the last week, and just as in the beginning of the season, when the prospects of a huge cotton crop led to a great deal of pessimism relative to oil values, the assertions now that a shortage of oil is impending receives equal cognizance. Speculative purchases were in heavy volume, particularly during the latter part of the week, and shorts were stampeded. The rapidity and the extent of the advance seemed to lead to a cautious attitude in some quarters, but under the stimulus of a violently advancing lard market what profit taking did occur was readily absorbed with about the highest quotations of the season witnessed on Saturday. It was emphatically declared by some interests that with the frenzied buying by outsiders actual conditions were being lost sight of, these authorities believing that consuming inquiry would be interfered with and that there was a probability of a great deal of reselling by consumers who purchased at lower levels.

Bulls apparently were not intimidated with such reasoning, however, and still stoutly aver that the shortage in cottonseed oil has already been created by the enormous forward sales made during the earlier part of the season, which were expected to be filled with the results of the big cotton crop, but which calculations have been frustrated by the smaller crush of seed and the larger refining losses. The resiliency noted in greases in general has also been encouraging to holders, and, while undoubtedly there are cheaper products than cottonseed oil at present, those still advocating higher values confidently assert that, with the trend of lard values upward, prospects for a small pig crop and a late cotton crop, the inquiry for oil used in the manufacture of compound lard will be sufficient in the aggregate to assimilate future offerings. A comparison of prices shows the relative strength of the better qualities of oil.

Crude advanced equally as rapidly as futures, and is quoted from 5c to 6c a gallon above the finals of the previous week. Light offerings at the South are generally admitted, though there are several in the trade anticipating larger offerings with the completion of cotton planting. If this materializes there is still a wide divergence of opinion as to the market effect which an increment of seed offerings will have. In the meanwhile the belief of a carry-over, far from burdensome also, for only a limited amount of new oil to be available at an early date, is reflected in the pronounced strength of the distant options in the future market.

COTTON.

With the progression of the cotton season the market is more completely under the domination of the weather conditions, and in recognition of this prices continued to be swayed accordingly. During the last week the movement of values was not decisive or conclusive, but with Saturday's quotations represented moderate declines, as compared with those ruling during the preceding week. Predictions of 12-cent cotton failed to materialize, due to an abatement, or rather tempering of bullish enthusiasm. It was apparent that more favorable weather—on the whole tended to allay apprehension, particularly as there seemed to be an inclination to take into account the enhancement of values during the last several months, which at the extreme amounted to about three cents per pound. On Monday last, with the moderate to heavy precipitation over practically the entire cotton belt for the preceding forty-eight hours, there were substantial advances recorded, but on the ensuing days the belt was visited by only local rains, which were not incessant nor especially heavy.

While only a minority were disposed to accept the week in its entirety as extremely suitable, there were many who modulated their pessimistic attitude previously maintained. These interests in instances saw fit to liquidate considerable long cotton, on the theory that intermittent showers would not be altogether damaging, but at the same time it is still tangible that conditions are far from propitious, and therefore if there should be a recurrence of excessive precipitation there would probably be a renewal of aggressiveness on the buying side of the market. Encouraging prospects in the Western belt, notably Texas and Oklahoma, were also influential in a partial revision of the bullish ideas, as experts have reported that in central parts of the forenamed State the area is being increased from 5 to 7 per cent., and in the more southerly sections from 10 to 25 per cent. Undoubtedly there are new lands being opened in Texas, and, with the recent advance in quotations, efforts to raise a large crop in that State and in Oklahoma would not be surprising, inasmuch as conditions in other parts of the belt, especially the flood sections of the Central West and parts of the East, are not entirely promising. Comparatively few complaints are received from Oklahoma, and at this early date there are many expressing the opinion that these two Western States will raise considerably more than in previous seasons. The significance of this is easily discernible, for if their combined yield should be from 500,000 to 1,000,000 bales more than last season, this larger production would go a long way in offsetting any contemplated reduction in area which now seems probable in the East.

Latest advices to hand would suggest that the season in the Central West and Eastern belt is anywhere from two to six weeks late, and on this account the imperative need of consistently seasonable weather until the completion of planting season is not lost sight of. The average ending date of planting in Alabama is about May 11, in Georgia, May 12; Carolinas, May 12 to 16, and in Tennessee, about May 15. In Western sections planting should be completed generally somewhat earlier than these dates, so that the weather conditions during the next several days will have important bearing on the situation. Complaints have continued of the damp condition of the soil and of the diminution in the use of fertilizers; but in regard to the latter, and also to the acreage question, the higher levels have altered the outlook to an important degree; but of course it realized that future climatic changes are, after all, probably paramount. Except in scattered sections it is not believed the soil has been prepared near so thoroughly as last season, and in the event of excessive rainfall or frequent showers following the termination of seeding many will adhere to the opinion that there will be complaints during the early Summer of poor stands, lack of vitality of the plant, poor germination, &c. On the other hand, should Nature favor the belt with from two to three weeks of clear weather and normal temperatures permitting the finishing of planting and soil preparation, and also bringing about conditions whereby the plant will obtain a deep root, there may be further modification in crop ideas, but in the meantime it is ostensible that there are some rather serious handicaps to be overcome.

The assimilation of the large crop is still liberal. Latest into sight figures would indicate that there are yet to be brought forward approximately 2,000,000 bales against 1,000,000 bales last season, showing that during the last eight months more than 3,000,000 bales of the 4,000,000 bales excess over last season has been dispensed with. At Great Britain stocks amount to 1,482,000 bales against 1,136,000 last year, whereas Continental stocks are about 500,000 bales larger than last year, when 617,000 bales were reported. These stocks partly reflect the large exports, which according to The Chronicle amount to 9,666,000 bales, with 151,000 bales on shipboard not cleared against exports of 6,876,000 bales, and a quantity not cleared of 64,000 bales last season at this time. Ellison makes the spinners' takings of the Continent 3,831,000 bales and of Great Britain 2,500,000 bales against 3,425,000 bales and 2,350,000 bales, respectively. The total American mills' takings, including Canada, are about 550,000 bales in excess of last year, when 3,871,000 bales are reported. The Northern mills have taken 2,074,000 bales against 1,909,000 last year, and Southern mills 2,343,000 bales against 1,960,000 last year. The better intrenched position of mills in this country and abroad is obvious, and will probably exert some influence on next season's takings, especially if prices are high, but due allowance of course must be made for the improved American trade situation and the generally favorable tenor of trade advices from abroad.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Although the stock market last week pursued a course more closely connected with its own technical position than with any but one or two of the news developments of the week, there are several matters which present themselves in a survey of this period which have more than passing importance. The news that the plan of the locomotive engineers to go out on strike to enforce their wage demands had been checked by the intervention of the Commissioner of Labor and the Presiding Judge of the Court of Commerce, acting as mediators under the Erdman act, exerted more direct influence upon prices than any other incident of the week, and it was this news which furnished the basis for the beginning of the upward movement which before the week had closed carried the general level of both railroad and industrial stocks to the highest prices of the year. Later the settlement of the anthracite miners' demands came as a further helpful factor. To the extent to which the change in the railroad labor situation actuated the stock market the movement was based on the view that a strike of engineers, which would cripple the operations of the Eastern railroads, would be the worst possible outcome of the demands which the employes of the railroads had made. From a close range this view is undoubtedly correct, but in order that the same view may be held, looking at the matter broadly and taking the future into consideration, it is necessary that whatever means be adopted to prevent a strike should be sound economically. In order that this may be true it seems essential that all the elements in the situation should be taken into account in passing judgment upon the reasonableness of the demands which the engineers have made. There are some indications that the men would like to see the discussion of their case, whether informally through mediation or formally by arbitration, confined to narrow limits, while the railroads would like to see the whole situation canvassed and the demands of the men passed upon in the light of all the facts which bear on the ability of the railroads to pay more than they are now paying. It would be a grievous mistake should this particular labor controversy be settled in a manner to open the way to placing still further burdens upon the railroads which they could not support, and at the same time do their full duty to the public. A mistake in that direction would not, perhaps, make itself felt immediately, but it would inevitably do so in the long run. Hence it is that the financial and business communities and the securities market in particular have an interest in the situation which goes very much beyond the mere question whether a strike is or is not avoided. It is hardly a question of a strike now, for arbitration, if it comes to that, can hardly be rejected by two of the parties in interest, the men and the railroads, if for no other reason than that by any other means of settlement the third party in interest, the public, would be but very indifferently represented.

It seems likely that the current week will bring this situation to a head, but this is only one of several matters which must needs command attention. The earnings of the United States Steel Corporation for the first quarter of the year are to be made public tomorrow, and it has come to be generally accepted that the chances are all against a showing of earnings much if any in excess of $20,000,000. That would mean, of course, that the profits for the period had fallen considerably short of dividend requirements, but action of the stock last week made it plain that no misgivings were entertained regarding the maintenance of the usual rate on the common stock. It might, perhaps, have been wiser if the United States Steel Corporation had during periods of ample earnings made provision for its common stock dividends by the establishment of a dividend fund, which would leave still less ground than any which may actually exist for a discussion of the probable maintenance of the company's dividends, because of a brief period during which current earnings fall below dividend requirements. The stockholders, however, have formed for themselves the belief that the large amounts which the Corporation has in the past spent out of earnings for additions and improvements to property warrant a draft at such time as this upon the accumulated surplus to make up any temporary deficiency in the amount needed to maintain dividends. There was some exaggeration last week of the extent to which steel trade conditions have improved, but that they are better than those which resulted in the poor earnings of the first quarter of the year is nowhere questioned, and there prevails a spirit of hopefulness in the steel trade which promises still further improvement for the near future.

On the same day that the Steel Corporation will make public its first quarter earnings Presidential primaries will be held in Massachusetts. The outcome will probably be one of the incidents which will help to shape the course of stock market sentiment this week, even though the mind of the financial district is already pretty thoroughly made up regarding the ultimate outcome of the present contest for the Republican Presidential nomination. This contest has entered a new stage, and in some quarters the feeling prevails that this will tend to increase caution in respect to commitments in the stock market, but the record of the past week's dealings carry no such suggestion. Two other matters closely connected with political considerations were the passage by the Senate of the bill directing an appeal by the Government from the decision in the American Tobacco case, and the adoption by the House of a resolution giving to the "money trust" inquiry a broader and more radical scope than was intended in the resolution previously adopted. The bill for an appeal in the Tobacco case if enacted into law and followed as a precedent would lead into uncertainties and difficulties which it would be hard to measure, but the indifference with which the news of the action of the Senate in respect to this bill was received in the financial district indicated a strong belief that the bill would never become law.

A violent speculative strain ran through some of the dealings on the Stock Exchange toward the close of the week and found expression in such movements as the 6 point advance in Reading on Friday. Urgent short covering was believed to have had a good deal to do with the rise in that particular stock, and the market as a whole was not disposed to follow Reading's lead. The tendency was for the most part upward, however, the action of the market seeming to confirm the view that the supply of stock which was finding its way into the market was not large enough to embarrass those still committed to the forward movement of prices. The commission houses did not seem to have increased their requirements for money, and this suggests that for the most part stocks are being carried in other ways than in promiscuous commission house accounts. This view fits in, moreover, with the apparent fact that what is generally described as public participation in the stock market has been relatively small, compared with the degree of activity and the extent of the advance which has taken place in prices. But if the public has not been buying largely the very price record indicates that neither has the public been selling largely, and back of this fact lies the confidence which the business community at large feels in respect to the outlook.

THE MARKETS OF EUROPE

RENTES' RISE ENLIVENS PARIS.

All Other Markets Are Helped by the Sudden Rally.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, April 28.—The great event of last week, and one which is likely to have a great influence toward re-establishing an all-around firm tone on the Bourse, was the sudden rally in French Government bonds on the report of the Senate Commission proposing to exempt rentes from the income tax, which is to be imposed, and the approval of this attitude by the Government.

Following the rise in Government bonds, all the other markets showed a firmer tone, and business was brisker than it had been for some time past. The activity in Russian industrials, particularly the oil concerns, was also a salient feature, while Rios, which had been buoyant all the week, passed the 2,000 round on Friday, although they subsequently relapsed to 1,985.

Apprehension of further naval action by Italy and the closing of the Dardanelles checked somewhat the upward tendency of the Bourse toward the end of the week, but strong hopes are entertained that the next few days will witness a renewal of activity in the principal markets and a noticeable increase in business.

SHIPPING SHARES ARE BOOMING

Sharp Rise on the Berlin Boerse Is Feature of the Week.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, April 28.—A boom in shipping shares, notwithstanding the agitation following the Titanic disaster, was the overshadowing feature on the Berlin Boerse last week. A leading bank bought up stock of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd lines with conspicuous eagerness, and the market interpreted the purchases to mean that a great new ocean trust to fight the rival "Princes' Trust" was under way. Others saw in them a forthcoming increase in the capital of the North German Lloyd.

The shares of the Hansa Steamship Company experienced a sensational rise of 14 points during the week. The Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd stocks were almost equally strong.

Canadian Pacifics were in demand on rumors that the road was making heavy land purchases in Vancouver.

Americans were strong in sympathy with the New York market.

BANK RATE MAY BE LOWERED.

London Founds Its Expectations on Several Prominent Factors.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 28.—Money has been in more plentiful supply last week, and the expectation is spreading that the bank rate will be put down during the coming month.

This expectation is founded, first, on the fact that the foreign demand for gold has almost ceased for the moment. Secondly, Paris is sending London small amounts of gold. Thirdly, Germany is parting with her gold to Argentina on a considerable scale. Fourthly, New York, where a little while ago the surplus reserves of the banks had practically vanished, is also sending gold to Argentina. Lastly, there is a general belief in Berlin that the Reichsbank will shortly put down its rate of discount.

Over and above this it is urged that the Bank of England is strong and likely to grow stronger, while international politics give cause for less anxiety than for some years past.

STEEL PRICES HIGHER AT PITTSBURGH MILLS

Shapes and Plates Advance with Bars, and Heavy Tonnage for May Expected.

GOOD INQUIRY FOR PIG IRON

Blast Furnaces of Steel Corporation Not Keeping Pace with the Mills—Coke Prices Still High.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, April 28.—The increase of $1 a ton for bars and the corresponding advance in shapes and plates during the week has been followed by a large increase in specifications on running contracts which expire July 1. These specifications assure the mills a heavier tonnage month during May than during the month just ending. They also give color to the fear that has been expressed for the last month that in the endeavor to get as much low-priced material as possible before their old contracts expire consumers are in some danger of overspecifying during the remaining two months of the present quarter, thereby causing a marked lull in buying immediately after July 1.

In other branches of the finished steel trade there has been a stiffening of prices. Sheets are up to $1.90 on black, and $2.90 on galvanized, with a majority of the mills quoting prices a shade higher than this for the remainder of the quarter, and practically no quotations past July 1. The old price of $3.30 on tin plate is disappearing, and the minimum in this district is practically $3.40 except in the cases of customers assured special protection. Railroad spikes have advanced from $1.35 to $1.40. Shafting and boiler tubes have stiffened, and are now held at the regular open market prices, while before there was much cutting.

The entire capacity of the district and the Middle West is now occupied in crude steel, and the demand through the remainder of the present quarter seems pretty certain to exceed the supply. Additional capacity is under construction, but will not come in before Fall or Winter. Already a premium of 50 cents is being asked on spot purchases of rolling billets, the regular price of $20 at Pittsburgh mill being available in no case for emergency supplies. One by one, the larger makers of billets and crude bars have been withdarwing from the market, and the small independent plants are now about the only sellers in the open market. In Youngstown district it is understood there is still some tonnage for May not taken, but the Steel Corporation and the independent plants of Pittsburgh proper have their entire product for the remainder of the quarter engaged.

Two large transactions in pig iron are pending, which monopolize the attention of the market to the exclusion of the regular daily business in iron. The Steel Corporation has a tentative inquiry out for 20,000 tons of Bessemer iron, to reinforce its own dwindling supply from its furnace plants. The blast furnaces of the Steel Corporation have not been keeping pace with the steel mills for the last thirty days. Two weeks ago, it was rumored, the Carnegie Company would be forced to buy merchant iron in the open market, but the contingency was averted by an extraordinary tonnage spurt by the furnaces of the Steel Corporation along the Monongahela Valley, which for six weeks broke all tonnage records for furnaces of the same rating. Last week it was announced that the Carnegie purchase would be from 15,000 to 20,000 tons, but with pig iron on the verge of a rise in sympathy with steel and coke, it would not be surprising if the tonnage taken by the Steel Corporation would be double that total, in the event the merchant furnaces make attractive prices.

The other pending pig iron transaction is a contract for probably six to ten months, for the supply of basic needed by the Pittsburgh Steel Company, the largest independent maker of wire in this district. The company consumes 12,000 to 15,000 tons of basic iron a month, and since Jan. 1 has had no regular contract, preferring to buy spot iron in the open market. With the tightening of available supplies, the company will once more resort to long-time contracts. The company has broken ground for two blast furnaces to supply its own crude metal, but these will not be ready to go in blast before the Summer or Fall of 1913.

Connellsville producers are keeping up with the demand for prompt furnace coke, although spot lots of furnace coke continue to demand $2.55 to $2.65. The fact that the quotation continues nearly a dollar higher than the average price of furnace coke up to the opening of March is evidence that consumption has gained immensely in the last two months. There is no evidence of any agreement in the Connellsville district in the matter of coke prices; in fact, the Connellsville trade is notorious for its inability to sustain any kind of an understanding on prices. Predictions that the price of coke would drop to the $2 level very speedily, following the settlement of the coal mining wage troubles, have not been justified by events. Many contracts for furnace coke are for the half-year, but consumers are not puting out any inquiries at present for new contracts for the second half.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Stock Exchange house of Hollister, Lyon & Walton has moved to the eighth floor of 7 Wall Street.

The Bankers' Trust Company, as trustee under the first mortgage of the Hocking Valley Products Company, is requesting proposals for the sale on May 27 of first mortgage fifty-year 5 per cent. sinking fund bonds to the trustee on account of the sinking fund. The sinking fund money now applicable to such purchase is $25,000. Proposals must be delivered to the trustee not later than May 24, the trustee reserving the right to accept or reject any or all proposals in whole or in part.

STEEL EXCEEDS IRON OUTPUT

Official Figures for 1911 Show Conditions Never Before Known.

Completion last week of the official statistics of the production of all kinds of steel ingots and castings in 1911 show that the total of 23,675,501 gross tons, indicated in the returns by the American Iron and Steel Association, actually exceeded the year's production of pig iron. This is a condition which has never before existed in the steel and iron industry. As The Iron Age points out, in no year since the country produced as much as 1,500,000 tons of pig iron has the total of steel ingots and castings turned out come within 1,200,000 tons of the output of pig iron.

Last year's production of steel showed decreases in open hearth, Bessemer, and crucible production, and, although the total of 23,675,501 tons was well above the average of the preceding five years, it was 2,419,418 tons below the steel output of 1910, which made a record.

Pig iron, too, showed a lower total than in 1911, the output of 23,649,344 tons being 3,554,223 below the record-breaking out-turn in 1910.

This heavy decrease in the pig iron output accounted for an excess of 26,167 tons in the steel output over that of iron in 1911, whereas in the previous year pig iron had exceeded steel by 1,208,648 tons, and in 1900 the excess of iron had been as high as 3,600,913.

Commenting on the anomalous situation The Iron Age says:

"On the face of things it would seem that, with the decreasing percentage of scrap used in steelmaking in recent years, and with the large consumption of pig iron by gray iron and malleable foundries, by pipe works and puddling mills, there must be an unusual combination of conditions to give a greater yield of steel than of pig iron.

"One factor tending to such a result would be the using up by steel works in any year of a considerable amount of pig iron drawn from stocks existing at the beginning of the year. Another factor would be a business condition in which new construction and additions in metal working lines were small, and hence little call upon the products of the foundry, with consequent restriction of the production of pig iron other than for steel making. A third factor would be so low a level of pig iron prices as to restrict greatly the operation of furnaces making iron for the market. A fourth would be such an abundance of scrap at very low prices as favored its use in open hearth furnaces, somewhat to the displacement of pig iron. All of these four conditions existed together in 1911, with the result that for the first time in the history of the industry the products of the converter, the open hearth furnaces, the crucible and the electric furnace exceed those of the blast furnace."

Fulton Trust Moves.

The Fulton Trust Company, which for a long time has occupied quarters in the basement of the Fourth National Bank Building on Nassau Street has moved to the Singer Building, on Broadway.

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URGE ACTION ON DOCKS.

Merchants' Association Wants Terminal Facilities Problem Settled.

Delay in finally deciding the problem of dock and terminal facilities on the west side has brought a letter from the Merchants' Association to Controller Prendergast, as Chairman of the Committee of the Board of Estimate, calling for immediate settlement of the question. Last October Dock Commissioner Tomkins submitted plans to the board providing for the construction and ownership by the city of an elevated structure on the west side water front over which freight might be transferred directly between the railways and the docks to warehouses with the idea of doing away with delays in handling and waste in trucking.

After long investigation a committee of the Chamber of Commerce recommended most of what was contained in the Dock Commissioner's plan, but the report occasioned so much opposition that it was voted to hold it over. Much of the opposition was because of the special advantages to the New York Central system. Since then the Chamber's committee, of which E. H. Outerbridge is Chairman, has been working in harmony with Mr. Prendergast, Borough President McAneny, and Mr. Tomkins, with a view of settling the problem at the earliest possible moment. The Merchants' Association, however, through President H. R. Towne, demands action on the plans of the Dock Commissioner. The letter says that railroad terminals occupy "an excessively disproportionate part of the water front most urgently needed for the accommodation of shipping." It says on this point:

> The use of the water front for floating railroad terminals is in the highest degree uneconomical, as it not only disorganizes and embarrasses water traffic, but provides very inadequate facilities for rail traffic, and, by reason of consequent extreme congestion and delay, imposes a heavy and wasteful burden of expense upon shippers.

After reciting the superior facilities in other Atlantic ports and stating that more adequate rail terminal facilities here are absolutely necessary, the letter says:

> It is, in our opinion, indispensable that rail terminals for all railroads be provided on Manhattan, that such terminals be interconnected by a railway common to all, that such connecting lines extend to the lower part of Manhattan, and that provision be made for warehouses upon such connecting railway.

"These fundamental necessities," it is declared, "have been recognized by the Dock Department and admitted by the Legislature." The letter continues:

> The continued existence in lower Manhattan of a terminal with direct rail connections is the condition which compels all competing lines to make deliveries in Manhattan at the through rail rate, without the imposition of additional charges for ferry transfer, which would otherwise be made.

In urging immediate action, it is pointed out that the city has at its disposal nearly $80,000,000 available for dock and terminal construction.

Trading Light in Rubber Market.

Trading was comparatively light in the New York crude rubber market during the week, despite the fact that consumption of the raw material continues on a large scale. Conservative buying has marked transactions in the local market for some time, and believing stocks in the hands of domestic manufacturers to be light and that better business must come before long, dealers are making no concessions to stimulate the demand. The week's receipts in the local market are reported to have been liberal.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Rosaries Are Accorded the Lower Rate of Duty—Other Tariff Decisions

The Board of United States General Appraisers has settled a controversy between Ralph Pierson & Co. and the Government regarding the classification of rosaries. The customs authorities held that the merchandise should pay 60 per cent. ad valorem as beaded articles under Paragraph 421, and at 45 per cent. ad valorem under the other kinds of beads imported. The importer claimed that duties should have been assessed on all of the goods either at 45 or 35 per cent. on the value of the merchandise, and not at the rate decided by the Surveyor of Customs at St. Louis.

Judge Sharretts decides that the protest in part is well taken, and, to a certain extent, the claims made are sustained, and the decision of the Surveyor making a duty of 60 per cent. is reversed.

The Hirsch-Wolff Millinery Company objected to the assessment of 60 per cent. and 15 cents a pound ad valorem on tinsel trimmings under Paragraph 179, Tariff Act of 1909. Judge Fischer states in his decision for the board that the matter has been submitted on the record, and that an examination of the classification complained of shows no error on the part of the customs officials.

Kytinge & Co., Incorporated, objected to the action of the Collector at Philadelphia in exacting a duty of 45 per cent. on so-called sewing machine heads. It was maintained by the importer that the goods should be assessed properly at 30 per cent., and this claim is upheld by the board.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The following is the forecast for Monday and Tuesday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina and Georgia—Cloudy and probably showers Monday and Tuesday; moderate east to south winds.

Florida—Generally fair weather, except showers in northern portion Monday and Tuesday; moderate east and southeast winds.

Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Showers and thunderstorms Monday. Tuesday probably fair; brisk southerly shifting to westerly winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Monday, preceded by showers in extreme southeast portion. Tuesday fair; moderate variable winds, becoming westerly.

Western Texas—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

Utah—Local rain Monday and Tuesday.

Oklahoma—Fair Monday. Tuesday cloudy; not much change in temperature.

Arkansas and Missouri—Showers Monday. Tuesday probably fair.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Showers and thunderstorms Monday. Tuesday clearing.

Ohio and Indiana—Showers Monday. Tuesday clearing; moderate to brisk easterly winds.

Illinois—Showers Monday. Tuesday probably fair; brisk east and northeast winds.

Lower Michigan and Wisconsin—Cloudy Monday, probably rain in southern portion. Tuesday fair; moderate to brisk easterly winds.

Upper Michigan—Cloudy Monday and Tuesday; moderate variable winds.

Minnesota—Fair Monday. Tuesday increasing cloudiness; moderate variable winds.

Iowa—Cloudy Monday, probably showers in southern portion. Tuesday fair.

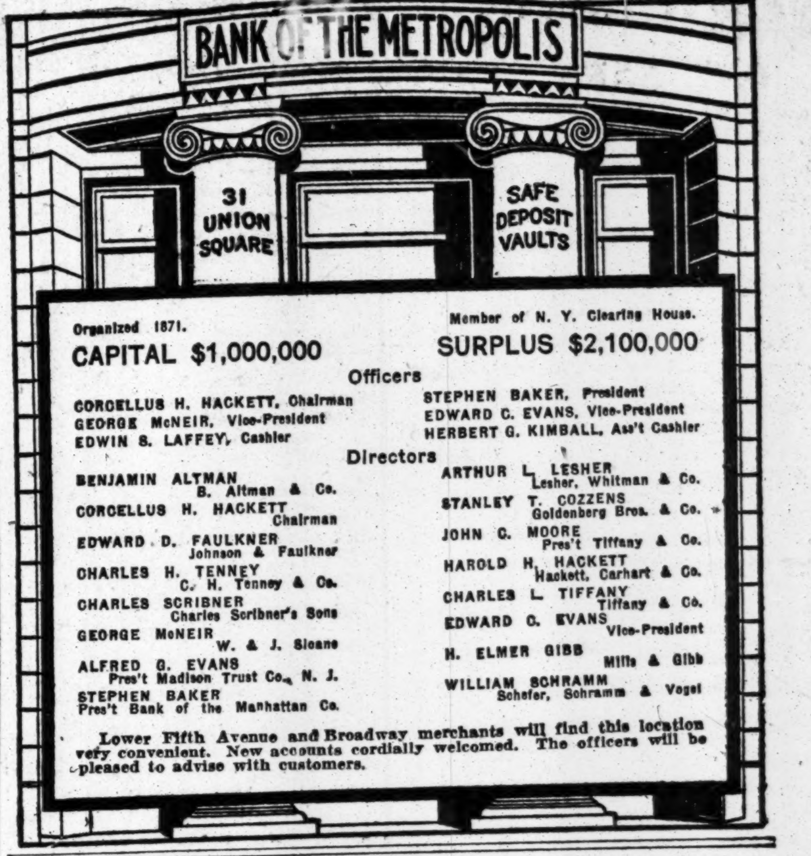
North and South Dakota and Nebraska—Fair Monday. Tuesday increasing cloudiness, probably followed by showers.

Kansas—Fair Monday, preceded by showers in eastern portion. Tuesday increasing cloudiness.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

SALES OF STOCK IN THE WEEK ENDED APRIL 27. TOTAL WEEK'S SALES, 3,605,027.

Range for Year 1911. High	Range for Year 1911. Low	Range for Year 1912. High.	Date.	Range for Year 1912. Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, April 27. Bid.	Ask.	Week's Net Change.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended April 27. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended April 27, '12.
9¾	1⅛	3	Mar. 30.	½	Mar. 26.	⅞	1	− ¼	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	$19,820,000	....	..	..	1⅛	1⅝	⅞	1	7½	10,145
34	6⅝	8	Jan. 2.	3¼	Mar. 25.	3¼	3½	− ¼	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	20,925,700	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	..	3½	4½	3¼	3¼	28½	4,325
71⅝	44¾	85	April 27.	60	Feb. 1.	84⅝	84¾	+ 1½	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Feb. 26, '12.	50c	Q	82¾	85	81¾	84¾	63⅛	183,600
63¾	46	63⅝	Mar. 22.	58⅛	Feb. 27.	60½	61	− 1¼	American Agricult. Chem. Co.	100	18,330,900	Apr. 15, '12.	1	Q	60½	61¼	59⅞	61¼	57½	2,100
105	99½	104¼	Mar. 20.	100¼	April 15.	100⅝	100¾	− ¼	American Agricult. Chem. Co. pf.	100	27,086,700	Apr. 15, '12.	1½	Q	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	..	150
59⅝	39¾	71½	April 26.	53	Feb. 26.	70⅛	70½	+ 4⅝	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	Feb. 15, '12.	1¼	Q	66	71½	65½	70½	43¾	58,800
101	92½	100	Mar. 12.	97	April 8.	98½	99½	+ 1	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	Apr. 1, '12.	1½	Q	98⅝	99	98	99	..	900
97	87	96¼	Mar. 15.	91½	Jan. 2.	95	96½	..	Am. Brake, Shoe & Fy. Co.	100	3,600,000	Mar. 30, '12.	1¾	Q	96	96	96	96	95½	100
138	122½	138	Jan. 22.	130	Jan. 2.	134	135	+ 1	Am. Brake, Shoe & Fy. Co. pf.	100	4,000,000	Mar. 30, '12.	1¾	Q	134½	134½	134½	134½	..	200
12½	8⅞	39⅝	April 26.	11¼	Feb. 1.	38⅛	38⅜	+ 4⅛	American Can Co.	100	41,233,300	....	..	..	34⅛	39⅝	33⅜	38¼	10⅞	179,500
93⅛	77	117¾	April 15.	90⅝	Feb. 1.	115¾	116½	− ⅜	American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	Apr. 1, '12.	1¼	Q	116	117⅞	115⅝	116	86¼	15,350
58¼	42⅜	61⅜	April 9.	49⅜	Feb. 1.	60⅝	61	+ 1⅜	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '12.	½	Q	59	61¼	58¾	60¾	52½	10,850
120	113	118⅛	April 26.	115	Feb. 14.	117¼	118½	+ 1⅛	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	116½	118⅛	116½	118⅛	114⅞	600
62⅜	41⅝	55½	April 4.	45½	Jan. 19.	54⅛	54½	+ 1⅜	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	June 1, '11.	2½	..	52½	54⅞	52½	54¼	53⅞	5,000
105½	92	99¼	Feb. 13.	95	Jan. 19.	97¼	98	− ⅞	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '11.	3	SA	98	98	98	98	..	245
245	201	220	April 6.	200	Feb. 2.	222	227	..	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Apr. 1, '12.	3	Q	225	225	225	225	..	100
5	3½	6	April 27.	3	Feb. 19.	5¾	6	+ 1⅛	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	....	..	..	4¾	6	4¾	6	4	8,115
26⅝	18	27⅜	April 26.	20	Feb. 26.	26½	27	+ 2⅛	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05.	1	..	25⅛	27⅜	25⅛	27¼	..	2,200
25¾	16½	25	April 8.	18	Jan. 9.	23⅛	23½	..	American Ice Securities Co.	100	19,045,100	July 20, '07.	1¾	..	23⅛	24⅜	23⅛	23⅛	24	4,550
12⅜	8	17⅞	April 23.	9¼	Mar. 6.	15⅛	15⅝	− 2	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	....	..	..	17½	17⅞	15½	15½	11⅛	23,300
34½	26⅛	43	April 23.	80	Feb. 20.	38	38½	+ 3⅜	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 1, '00.	1¾	..	41¾	43	38¼	38¼	31	12,800
43¼	32⅛	44¾	April 9.	31¾	Feb. 27.	43½	43¾	+ ⅝	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08.	1¼	..	42	44¾	42	44	37	8,175
110¾	102	110	April 8.	103	Jan. 9.	108¾	109¾	+ ¼	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Apr. 22, '12.	1¾	Q	109	109	108¾	108⅞	104⅞	400
5⅜	3	14	April 11.	4¾	Jan. 10.	12	13	+ ⅝	American Malt Corporation	100	5,681,100	....	..	..	11⅞	13	11⅞	12½	..	2,000
43⅝	31½	59	April 8.	42	Jan. 6.	56½	57½	+ 2⅞	American Malt Corporation pf.	100	8,712,100	Nov. 2, '11.	2	SA	54⅝	57½	53¼	57½	33	1,768
83⅞	56⅝	89⅜	Mar. 25.	67⅞	Feb. 1.	86	86¼	+ 1⅛	American Smelt. & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Mar. 15, '12.	2-3	..	84⅝	87	84	86	75¼	34,100
108½	98¾	108½	April 24.	102⅜	Jan. 2.	108¼	108½	+ ⅝	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Mar. 1, '12.	1⅛	Q	107⅞	108½	107¾	108⅜	105	1,150
89⅛	82	87¾	April 2.	85	Mar. 11.	87¼	87¾	..	American Smelting Securities pf. B.	100	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '12.	1¼	Q	86¾	87	86¾	87	87⅛	400
825	225	144⅞	Jan. 27.	123	Mar. 6.	131½	134	+ 1½	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	....	..	..	132	133	130⅞	131½	..	400
52½	25	37½	April 26.	26	Jan. 19.	37	37½	+ 1⅞	American Steel Foundries	100	16,218,000	May 15, '11.	1¼	..	35	37½	35	37⅛	43¾	5,880
122½	112¼	131⅛	April 27.	114¾	Jan. 12.	129⅝	130	+ 1¼	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '12.	1¾	Q	126	131⅛	126	129¾	118	20,600
119½	111	123	April 3.	115½	Jan. 5.	122	123	+ 1½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '12.	1¾	Q	122	122½	122	122½	116¾	200
153⅛	131½	149⅛	Mar. 25.	137⅞	Jan. 2.	146½	146⅝	+ ¼	Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	324,706,600	Apr. 15, '12.	2	Q	146⅛	147½	145⅞	146½	145⅞	14,925
..	..	287	Jan. 26.	241⅛	Feb. 29.	255	260	− 2¾	American Tobacco Co.	100	49,314,700	....	..	..	254⅞	260	252½	255¼	..	2,150
105¼	87	108¾	Jan. 19.	102	Jan. 9.	104	105	− ¼	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	37,827,400	Apr. 1, '12.	1½	Q	104¼	104¼	104⅛	104¼	98	700
105	92½	108¼	Jan. 18.	102	Jan. 10.	105¾	106	− 1⅝	Amer. Tobacco Co. pf., tr. rcts.	..	....	....	..	..	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	..	100
..	..	106⅜	Jan. 19.	101¼	Jan. 11.	101¾	102	+ ¼	American Tobacco pf., new	100	50,080,400	....	..	..	102	102⅞	101½	102	..	2,740
36½	25½	30	Jan. 11.	25¼	Feb. 6.	28½	29½	+ ¾	American Woolen Co.	100	20,000,000	....	..	..	29	29¼	29	29¼	35	400
96¼	85¼	94½	Mar. 21.	86	Feb. 7.	90⅞	91¼	..	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	40,000,000	Apr. 15, '12.	1¾	Q	90⅞	91⅞	90⅞	91	91¾	300
34½	24½	39¾	April 27.	25⅛	Jan. 25.	38¼	38½	+ 3¾	American Writing Paper pf.	100	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '12.	1	SA	34½	39⅜	34⅜	38¼	29½	17,745
41⅛	29	44⅞	April 2.	84	Feb. 1.	43¼	43½	+ ⅝	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	108,312,500	Apr. 17, '12.	50c	Q	42¼	43⅝	41¾	43⅜	38½	14,750
108	106½	123	April 19.	105¼	Feb. 1.	123	126	..	Assets Realization Co.	100	9,959,700	Apr. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	122	122	122	122	..	200
60½	44½	46½	April 27.	46½	April 27.	..	..	− ¼	Associated Oil Co.	100	40,000,000	Mar. 1, '07.	$1.50	..	46½	46½	46½	46½	..	429
104	104	104½	April 27.	102½	Mar. 26.			+ 1½	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	100	4,542,600	Apr. 15, '12.	1½	Q	104½	104½	104½	104½	..	100
116⅝	97⅞	110⅜	April 8.	103¼	Feb. 1.	109⅛	109¼	+ 1	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	169,687,000	Mar. 1, '12.	1½	Q	108	109⅜	107⅞	109⅛	108⅝	26,900
105½	100¾	104¼	Feb. 10.	101⅜	Jan. 2.	103¼	103½	− ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '12.	2½	SA	103¼	103⅜	103¼	103¼	103	600
139¼	117	143½	April 9.	133½	Jan. 10.	141	142	..	Atlantic Coast Line	100	57,623,800	Jan. 10, '12.	3½	SA	141½	141½	140¾	141	124	1,200
107	103¼	106⅝	April 9.	102¾	Feb. 2.	106¼	106⅝	+ ½	**Baldwin Locomotive Works pf.**	100	20,000,000	Jan. 1, '12.	3½	SA	106⅝	106½	106½	106½	..	700
109¾	93½	109¾	April 26.	101¼	Feb. 1.	109¼	109⅜	+ 2	Baltimore & Ohio	100	152,306,800	Mar. 1, '12.	3	SA	108½	109¾	107¾	109½	104¾	14,750
91	85½	91	Jan. 23.	87¾	April 27.	87¾	89	− ¼	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	60,000,000	Mar. 1, '12.	2	SA	88	88	87¾	87¾	89	200
2⅛	1¼	2⅞	April 16.	⅞	Mar. 23.	2⅝	2¾	..	Batopilas Mining	20	8,931,980	Dec. 31, '07.	12½c	..	2½	2¾	2½	2⅝	2	900
38⅜	26	42	April 19.	27¾	Feb. 27.	38	38¾	− 1¾	Bethlehem Steel Corporation	100	14,862,000	....	..	..	38¾	39⅜	37¼	38	32½	18,200
66⅜	54	74¼	April 19.	56½	Feb. 27.	71¼	72½	− ⅛	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	100	14,908,000	Feb. 1, '07.	¾	..	72¼	73½	71⅜	71⅝	61½	12,500
84⅝	72	84⅝	Mar. 29.	76¾	Jan. 2.	83⅜	83¾	+ ¾	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 1, '12.	1¼	Q	82⅞	84⅜	82⅞	83⅜	78⅞	16,220
148¼	129	144	April 26.	137½	Mar. 21.	143½	144	+ ⅞	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	17,998,500	Apr. 1, '12.	1½	Q	143	144	142½	143⅞	142⅞	1,700
10¾	8	10¼	April 24.	8	Jan. 5.	9½	10	..	Brunswick T. & Ry. Securities Co.	100	7,000,000	....	..	..	10¼	10¼	10	10	9⅞	200
126	100	106	April 25.	105	Jan. 16.	106	114	+ 1	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh	100	10,500,000	Feb. 15, '12.	2½	SA	105	106	105	106	..	200
81	28	39½	April 27.	29½	Mar. 18.	38½	40	+ 5½	Butterick Co.	100	14,647,200	Mar. 1, '12.	¾	Q	34	39½	34	39½	29⅝	2,500
247	195⅝	256	April 26.	226½	Mar. 4.	255⅛	255¼	+ 8⅛	**Canadian Pacific**	100	180,000,000	Apr. 1, '12.	2½	Q	251¾	256	250¾	255⅛	232⅝	18,650
..	..	249	April 26.	225	Mar. 7.	..	..	+ 2½	Can. Pac. sub. cfs., 2d pd.	..	....	....	..	..	247	249	247	249	..	200
33⅜	18¾	28⅛	April 22.	16¾	Feb. 27.	27⅜	27½	+ ¼	Central Leather Co.	100	39,579,000	....	..	..	27½	28⅛	26¾	27½	27	19,800
105	91⅛	95⅜	April 22.	80	Feb. 27.	94¼	95	+ ¼	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	33,275,600	Apr. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	94⅝	95⅜	94½	94¾	98¼	4,060
320	260	382	April 26.	305	Jan. 9.	380	385	+ 17	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	27,436,800	Feb. 1, '12.	2	Q	375	382	374	382	..	1,035
120	115	121½	Jan. 25.	115½	Jan. 8.	119	120	+ ¼	Central & South Am. Telegraph	100	10,000,000	Apr. 9, '12.	1½	Q	120	120	120	120	..	100
86¾	68⅜	81⅝	April 11.	68¼	Feb. 1.	80⅜	80½	+ 1⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	62,793,700	Mar. 30, '12.	1¼	Q	78½	80⅝	78⅛	80⅜	80½	15,700
31⅛	15	24¼	April 2.	17	Jan. 25.	21	24¾	..	Chicago & Alton	100	19,537,800	Feb. 15, '10.	2	..	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	25	50
53	37	40	April 26.	35	Jan. 5.	35	40	+ 5	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,487,600	Jan. 16, '11.	2	..	40	40	40	40	..	120
25¼	17¼	20¼	April 8.	17½	Jan. 29.	19¼	20	+ ½	Chicago Great Western	100	45,143,700	....	..	..	19	20	19	19¼	21	4,000
49¼	35½	39½	April 8.	35	Jan. 31.	37¼	37½	+ ½	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	40,995,400	....	..	..	36½	37¾	36	37	42¾	2,064
133½	105¾	112¾	April 8.	103½	Feb. 5.	110½	110¾	+ ¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	116,348,200	Mar. 1, '12.	2½	SA	110⅛	111⅝	110⅛	110¾	121½	13,650
..	..	9-16	April 15.	⅜	April 25.	..	..	− 5-64	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul rts.	..	....	....	..	..	17-32	17-32	⅜	27-64	..	86,883
155½	141	146	Jan. 2.	142½	April 17.	142½	145	+ 2½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	116,274,900	Mar. 1, '12.	3½	SA	145	145	145	145	148	100
150½	138½	145	April 26.	140¼	Mar. 1.	143	144	+ 1	Chicago & Northwestern	100	130,121,700	Apr. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	143	145	143	143½	145	4,060
201½	191	198	Mar. 26.	194	Feb. 29.	..	..	− 4	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,395,100	Apr. 1, '12.	2	Q	194	194	194	194	..	164
144	130½	144	Jan. 3.	135	Mar. 25.	138	142	− 2	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha	100	18,556,200	Feb. 20, '12.	3½	SA	135	138	135	138	..	400
3⅜	1⅝	3⅞	April 18.	1⅛	Feb. 16.	2¾	3	− ½	Chi. Union Traction tr. rcts.	100	8,523,000	....	..	..	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	..	300
7¼	4¾	10¼	April 18.	4	Mar. 21.	8¼	10	− ½	Chi. Union Traction pf., tr. rcts.	100	4,571,700	....	..	..	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	..	200
27½	16½	30¼	April 25.	25	Jan. 15.	29⅝	29¾	+ ⅛	Chino Copper	5	3,500,000	....	..	..	29⅝	30⅜	28⅞	29¾	23⅞	84,482
66	48⅛	62½	April 23.	55	Jan. 15.	58½	61	+ 2	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	47,056,300	Sept. 1, '10.	2	..	59⅞	62½	59⅞	60	58	3,600
36⅜	25	34¼	April 10.	23⅛	Feb. 28.	30	30¼	− ½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	SA	30½	31	29½	30	29¾	4,170
82	70	76⅞	Jan. 19.	74½	Mar. 28.	75	76	+ ⅛	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '12.	2	Q	75	75	75	75	75⅞	200
148¼	128¾	146	Mar. 28.	138¼	Feb. 17.	143⅝	144¼	− ⅛	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	99,816,500	Mar. 15, '12.	1½	Q	143½	145⅛	142⅝	143⅝	144⅞	12,650
15¾	9⅝	17½	April 24.	10	Jan. 16.	16⅞	17	+ 1⅛	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	49,756,500	....	..	..	16	17½	15⅝	16⅞	13½	49,130
85	73	87	April 24.	76¼	Jan. 3.	84½	85	+ 1½	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	29,818,600	Apr. 15, '12.	†2	Q	82½	87	82½	84½	79	6,530
75	60	85	April 27.	70	April 8.	80	90	+ 8⅞	Crex Carpet Co.	100	2,995,400	Dec. 15, '11.	3	SA	79	85	79	85	..	700
174⅞	159½	175½	Feb. 6.	167	Jan. 10.	173	174½	+ 8	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	42,503,000	Mar. 20, '12.	2¼	Q	170	174½	170	173	167⅞	4,222
570	505	569	Jan. 29.	540	Jan. 16.	560	564	+ 7	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	30,277,000	Apr. 20, '12.	2½	Q	561	563	561	563	..	200
35	17⅝	24	Mar. 27.	19⅝	Jan. 2.	22	23¼	+ ¼	Denver & Rio Grande	100	38,000,000	....	..	..	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	29¾	100
74	36¾	46¼	Jan. 24.	40	Mar. 15.	41¾	42½	+ ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	49,778,400	Jan. 15, '11.	2½	Q	42	42	41¾	42	68⅛	500
75½	66½	65	April 27.	61¼	April 2.	65	68	+ 3¾	Detroit United Railway	100	12,500,000	Mar. 15, '12.	1¼	Q	65	65	65	65	..	200
38¼	29	34⅜	April 8.	28	Feb. 25.	32¼	33½	+ ⅝	Distillers' Securities Corporation	100	30,808,800	Jan. 31, '12.	½	..	32½	33⅜	32½	33	35	2,210
15⅝	9	11½	Mar. 29.	8½	Mar. 4.	10	10⅝	− ¼	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	12,000,000	....	..	..	10½	10½	10¼	10¼	15¼	200
30⅛	17⅛	21¾	Mar. 30.	16	Mar. 8.	20¼	21⅜	− ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	....	..	..	20½	21¼	20½	21	27⅜	350
38⅜	27¼	39⅛	April 11.	30¼	Jan. 11.	37⅜	37½	+ ⅝	**Erie**	100	112,378,900	....	..	..	36¾	38¼	36⅛	37⅜	30½	57,250
61¼	45⅝	57⅞	April 11.	50⅛	Feb. 3.	56	56⅛	+ ⅞	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 20, '07.	2	..	55½	56⅝	55⅛	56¼	48⅛	6,100
49¾	35	48	April 11.	40	Feb. 8.	44½	46	− ⅝	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07.	2	..	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	37½	200
135	104½	137½	April 26.	128	Jan. 2.	135	140	+ 8½	**General Chemical Co.**	100	8,558,900	Mar. 1, '12.	1½	Q	134½	137½	134½	137½	..	425
..	..	2⅝	Mar. 11.	2¼	Mar. 19.	..	..	..	General Chemical Co. rts.	...	....	....	..	..	2½	2½	2½	2½	..	720
108	103⅝	111	Feb. 13.	106¼	Mar. 30.	107	108	+ 1⅜	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '12.	1½	Q	107¾	107⅞	107¾	107⅞	108⅜	235
168⅜	142	173	April 9.	155	Jan. 2.	170¼	170¾	..	General Electric Co.	100	77,588,200	Apr. 15, '12.	2	Q	169⅝	171½	169¼	170	158¾	6,300
51¾	35	38¼	April 9.	30	Feb. 26.	34½	36	− ¾	General Motors	100	15,460,900	....	..	..	35½	35½	35	35	..	400
86⅝	74½	82	April 8.	73¾	April 25.	73¾	74½	− ⅝	General Motors pf.	100	13,703,900	Oct. 1, '11.	3½	SA	74½	74⅞	73¾	73⅞	..	1,000
7⅞	3½	5	Mar. 18.	4⅛	April 2.	4⅛	4⅜	..	Goldfield Consolidated Mines	10	35,591,480	Jan. 31, '12.	50c	Q	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4¼	6¼	4,925
..	..	171⅛	Mar. 13.	159	Feb. 13.	155	170	..	Geo. W. Helme Co.	100	3,388,800	....	..	..	160	160	160	160	..	27
140	119	135¾	April 9.	126	Jan. 15.	132½	132¾	+ 1¼	Great Northern pf.	100	209,989,900	Feb. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	130¾	133½	130⅝	132½	126⅜	13,622
63¾	33¾	44⅞	Jan. 2.	36	Jan. 31.	41	41¼	+ 1¾	Gt. Northern cfs. for ore prop.	...	1,500,000	Mar. 1, '11.	50c	..	39¾	41⅝	39⅝	41½	60¾	6,300
87½	81¾	96	April 15.	86¼	Mar. 9.	93	96	− ½	**Homestake Mining**	100	21,840,000	Apr. 25, '12.	50c	M	95½	95½	95½	95½	..	260
147	132	141⅛	Jan. 23.	125¼	Mar. 18.	129⅞	130¼	+ 1	**Illinois Central**	100	10,929,600	Mar. 1, '12.	3½	SA	128⅞	130¼	128⅜	130½	137⅞	1,600
20⅜	13⅛	21⅛	Mar. 27.	16⅜	Jan. 3.	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅜	Interborough-Met. vot. tr. cfs.	100	60,419,500	....	..	..	19⅞	20¼	19½	20	18¾	10,900
56⅜	39¾	62	Mar. 26.	53⅝	Jan. 3.	58¾	59	+ ½	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	16,955,900	....	..	..	59⅝	59½	58¼	59	51¼	11,700
129⅝	99⅛	118½	April 18.	105¼	Feb. 1.	116	117	− 1	International Harvester	100	79,999,700	Apr. 15, '12.	1¼	Q	117	118	115⅞	116	119½	7,900
128¼	115	121⅜	April 15.	116¼	Jan. 17.	120	122	..	International Harvester pf.	100	60,000,000	Mar. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	121	121	121	121	124	100
13⅜	9	15¼	April 22.	9⅜	Jan. 17.	14⅞	15	+ ⅞	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	....	..	..	14	15¼	14	15	10	13,060
56⅜	44⅝	59½	Mar. 22.	45⅞	Jan. 3.	57½	57¾	+ 1⅛	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Apr. 15, '12.	½	Q	56½	58¾	56¼	58	46⅞	4,950
44	23	34	Jan. 2.	28	Feb. 23.	31	31¼	+ ¾	International Steam Pump Co.	100	17,762,500	Apr. 1, '05.	½	..	30	31	29½	31	40½	3,175
90½	80	84⅝	Apr. 8.	79	Feb. 1.	82	84	− ¼	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	11,350,000	Feb. 1, '12.	1½	Q	82	82	82	82	87⅞	100
37⅞	25¼	29¼	Mar. 25.	24¾	April 25.	25¼	25½	− 2⅝	**Kansas City Southern**	100	30,000,000	....	..	..	27½	27¾	24¾	25⅝	33½	11,300
69⅜	61½	65⅝	Mar. 25.	59⅞	April 25.	60⅜	60½	− 3⅞	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	Apr. 15, '12.	1	Q	62	62½	59⅞	60⅞	..	6,910
114½	101¼	108¾	Jan. 4.	104	Mar. 16.	107¼	107¾	+ 1	**Laclede Gas Co.**	100	9,500,000	Mar. 15, '12.	1¾	Q	106½	108	106½	107½	104⅜	2,150
17	10	18	Apr. 24.	11¾	Mar. 11.	16	18¾	+ 2½	Lake Erie & Western	100	11,840,000	....	..	..	16⅞	18	16⅞	18	14	1,000
40	25	38⅝	Apr. 24.	30	Jan. 8.	..	40	+ ¾	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	Jan. 15, '08.	1	..	37½	38⅝	37½	38½	..	1,480
186⅞	151	185¾	Jan. 15.	155⅞	Feb. 5.	168⅛	168⅜	+ 3¾	Lehigh Valley	50	60,501,700	Feb. 26, '12.	10	Ex	164¾	170⅜	163½	168¼	173	172,000
..	..	198	Apr. 8.	156⅞	Jan. 15.	186	188	− 2	Liggett & Myers	100	21,496,400	....	..	..	187	188	185	188	..	3,100
..	..	113½	Jan. 18.	105½	Jan. 12.	109¼	111	+ ⅛	Liggett & Myers pf.	100	14,649,000	Apr. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	109¾	109⅞	109¼	109⅞	..	450
160¾	136½	163	Apr. 9.	149⅞	Feb. 1.	159½	160	− ⅛	Louisville & Nashville	100	60,000,000	Feb. 9, '12.	3½	SA	159	161½	158½	159⅝	146½	7,400
95	74½	87	Apr. 12.	75⅞	Jan. 31.	83	87½	− ½	**Mackay Companies**	100	41,380,400	Apr. 1, '12.	1¼	Q	83½	83½	83½	83½	90½	125
77	68	70⅞	Jan. 23.	68½	Jan. 11.	68½	69¾	− ¾	Mackay Companies pf.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 1, '12.	1	Q	69¼	69¼	69	69	..	500
87	70	74½	Feb. 7.	69	April 11.	72	74	+ 3	May Department Stores	100	15,000,000	Mar. 1, '12.	1	Q	69	73	69	73	70	720
113¼	107¾	112	Jan. 11.	109¾	April 25.	108¾	109½	− ¼	May Department Stores pf.	100	5,000,000	Apr. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	..	100
5⅞	3¼	7⅞	Mar. 29.	4	Mar. 7.	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅜	Mercantile Marine	100	49,921,800	....	..	..	4⅜	5	4⅜	4⅞	..	2,625
22½	14	26	Mar. 29.	18⅞	April 22.	20⅛	20¼	+ ¼	Mercantile Marine pf.	100	51,731,000	....	..	..	19	21	18⅞	20	..	7,875
..	..	72	Apr. 26.	62¾	April 20.	70⅝	70¾	+ 6¾	Mexican Petroleum	100	5,000,000	....	..	..	64	72	64	70⅝	..	165,150
24½	16⅝	26¾	Apr. 2.	23⅛	Feb. 14.	25⅝	25½	− ⅜	Miami Copper	5	3,620,625	....	..	..	25⅝	25¾	25	25½	20	9,400
42½	21½	27½	Jan. 23.	21	Mar. 14.	22¾	24½	+ ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	9,269,400	July 15, '04.	2½	..	23	23¼	23	23	23⅞	450
68½	35	51¼	Apr. 10.	44⅞	Mar. 28.	48	51	+ ⅞	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	5,565,700	Jan. 15, '10.	2½	..	49	49	48½	48½	37⅞	200



BANK OF THE METROPOLIS
31 UNION SQUARE
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

Organized 1871. Member of N. Y. Clearing House.
CAPITAL $1,000,000 SURPLUS $2,100,000

Officers
CORCELLUS H. HACKETT, Chairman
GEORGE McNEIR, Vice-President
EDWIN S. LAFFEY, Cashier
STEPHEN BAKER, President
EDWARD C. EVANS, Vice-President
HERBERT G. KIMBALL, Ass't Cashier

Directors
BENJAMIN ALTMAN, B. Altman & Co.
CORCELLUS H. HACKETT, Chairman
EDWARD D. FAULKNER, Johnson & Faulkner
CHARLES H. TENNEY, C. H. Tenney & Co.
CHARLES SCRIBNER, Charles Scribner's Sons
GEORGE McNEIR, W. & J. Sloane
ALFRED G. EVANS, Pres't Madison Trust Co., N. J.
STEPHEN BAKER, Pres't Bank of the Manhattan Co.
ARTHUR L. LESHER, Lesher, Whitman & Co.
STANLEY T. COZZENS, Goldenberg Bros. & Co.
JOHN C. MOORE, Pres't Tiffany & Co.
HAROLD H. HACKETT, Hackett, Carhart & Co.
CHARLES L. TIFFANY, Tiffany & Co.
EDWARD C. EVANS, Vice-President
H. ELMER GIBB, Mills & Gibb
WILLIAM SCHRAMM, Schafer, Schramm & Vogel

Lower Fifth Avenue and Broadway merchants will find this location very convenient. New accounts cordially welcomed. The officers will be pleased to advise with customers.

The General Railway Equipment Co.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of Maine
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY
Transfer Agent

CAPITALIZATION

	Preferred.	Common.
Reserved in the Treasury of the Company for future acquisitions	$3,500,000	$5,500,000
Present issue	1,500,000	4,500,000
Total authorized issue	$5,000,000	$10,000,000

Par value of shares $100.

No mortgage can be incurred without the consent of two-thirds of the preferred shares outstanding.

The General Railway Equipment Company has authorized the above issue of $1,500,000 preferred and $4,500,000 common stock for the purpose of providing a substantial working capital for the Company, for organization and other expenses, and for the acquirement, free and clear of all indebtedness, of the following companies, which have an outstanding capital stock of $2,150,000:

- The United States Electric Company
- National Telephone Selector Company
- Sandwich Electric Company
- Electric Switch and Signal Company
- Charter Electric Company
- Sandwich Pole Changer Company
- International Telegraphic Call Company

including all their assets, with over 150 patents and 1,600 allowed claims in the United States and 20 foreign countries.

DIRECTORS

NEWMAN ERB, Esq.	Railroad Capitalist.
JULES S. BACHE, Esq.	Messrs. J. S. Bache & Company.
JAMES GAYLEY, Esq.	formerly First Vice-President United States Steel Corporation.
W. G. BESLER, Esq.	Vice-President and General Manager Central Railroad of New Jersey.
HON. JOHN W. GRIGGS,	formerly United States Attorney General; ex-Gov. New Jersey.
G. M. SEELEY, Esq.	Vice-President National Telephone Selector Company.
C. N. SIGISON, Esq.	Treasurer United States Electric Company.

The organization includes Executives and Engineers of recognized prominence and acknowledged reputation among the railroad officials throughout the United States.

BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY

The constituent companies manufacture and install complete systems of special electrical equipment now in use upon practically all the railroads in the United States, including the following:

- New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company
- Pennsylvania Railroad Company
- Boston & Maine Railroad Company
- Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company
- Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company
- New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company
- Illinois Central Railroad Company
- Great Northern Railroad Company
- Union Pacific Railroad Company
- Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company
- Canadian Pacific Railway Company
- Seaboard Air Line
- Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company
- Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company
- Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company
- Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company
- National Railways of Mexico
- Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific
- Southern Railway
- Delaware & Hudson
- Erie
- Lackawanna

and are at present supplying the **Postal Telegraph Cable Company** and the **Western Union Telegraph Company** with certain lines of its equipment. This Company will act as agent in the United States for the **Siemens-Halske Allgemeine Gesellschaft** of Berlin for the sale of certain of their specialties.

EARNINGS

It is estimated by officials of the constituent companies, copies of whose letters may be had on application to the undersigned, that during the first twelve months of the consolidated company's operations the net earnings will amount to at least $300,000, applicable to the annual charge of $105,000 upon the present issue of $1,500,000 preferred shares.

All legal steps have been approved by Messrs. Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge.

The scope of the Company's business, the established reputation of its products, the character of its customers, and the personnel of its management indicate the importance of this Corporation in the railway field.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE: A SYNDICATE HAVING ACQUIRED A SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNT OF THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THIS COMPANY, THE EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, 42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY, AND THE STATE STREET TRUST COMPANY, 31 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MASS., WILL RECEIVE UNTIL 3 P. M. OF FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1912, OR EARLIER, APPLICATIONS ON BEHALF OF THE UNDERSIGNED, SYNDICATE MANAGER, FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE UNSOLD BALANCE OF $750,000 7% PREFERRED STOCK AT $90 PER SHARE, EACH SHARE OF THE SAID PREFERRED STOCK TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY ONE-HALF SHARE OF COMMON STOCK AS BONUS.

REMITTANCES SHOULD ACCOMPANY EACH APPLICATION AND BE MADE PAYABLE TO THE ORDER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, FOR WHICH TEMPORARY CERTIFICATES OF THE GENERAL RAILWAY EQUIPMENT COMPANY WILL BE ISSUED BY THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, TRANSFER AGENT, PENDING PREPARATION OF THE ENGRAVED CERTIFICATES.

The right is hereby reserved, in the discretion of the undersigned, to reject any or all subscriptions and to allot smaller amounts than those applied for.

NEW YORK
15 BROAD STREET

BOSTON
53 STATE STREET

Roland W. Mann
Syndicate Manager

STATISTICAL REVIEW
STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW JERSEY
AND SUBSIDIARIES ON APPLICATION
CLOSE MARKET ON ALL STANDARD OIL STOCKS
PEABODY & COMPANY
Specialists in Real Estate Securities
42 Broadway Phone 1314 Broad

SCHMIDT & GALLATIN
Bankers & Brokers
111 Broadway, New York

Best Market
Am. Marconi
Old Stock—New Stock and Rights
L. P. CARTIER
30 Broad St., New York
Telephones: 6746 / 3795 Broad.

Wanted
American Marconi Rights
JULIUS STERN & CO
Tel. Rector 2181-2. 20 Broad St., N. Y.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES DEPARTMENT
WANTED
FARR ALPACA
HALE & KILBURN 1ST PFD
AM. BRAKE-SHOE & FDY 5s
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.,
20 Broad St., New York
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds.
Tel. 3155 Rector.

Investigation of Public Service Properties, Steam Railroads, Industrial Plants, etc.
43-49 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
First National Bank Bldg. Chicago, Ill.
Alaska Commercial Bldg. San Francisco, Cal.
J. G. WHITE & COMPANY Inc
Engineers and Contractors.

MEGARGEL & CO.
BONDS
5 Nassau St. New York

W. S. BARSTOW & CO.
INCORPORATED
CONSULTING and CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS
PUBLIC SERVICE PROPERTIES FINANCED and MANAGED
50 Pine Street New York

WILL BUY
500
Canadian Marconi
C. S. BURTON & CO.
15 Broad St., N. Y. Telephone Hanover 6547.

Brooklyn Union El.
CHICAGO RY. ADJ INC. 4s
TEFFT & COMPANY
5 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

Corner Banking Room
For Rent from May 1st.
115 BROADWAY
Recently Occupied by the
MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY
About 4,200 Square Feet of Ground Floor and Basement Space.
Complete with Vault and Fixtures.
Apply to Agent of Building, your own broker, or
Horace S. Ely & Co., 21 Liberty Street.

WILL BUY
Any part 100 Shares
D. L. & W. Coal Stock
at 380%
W. J. HOEY
Tel. 2271 Rector, 115 Broadway, N. Y.

H. M. BYLLESBY & CO
ENGINEERS
EXAMINATIONS AND REPORTS
INSURANCE EXCHANGE BUILDING
CHICAGO
Oklahoma City, Okla. Mobile, Ala.

N.Y.R.O. BONDS ARE SAFE.

Because principal is assured by assets five times the amount of bonds issued. Because this company has never deviated from the principle of purchasing Real Estate for permanent ownership. Because its business has been successful for 15 years, with increasing strength, security, profits and dividends. Because its securities are not influenced by political or financial uncertainties.

SPECIAL INCOME BONDS PAY 6.66%

10-YEAR 6% BONDS, $100 EACH, interest paid semi-annually by check, can be bought outright or in annual payments over a period of years.

Over $1,000,000 repaid Investors to date

Circular E will interest you. Sent on request

NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS

Assets $3,500,000. Cap. & Sur. $2,500,000

489 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

GUARANTEED

First Mortgages

On New York City Real Estate

Netting to the Purchaser

5½%

Combining Absolute Safety of Principal with a High Rate of Interest. Amounts of from $1,500 up.

First Mortgage Guarantee Co.

Bridge Plaza—North, Long Island City, N. Y.
Send for Booklet A.

THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice of Redemption of Scrip Certificates representing Fractional Interests in the Income and Land Grant Bonds of said Railway Company Secured by Mortgage dated May 15, 1875, to William T. Walters and George D. Krumbhaar, as Trustees.

Notice is hereby given that all of the bonds issued under the above-mentioned mortgage having been retired and cancelled and the amount of the sinking fund provided by said mortgage being sufficient for the payment and redemption of all of the outstanding scrip certificates representing fractional interests in said bonds, and the undersigned as successor trustees under the said mortgage having found that the said outstanding scrip certificates cannot be purchased by them at or less than par, the undersigned have called the said scrip certificates for redemption at par and accrued interest, at the office of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, Manhattan, New York City, on the first day of July, 1912, upon which date interest upon the said scrip certificates will cease; and that holders of said scrip certificates should surrender the same for payment and redemption at the said office of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company on and after said first day of July, 1912.

Upon the presentation and surrender of said bond scrip certificates on and after said first day of July, 1912, at the said office of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company for payment and redemption, as aforesaid, the holders of said scrip certificates will be entitled to receive the principal amount thereof, together with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum to July 1, 1912.

Dated New York, April 26, 1912.

CHARLES E. SATTERLEE,
GEORGE J. GOULD,

Successor Trustees under Income and Land Grant Mortgage of The Texas and Pacific Railway Company, dated May 15, 1875.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE JOINT NOTES OF THE ATLANTIC & BIRMINGHAM CONSTRUCTION COMPANY AND ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, DATED 2ND MAY, 1910, PAYABLE MAY 1ST, 1912:

The holders of practically all of the above-mentioned notes have agreed to extend the same until May 1st, 1915, upon certain conditions.

The said conditions having been fulfilled, an agreement has been executed between the undersigned and the Equitable Trust Company, (successor of the Trust Company of America,) providing for such extension upon the terms and conditions therein specified. A copy of the supplemental agreement may be seen at the office of the Equitable Trust Company, 35 Wall Street, New York City, or will be sent upon application to it.

You are hereby notified to present your notes to the Equitable Trust Company, on or after May first, 1912, to be stamped or endorsed as follows:

"Payment of the principal hereof is extended until May 1st, 1915, and this note is held under and subject to the terms of the agreement within mentioned, and to an agreement supplemental thereto with the Equitable Trust Company of New York, dated April 30th, 1912, to which supplemental agreement every holder hereof, by accepting this note, becomes a party.

"Atlantic and Birmingham Construction Company."

Under authority of the Board of Directors.
ATLANTIC AND BIRMINGHAM CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.
New York, April 26th, 1912.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 5% 20-YEAR SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE SPRINGFIELD COAL MINING COMPANY, DATED JANUARY 15, 1903.

The undersigned Trustee, under the mortgage above referred to, desires under authority of said mortgage to expend the sum of Fifteen Thousand One Hundred Seventy-four and 90-100 dollars ($15,174.90) in the purchase of bonds of this issue, provided said purchase can in its opinion be now made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before Tuesday, May 21st, 1912.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee,
By CHARLES H. KEEP, President.
April 30, 1912.

THE NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY.

FIVE-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. COLLATERAL TRUST GOLD NOTES DUE MAY 1, 1912.

The principal of these notes and the interest coupons maturing May 1, 1912, will be paid on and after that date on presentation and surrender of such notes and coupons at the office of THE NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY, 30 Broad Street, New York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY,
By GEORGE R. SHELDON, Treasurer.

EXAMINATIONS, DESIGNS & ESTIMATES
of
ENGINEERING STRUCTURES & PROPERTIES
SCHUYLER R. SCHAFF, 5 BEEKMAN ST.,
Civil Engineer. New York City.

INVESTORS READ
The Wall Street Journal

The Washington Trust Co.
of the City of New York.
253 BROADWAY
Allows Interest on Deposits,
Guardian, Executor, Trustee,
Administrator.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
of the City of New York
49 Wall Street
Transacts banking and trust business

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York
28 Nassau Street, New York.
Fifth Ave. Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St., N. Y.
London Office, 33 Lombard Street, E. C.
Capital and Surplus . $23,000,000
Deposits 178,000,000

NEW YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK

at the close of business Feb. 20, 1912.

RESOURCES.

Loans & inv'm'ts.	$8,608,259.88	
U. S. bonds to secure circulat.	200,000.00	
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. dep.	150,000.00	
Real estate-banking house	644,973.15	
Due from banks	79,624.49	
Exchanges for Clearing House	358,850.72	
Cash	2,598,068.80	$12,639,776.54

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$500,000.00	
Surplus and undivided profits	1,711,007.91	
Circulation	197,900.00	
Deposits	10,080,868.63	
U. S. deposits	150,000.00	$12,639,776.54

THOS. A. PAINTER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL HUDSON RIVER BANK located at Hudson, in the State of New York is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

CHARLES W. CLAPPER, Cashier.
Dated April 27, 1912.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

The membership of the late W. G. McKinley is posted for transfer to William J. Alpers, for whom William T. Hyde and C. W. MacQuoid are sponsors. That of A. E. Philbrick is posted for transfer to Abiel F. Davis, for whom G. S. Goodrich and S. B. Chapin vouch. The partnerships under the names of C. E. Welles & Co., Charles M. Oelrichs & Co., Kelly & Watts and Batcheller, Adee & Rawlins are dissolved. The following new partnerships are announced:

C. E. Welles & Co., 71 Broadway, consisting of J. Terry West, Thomas W. Simmons, Paulding Fosdick and André P. Pillot (Exchange member); Dix & Bangs, 55 Wall Street, consisting of John A. Dix (Exchange member) and Henry McComb Bangs; H. B. Guthrie & Co., 21 Broad Street, consisting of Henry B. Guthrie (Exchange member), Harold Herrick and Frederic F. Dominick; and Batcheller & Adee, 38 Broad Street, consisting of George E. Batcheller (Exchange member,) and George T. Adee.

The following changes among Stock Exchange firms are announced: Carpenter, Baggot & Co., Edward E. Clark, admitted; Graham, Vaughan & Co., William B. Boulton, Jr., admitted, and Benjamin Graham (deceased) interest ceased; Pendergast, Hale & Co., S. Hinman Bird, admitted; Walter Fitch & Co., William D. Card, retired; W. K. Mitchell and John H. Ashum, admitted; Hollister, Fish & Co., George Sheldon Chauncey, admitted; Alexander & Co., J. C. Borden, retired; Henry C. Prichitt, admitted, and Eltinge F. Warner becomes a general partner.

New branch offices have been opened by the following firms at the places named: Boyer, Griswold & Co., Philadelphia, Penn., (Charles R. Snowden, manager;) Finley Barrell & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, (Forrest A. Graves, manager;) Seligsberg & Co., 220 Fifth Avenue, (Alfred Wolf, manager;) Arthur Lipper & Co., West End, N. J., in charge of resident partner; Nichols, MacDonell & Scheider, 140 West Forty-second Street, (B. D. Halloran, manager;) Ware & Leland, Milwaukee, Wis., (William Young, manager;) Richter & Co., Springfield, Mass., (J. E. Alden, manager.)

The following have closed branch offices at the named locations: Chisholm & Chapman, 1,497 Broadway, New York; Ulman & Co., 140 West Forty-second Street, New York; Bioren & Co., National City Bank Building, New York; Wassermann Brothers, 20 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York; J. C. Wilson & Co., Coronado Beach, Cal.; Boyer, Griswold & Co., 154 Nassau Street; F. J. Lisman & Co., Providence, R. I.

The following removals of branch offices are announced: Ulman & Co., from 25 West Thirty-third Street to 14-16 West Thirty-third Street; Spaulding, McLellan & Co., from 537 Fifth Avenue to 542 Fifth Avenue; Daniel O'Dell & Co., from 111 Fifth Avenue to 200 Fifth Avenue.

New addresses after May 1 are announced as follows: H. Pendleton Rogers, Jr., at Eugene Meyer, Jr., & Co., 14 Wall Street; Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., 14 Wall Street; Tailer & Co., 14 Wall Street; H. F. Bachman & Co., 14 Wall Street; Pouch & Co., 14 Wall Street; Halsted & Hodges, 14 Wall Street; Albert R. Fish, at Halsted & Hodges, 14 Wall Street; Edward A. McCullough, at Halsted & Hodges, 14 Wall Street; Luke Banks & Weeks, 14 Wall Street; White, Weld & Co., 14 Wall Street; Cumings & Marckwald, 14 Wall Street; H. P. Goldschmidt & Co., 37 Wall Street; Thompson, Towle & Co., 14 Wall Street; Bernhard, Scholle & Co., 14 Wall Street; Henry E. Montgomery & Co., 80 Broadway; Raymond, Starr & Co., 115 Broadway; William P. Bonbright & Co., 14 Wall Street; Hollister, Fish & Co., 27 Pine Street; R. L. Day & Co., 14 Wall Street; Eugene Meyer, Jr., & Co., 14 Wall Street; Hollister, Lyon & Walton, 7 Wall Street; Lewis G. Morris, at Henry E. Montgomery & Co., 80 Broadway; Albert M. Lilienthal, at H. P. Goldschmidt & Co., 37 Wall Street; Pomroy Brothers, 30 Pine Street; Herrick, Berg & Co., 14 Wall Street; Laurent Oppenheim, 111 Broadway; Crawford, Patton & Cannon, 14 Wall Street; Henry C. Swords, 149 Broadway; Samuel H. Watts, at Fellowes, Davis & Co., 52 Broadway; John Jerome Kelly, at Foster & Adams, 2 Wall Street, and Herbert N. Rawlins, at Batcheller & Adee, 38 Broad Street.

Referring to the ruling of the Committee on Securities, dated April 13, 1912, in the matter of transactions in stock of the National Nassau Bank, information having been received of the approval by the stockholders of the proposed increase of capital stock, the committee has further ruled that all transactions in the stock of said bank on Saturday, April 27, 1912, shall be "ex rights."

Charles W. Maury has resigned as a member of the Governing Committee. The Nominating Committee for 1912 reports the nomination of Henry C. Lawrence, to serve for four years. The Exchange election will be held on May 13.

STEEL MILLS NEED MEN.

Increased Orders Cause Labor Shortage in Western Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., April 28.—With the advent of the Presidential election it was predicted that business would drag until after November, but instead it has revived and an actual shortage of labor has resulted in the mills and mines of Western Pennsylvania.

The steel companies are so filled with orders that they cannot produce enough pig iron and are making inquiries among the merchant furnaces for supplies. The H. C. Frick Coke Company and independent coke producers advanced wages for the purpose of drawing labor to the coke fields. This has not had the desired result and there is talk of granting another increase to get the men. As a result, thousands of coke ovens which should be in operation are closed.

The building trades and municipal and State improvements are also drawing on labor and wages offered are the highest they have ever been in this vicinity. Foreigners who returned to Europe during the dull years are not returning and it is predicted that the better wages paid laborers will draw Americans away from offices and warehouses where work is not so plentiful.

FRUIT MARKET IMPROVES.

Increased Activity in Oranges—Apple Prices Go Up.

Increased activity in California orange trading was a feature of the last week in the New York fruit market. Offerings for the week were slightly in excess of those of the previous week, but, under the stimulus of an increased demand, prices received for the better grades of fruit reached higher levels. A considerable part of the offerings showed the effects of improper handling en route. Florida oranges were also in good demand, and quotations on fancy stocks ran as high as $5.75 a box.

The apple market opened weak, but later showed strength under the stimulus of a good demand and light receipts. Spitzenbergs brought from $2.50 to $5 a barrel, and quotations on Northern Spys range fromm $2.50 to $5.25. Fancy Baldwins brought an advance of about 25 cents a barrel over last week's prices, ranging from $4.25 to $4.50.

The Sicily lemon market closed strong under a rather active demand. Offerings for the week aggregated some 40,000 boxes, the condition of the fruit offered being generally poor.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following dividends were announced during the past week:

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Books Close.
STEAM RAILROADS.				
Norf. & West	1¼	Q	June 19	*May 31
Rome, W. & Og.	1¼	Q	May 15	*April 30
STREET RAILWAYS.				
Detroit United	1¼	Q	June 1	*May 16
Easton Con. Elec.	2	—	May 1	April 20
Grand Rap. Ry. pf.	1¼	Q	May 1	†April 15
Leh. V. Trans. pf.	1	—	May 10	April 30
Ohio Traction pf.	1¼	Q	May 1	†April 25
Un. St. Ry., N. B.	2	Q	May 1	†April 18
United Rys. & El., Baltimore	75c.	—	May 10	May 2
BANK STOCK.				
Am. Exch. Nat.	5	—	May 1	April 25
Bowery	3	Q	May 1	April 26
Bowery	3	Ex	May 1	April 26
Fidelity	3	—	May 1	†April 27
Germania	10	—	May 1	*April 20
Germania	2½	Ex	May 1	*April 20
Lincoln National	2½	Q	May 1	†April 25
Metropolis	4	Q	May 1	†April 30
National City	5	S	May 1	April 25
National Nassau	4	S	May 1	*April 29
TRUST COMPANIES.				
Astor	2	Q	May 1	†April 25
Farmers' Ln. & T.	12½	Q	May 1	April 24
Hamilton, B'klyn	3	Q	May 1	†April 25
Kings Co., B'klyn.	4	Q	May 1	April 25
Nassau, B'klyn	2	Q	May 1	April 27
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.				
Am. Bank Note	1	Q	May 15	May 1
Cons. Gas, N. Y.	1¾	Q	June 15	†May 15
Ed. El. Ill. of Broc.	$4	—	May 1	†April 26
Int. Harvester pf.	1¾	Q	June 1	†May 10
Julius Karper 1st & 2d pf.	1¾	Q	May 1	April 22
Kellogg Switchboard & Supply	3	Q	May 2	*April 30
Lehigh Coal & N.	2	Q	May 31	*April 30
Lowell Elec. Lgt.	$2.00	Q	May 1	†April 26
Mexican Petroleum	1	—	May 24	†April 30
Montezuma Lead pf.	3¼	S	May 1	*April 20
National Carbon pf.	1¾	Q	May 15	*May 4
Portland (Ore.) Gas & Coke pf.	1¾	Q	May 1	April 22
Pressed Steel Car pf.	1¾	Q	May 22	May 21
Procter & Gamble	3	Q	May 15	†April 30
Pullman Co.	2	Q	May 15	*April 30
Pure Oil	2½	Q	June 1	*May 15
U. S. Telephone	1½	Q	May 15	....
Westingh. Air Br.	33⅓	Stk	July 10	*June 29

*Holders of record. †Books do not close.

SERVICE

Businesslike, Efficient and Courteous
IS ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS

Windsor Trust Company

affords to customers due accommodation and to their interests the active personal attention of its Officers.

DIRECTORS

CHARLES B. ALEXANDER, New York
AUGUST BELMONT, Jr., August Belmont & Co.
STEPHEN N. BOND, Bond & Goodwin
FRANK O. BRIGGS, Treasurer Roebling Construction Co.
VERNON C. BROWN, Vernon C. Brown & Co.
ALONZO N. BURBANK, President International Paper Co.
JAMES A. BURDEN, President Burden Iron Works
EMORY W. CLARK, President First National Bank, Detroit
FREDERICK L. ELDRIDGE, Vice-President of the Company
H. WARD FORD, Pres. First National Bank, Morristown, N. J.
JAMES GAYLEY, New York
AUGUST HECKSCHER, New Jersey Zinc Co.
ALFRED W. HUDSON, Vice-President of the Company
CHARLES MACVEAGH, Stetson, Jennings & Russell
JOHN MARKLE, Anthracite Coal Operator
ROBERT H. McCURDY, McCurdy, Henderson & Co.
A. GORDON NORRIE, New York
CHARLES A. OTIS, Otis & Hough, Cleveland, Ohio
HENRY T. OXNARD, American Beet Sugar Co.
ROBERT P. PERKINS, President Hartford Carpet Cor.
WILLIAM LOWELL PUTNAM, Putnam, Putnam & Bell, Boston
JOHN H. STORER, Wood-Harmon Realties Corporations
ARTHUR TURNBULL, Post & Flagg
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, New York
CHARLES D. WETMORE, Warren & Wetmore
EGERTON L. WINTHROP, Jr., Winthrop & Stimson
CLARK WILLIAMS, President of the Company

Downtown Office 65 Cedar Street
Uptown Office Fifth Avenue and 47th Street

Railway Equipment Obligations

Railway Equipment Obligations because of their fundamental soundness have become a very popular form of investment security. They combine in a high degree the three requisites of a good investment—security, marketability, and liberal income.

We have prepared a booklet describing the more important issues of the principal railroads, and will be pleased to mail a copy to you upon request.

Ask for Booklet R 402

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
28 Nassau Street
Fifth Avenue Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St.
London Office, 33 Lombard St., E. C.
Capital and Surplus . . . $23,000,000
Deposits 178,000,000

THE STANDARD TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

25 BROAD ST. NEW YORK CITY

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Receiver, Fiscal Agent for Corporations and Individuals, Trustee of Corporation Mortgages, Transfer Agent and Registrar. Takes full charge of real and personal property.

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHEQUE.
ISSUES INTEREST BEARING CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

OFFICERS
William C. Lane, President
James M. Pratt, Vice-Pres.
Edward M. F. Miller, Treas.
E. Brainerd Bulkley, Asst. Secy.
Frank K. Sturgis, Vice-Pres.
William C. Cox, Vice-Pres.
Charles M. Billings, Secretary
Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Secy.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY

358 Fifth Ave. 60 Broadway
Lenox Ave. & 125th St. Third Ave. & 148th St.

Issues
LETTERS OF CREDIT
Payable in all parts of the world

CAPITAL-SURPLUS - - - - - - $9,000,000

CHARTERED 1864

Union Trust Company of New York

MAIN OFFICE: 80 BROADWAY.
Fifth Avenue Branch, 425 Fifth Avenue, corner 38th St.
Plaza Branch, 786 Fifth Avenue, corner 60th St.
Modern Safe Deposit Vaults at Both Branches

Capital $1,000,000 Surplus (earned) $7,900,000

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Acts as Executor, Guardian, Trustee, Administrator and in all Fiduciary Capacities on behalf of Individuals, Institutions or Corporations.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

SALES OF STOCKS (Continued)

Range for Year 1911.		Range for Year 1912.				Closing Saturday, April 27.		Week's Net Change.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid.		Period.	Range for Week Ended April 27.				Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended April 27, '12.
High	Low	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Bid.	Ask.					Date.	Per Cent.		First	High	Low	Last		
152¼	124¾	143	April 16.	129	Feb. 3.	141¼	142	− ½	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie	100	25,206,800	Apr. 15, '12.	3½	SA	140¾	141⅞	140¾	141½	140	1,507
160	145¾	152	Mar. 15.	147¼	Feb. 1.	150	151	+ ½	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf	100	12,603,400	Apr. 15, '12.	3½	SA	150⅞	151	150⅞	151	153	212
90½	87½	88⅞	Jan. 17.	87	April 22.	87	88	− 1½	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. leased line	100	11,145,800	Apr. 1, '12.	2	SA	88	88	87	87	89⅛	600
38⅛	27	31⅝	Mar. 29.	26½	Feb. 7.	29⅝	30	+ ¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	63,300,300	....	..	..	29⅜	31	29¼	30	32⅞	6,800
70	62¾	66	Apr. 17.	61	Feb. 29.	61¾	63½	− 1⅞	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	100	13,000,000	Nov. 10, '11.	2	SA	62⅞	63	62	62	67	430
63	33¼	47¾	Mar. 27.	38⅝	Feb. 24.	43¾	43⅞	+ ¾	Missouri Pacific	100	83,112,500	Jan. 30, '08.	2½	..	43	45	42¼	43⅞	48⅞	47,550
160	140¼	169	Jan. 4.	160¼	April 22.	162	169	− 1	**Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis**	100	10,000,000	Feb. 1, '12.	3	SA	160¼	165	160¼	165	150	250
143¾	117¼	154½	Apr. 27.	139½	Jan. 2.	153¼	153½	+ 4	National Biscuit Co	100	29,236,000	Apr. 15, '12.	1¾	Q	150	154½	149	154	133	4,000
130	124	129½	Apr. 26.	126¾	Feb. 20.	129	130	+ ½	National Biscuit Co. pf	100	24,804,500	Feb. 29, '12.	1¾	Q	129⅜	129½	129⅜	129½	126	200
22	12½	17¾	Mar. 26.	12¼	Feb. 29.	16	17	+ ¾	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co	100	15,591,800	July 15, '05.	½	..	17¼	17¼	17	17	..	350
100¾	85	95½	Jan. 2.	88	Feb. 27.	90	95	− 3⅛	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co. pf	100	8,546,600	Apr. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	90	91	90	91	..	300
59	42½	60	April 10.	51⅛	Jan. 8.	57¼	57¾	+ ¼	National Lead Co	100	20,750,000	Mar. 30, '12.	¾	Q	57	58½	57	57¼	52¼	3,800
109¾	104	109¾	Feb. 15.	105½	Feb. 1.	109	109¼	+ ⅜	National Lead Co. pf	100	24,463,600	Mar. 15, '12.	1¾	Q	109	109⅛	109	109⅛	..	300
38⅜	25⅞	36⅞	Jan. 20.	28	April 1.	30½	30¾	+ 1⅛	National Rys. of Mexico 2d pf	100	124,481,900	....	..	..	29¼	31½	29¼	30½	34½	2,700
21¼	15½	20¾	Mar. 25.	18¼	Jan. 29.	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛	Nevada Consolidated Copper Co	5	9,997,120	Mar.30,'12.	37½c	Q	19¾	20	19¾	19⅞	19	4,800
76	45	57⅜	April 8.	50	Feb. 17.	54	55¼	− ¼	New York Air Brake	100	10,000,000	July 28, '11.	1½	..	56	56	55	55	68½	300
115½	99⅞	121½	April 25.	106¼	Jan. 9.	120⅛	120¾	+ 1	New York Central	100	222,729,300	Apr. 15, '12.	1¼	Q	119	121½	118¼	120¼	107	79,050
65	48	61½	April 18.	54	Feb. 29.	58	61	+ 1	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	14,000,000	Mar. 1, '12.	3	A	58½	60	58½	60	58	300
*340	*340	355	Mar. 28.	350½	Jan. 30.	..	..	..	New York & Harlem	50	8,638,650	Apr. 1, '12.	2	SA	354½	354½	354½	354½	..	33
151⅛	126⅞	142¼	April 1.	136	Feb. 1.	137⅞	139	+ 1	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	179,546,400	Mar. 30, '12.	2	Q	136¾	138	136¾	138	145⅞	700
46⅞	37¾	41⅜	April 12.	35⅞	Mar. 7.	39½	40	+ ½	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,113,900	Aug. 14, '11.	2	A	40⅛	40⅜	40	40⅛	40¾	2,800
..	..	93¾	April 26.	88¾	April 13.	92⅝	93¼	+ ⅝	New York State Rys	100	19,997,700	Apr. 1, '12.	1½	Q	92¾	93¾	92¾	93⅜	..	967
60	45¼	52½	Jan. 23.	46⅛	Feb. 29.	46½	48	+ 1	Norfolk Southern	100	16,000,000	Apr. 1, '12.	½	Q	48	48¼	46¼	48	48	900
111¼	99¾	114¼	April 3.	107¾	Feb. 1.	114	114⅛	+ 1½	Norfolk & Western	100	84,923,000	Mar. 18, '12.	1½	Q	112⅝	114¼	112¼	114	106⅝	19,750
76¾	64	84⅞	April 27.	74½	Jan. 3.	84⅜	84½	+ 1⅛	North American	100	29,779,700	Apr. 1, '12.	1¼	Q	83¼	84⅞	83	84⅞	71¾	4,000
55¾	39½	67⅛	April 16.	56	Mar. 11.	63	65	− 1¼	Northern Ohio Traction & Light	100	9,000,000	Mar. 15, '12.	1	Q	65½	65½	64	65	42⅝	500
137⅞	110¾	125⅝	April 6.	115⅜	Jan. 11.	121½	121¾	+ 1	Northern Pacific	100	247,998,300	Feb. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	120⅞	122¾	120⅛	121⅝	123⅞	20,820
83⅜	23⅛	35	Mar. 27.	30	Jan. 3.	33	34¼	+ 1¾	**Pacific Mail**	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1	..	32⅞	34¾	32⅞	34½	24	4,750
54⅝	35	55⅝	April 25.	47	Feb. 5.	53	53¼	+ 4¼	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph	100	18,000,000	....	..	..	48¼	55⅝	48	53	49½	50,865
99½	96	99⅝	Jan. 29.	99	Feb. 16.	100⅛		..	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph pf	100	18,000,000	Apr. 15, '12.	1½	Q	100	100	99⅞	99⅞	..	200
130⅛	118⅜	126⅛	April 26.	122½	Jan. 9.	125½	125⅝	+ ¾	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	453,877,900	Feb. 29, '12.	1½	Q	124⅝	126⅛	124⅜	125½	125¼	20,082
109	101½	114	April 25.	103	Jan. 8.	112⅛	112¼	+ 3⅜	People's Gas, Chicago	100	35,000,000	Feb. 26, '12.	1¾	Q	108⅝	114	108½	112	105½	12,650
..	..	17⅞	April 23.	13¾	April 17.	16	17	+ 1	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000	....	..	..	16	17⅞	16	16½	..	1,800
100	90⅛	108	April 2.	98½	Jan. 2.	106¾	107	+ 2	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	37,173,800	Apr. 25, '12.	1¼	Q	105	107½	105	107	94	7,900
33¼	17	23¾	April 23.	17	Feb. 28.	22¼	22¾	− ⅛	Pittsburgh Coal Co., N. J	100	31,844,700	....	..	..	22⅞	23¾	22½	22½	20⅜	20,900
90⅞	67¾	92⅛	April 23.	77	Feb. 8.	90	90⅝	+ 1¼	Pittsburgh Coal Co., N. J., pf	100	27,071,800	Apr. 25, '12.	1¼	Q	88¾	92⅛	88¾	90	78¾	26,200
..	..	192½	April 8.	167	Mar. 7.	182	184	− 3	P. Lorillard Co	100	15,155,600	....	..	..	186	186	180¾	182	..	782
..	..	115	Jan. 19.	107¾	Jan. 12.	109¾	110¼	+ ¼	P. Lorillard Co. pf	100	10,768,700	Apr. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	..	158
37⅝	25	37⅜	April 9.	28¾	Feb. 27.	36¼	36½	+ 1¼	Pressed Steel Car Co	100	12,500,000	Aug. 24, '04.	1	..	34½	36½	34½	36½	32¼	2,250
102¾	91	103½	April 24.	96	Feb. 28.	103	104	..	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf	100	12,500,000	Feb. 21, '12.	1¾	Q	102¼	103½	102¼	103	101	300
120	108	111¾	Mar. 28.	106¾	Feb. 17.	110½	111	+ 1	Public Service Corporation, N. J	100	25,000,000	Mar. 30, '12.	1½	Q	110	111	110	111	119⅛	300
163	154	161½	Mar. 14.	158½	Feb. 2.	161	161½	..	Pullman Company	100	120,000,000	Feb. 15, '12.	2	Q	160½	161	160½	161	162	494
4½	2	8½	April 26.	8	Jan. 4.	8	8½	+ 1¾	**Quicksilver**	100	5,708,700	....	..	..	6½	8½	6½	8¼	2	3,800
5½	2½	9⅞	April 26.	3½	Feb. 28.	9½	10	+ 3	Quicksilver pf	100	4,291,300	May 8, '01.	½	..	6⅞	9⅞	6⅞	9¾	3	3,525
39	26	37¼	April 27.	27½	Feb. 8.	37¼	37½	+ 3¼	**Railway Steel Spring Co**	100	13,500,000	Oct. 22, '08.	1	..	34	37¼	34	37	32	6,400
103	92	103	Feb. 21.	100	Mar. 12.	100¾	101	..	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf	100	13,500,000	Mar. 20, '12.	1¾	Q	100	100	100	100	99	150
19	12	20¾	April 2.	16	Jan. 29.	19¼	19⅜	− ⅝	Ray Consolidated Copper	10	14,391,780	....	..	..	19¾	20	19¼	19¼	17⅜	24,810
161⅞	134	176⅛	April 26.	148⅛	Jan. 11.	173⅞	174	+ 9	Reading	50	70,000,000	Feb. 8, '12.	1½	Q	165	176⅛	163¾	174	154½	775,200
92	88	92	Jan. 17.	89¼	Mar. 5.	89½	90½	− ¼	Reading 1st pf	50	28,000,000	Mar. 14, '12.	1	Q	90½	91	90½	90⅝	89¾	400
101	90½	101	April 26.	94	Jan. 11.	99¼	100	+ 3	Reading 2d pf	50	42,000,000	Apr. 11, '12.	1	Q	96½	101	96½	99½	95	8,570
35¼	18	27	Jan. 2.	15¾	Feb. 26.	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅝	Republic Iron & Steel Co	100	27,352,000	....	..	..	23½	24⅝	23⅛	24⅝	32	5,535
99⅜	74⅛	85⅝	Jan. 3.	64½	Feb. 27.	79¾	80	+ 1⅛	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf	100	25,000,000	Jan. 2, '12.	1¾	..	78½	80	77⅛	79¾	93⅛	6,700
34⅜	22¾	30½	April 8.	22¾	Feb. 26.	29¾	29⅞	+ 1	Rock Island Co	100	90,888,200	....	..	..	29	30⅜	28⅛	29⅞	29¾	60,525
68⅝	43¾	59⅝	April 9.	48	Jan. 3.	57½	57¾	+ 1	Rock Island Co. pf	100	49,947,400	Nov. 1, '05.	1	..	56½	58⅝	56	57½	58	21,000
27	23	29½	Mar. 26.	23	Jan. 5.	25	26½	− 1¾	**St. Louis & San Francisco**	100	29,000,000	....	..	..	26½	26½	25¼	25¼	..	700
69¼	59	69½	Mar. 23.	65	Jan. 19.	65½	66	− 1⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	100	5,000,000	Feb. 1, '12.	1	Q	65	66	65	66	61	425
49½	37	43¾	Apr. 11.	38⅛	Feb. 5.	40	40¼	+ ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	100	16,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1	..	40½	41¼	39⅝	41¼	39¾	2,345
34	24	34⅝	Apr. 2.	29¾	Jan. 22.	32½	33½	− ⅞	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,356,200	....	..	..	33	33⅛	33	33⅛	..	300
..	..	27½	Apr. 4.	25⅛	April 16.	25½	25¾	− ¼	Seaboard Air Line	100	80,969,400	....	..	SA	25⅛	26⅝	25⅛	25½	66¼	5,780
..	..	53⅛	Apr. 26.	50⅜	April 16.	52⅝	52¾	+ 1¼	Seaboard Air Line pf	100	21,736,600	....	..	..	51¼	53⅛	51¼	52¾	..	13,166
192	125½	175½	Apr. 26.	140	Jan. 15.	173¼	173¾	+ 10½	Sears, Roebuck & Co	100	40,000,000	Feb. 15, '12.	1¾	Q	164	175½	163⅜	173½	143½	10,850
122	119½	124½	Feb. 7.	121	Jan. 9.	123	124⅛	− 1	Sears, Roebuck & Co. pf	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	123½	123½	123½	123½	121¾	200
56¼	34	52	Apr. 26.	39¼	Jan. 30.	50½	51½	+ 4	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co	100	10,000,000	Sept. 1, '10.	1¼	..	47	52	47	52	49½	1,600
90	82	83	Apr. 23.	79	Apr. 10.	70	80	+ 4	South Porto Rico Sugar	100	3,371,000	Apr. 1, '12.	1	Q	83	83	83	83	82	150
113	110	110	Apr. 10.	110	April 10.	105	110	..	South Porto Rico Sugar pf	100	3,672,500	Apr. 1, '12.	2	Q	110	110	109¾	109¾	110½	30
126⅜	104½	115½	Apr. 8.	105½	Feb. 1.	113¼	113½	+ ½	Southern Pacific	100	272,672,400	Apr. 3, '12.	1½	Q	112½	114½	112	113¼	115½	17,500
83⅜	24¾	31⅛	Apr. 9.	26½	Jan. 31.	29½	29⅝	..	Southern Railway extended	100	119,900,000	....	..	..	29⅝	29⅞	29½	29⅝	27	6,800
75¼	61¼	76½	Mar. 28.	68¼	Feb. 3.	74	74½	+ ¾	Southern Railway pf. extended	100	60,000,000	Apr. 24, '12.	2	SA	73¾	74½	73⅜	74½	63¼	1,200
17⅛	15	25	Apr. 26.	16¼	Jan. 19.	24¼	25	+ 3½	Standard Milling	100	4,600,000	....	..	..	21⅝	25	21½	24½	..	1,239
53	50	62¼	Apr. 26.	53	Jan. 8.	61½	62½	+ 3	Standard Milling pf	100	6,900,000	Apr. 15, '12.	3	SA	61⅛	62¼	61⅛	62¼	..	510
44	30¼	44½	Apr. 27.	34½	Feb. 1.	43½	43¾	+ 2⅝	**Tennessee Copper**	25	5,000,000	Feb.20,'12.	$1.50	..	41¾	44½	41	43¾	36½	14,900
136½	74½	99¼	Feb. 8.	81	Jan. 16.	97¼	98	+ 1½	Texas Co	100	27,000,000	Mar. 30, '12.	1¼	Q	95	98	95	97½	127	1,700
30¼	19⅞	26¼	Apr. 2.	20½	Jan. 3.	24⅞	25¼	+ 1¼	Texas Pacific	100	38,760,000	....	..	..	24¾	25⅝	24¾	25¼	26½	2,600
41	31	49¾	Jan. 9.	37	April 16.	39	39¾	+ ¾	Third Avenue, new	100	13,560,100	....	..	..	40	40½	39½	40	..	2,500
8½	4	10⅝	Apr. 16.	3	Jan. 15.	9¼	9¾	− ¾	Toledo Railways & Light Co	100	13,875,000	May 1, '07.	1	..	9¾	[illegible]	9	9½	..	1,200
24¾	12	16⅝	Mar. 27.	12¾	Mar. 4.	15	15½	..	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	10,000,000	....	..	..	15½	15⅛	15⅛	15⅞	19⅞	800
53⅞	34⅞	36	Apr. 8.	31	April 1.	32	34	− ⅝	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf	100	10,000,000	Oct. 16, '11.	1	..	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	48¼	100
111	104	106½	Feb. 17.	104½	Jan. 5.	105¼	106¾	− ⅛	Twin City Rapid Transit	100	20,100,000	Apr. 1, '12.	1½	Q	106⅜	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛	108¼	280
111	63	105⅜	Feb. 23.	98¾	April 3.	100	102	+ ½	**Underwood Typewriter**	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '12.	1	Q	101	102½	101	102	66	850
9	4¾	10⅞	Apr. 19.	4⅝	Jan. 5.	10	10¼	− ⅝	Union Bag & Paper Co	100	16,000,000	....	..	..	10⅜	10¾	9¾	10	6¾	9,150
59½	50⅛	60	Apr. 9.	49¾	Feb. 21.	58	60	..	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf	100	11,000,000	Apr. 15, '12.	1	Q	58	60	58	60	56⅝	400
192⅜	153½	175⅝	Apr. 9.	160	Feb. 1.	173½	173⅝	..	Union Pacific	100	216,646,300	Apr. 1, '12.	2½	Q	171½	175	170⅛	173½	177½	231,850
96	89	93⅝	Feb. 27.	91	Mar. 5.	91	91⅝	− ¼	Union Pacific pf	100	99,569,300	Apr. 1, '12.	2	SA	91⅝	91½	91	91	94¾	1,338
106⅛	100¼	109	Feb. 15.	105	Jan. 10.	106	107	− ⅜	United Cigar Manufacturers pf	100	5,000,000	Mar. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	106½	106½	106½	106½	..	100
107½	100¾	106	Jan. 4.	103⅜	Feb. 24.	105⅝	106	+ ½	United Dry Goods pf	100	10,849,100	Mar. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	105½	106	105½	106	104⅛	465
49	28½	37¼	Feb. 14.	30¾	Jan. 5.	34	34⅞	+ ¼	United Railways Investment Co	100	20,400,000	....	..	..	34	35¼	34	34¼	40	1,300
76¼	52	65½	Feb. 14.	58	Jan. 2.	62½	63	+ 1¼	United Railways Investment Co. pf	100	16,000,000	Jan. 10, '07.	2½	..	61½	63¾	61½	63	72	3,400
19	11	18½	Apr. 20.	13	Feb. 16.	17¾	18½	− ⅛	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Fy. Co	100	12,106,300	Dec. 1, '07.	1	..	18½	18½	17⅞	18⅜	15⅝	585
61	40½	57½	Apr. 22.	50	Jan. 4.	55	57	− 1¾	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Fy. Co. pf	100	12,106,300	June 1, '11.	1¼	..	57¼	57½	55¼	55¼	54	850
104	84	100	Apr. 2.	84	Jan. 31.	97	100	+ ½	United States Express Co	100	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '11.	3	SA	97½	97½	97½	97½	100	170
97⅝	90	104	Apr. 4.	95	Jan. 5.	101	106	+ 1	U. S. Industrial Alcohol pf	100	6,000,000	Apr. 15, '12.	1¾	Q	102	103	102	103	92	300
79¾	65⅛	79¾	Apr. 9.	67	Jan. 31.	75¼	75⅝	− 1½	U. S. Realty & Improvement Co	100	16,162,800	Feb. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	75⅝	75⅝	74¾	74¾	71¾	400
4⅛	2	3	Apr. 24.	1⅛	Mar. 4.	2	3½	− ½	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co	100	5,918,800	Apr. 1, '03.	1	..	3	3	2	2½	..	400
48½	30½	61½	Apr. 26.	45¼	Feb. 1.	60⅜	60½	+ 4½	United States Rubber Co	100	23,666,000	Jan. 31, '12.	1	Q	55⅞	61½	55¼	60½	40⅜	25,300
115½	104	115	Apr. 11.	109	Jan. 30.	113⅞	114¼	+ 1	United States Rubber Co. 1st pf	100	89,824,400	Jan. 31, '12.	2	Q	112½	114¼	112½	114	113	1,450
79	66	80¾	Apr. 25.	75	Jan. 23.	78¼	80½	+ 2¼	United States Rubber Co. 2d pf	100	9,965,000	Jan. 31, '12.	1½	Q	79	80¾	79	80¾	77⅜	2,000
82⅛	50	73⅛	Apr. 8.	58¼	Feb. 13.	71⅞	72	+ 1	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,495,200	Mar. 30, '12.	1¼	Q	70¼	72⅜	69⅞	71⅞	75⅜	411,150
120⅞	103	113⅜	Apr. 8.	107⅜	Feb. 13.	113⅛	113¼	+ 1	United States Steel Corporation pf	100	360,314,100	Feb. 28, '12.	1¾	Q	112½	113½	112¼	113½	120⅜	4,283
57⅞	38	65½	Apr. 8.	52½	Jan. 29.	63¾	64	− ⅛	Utah Copper	10	15,750,600	Mar. 30, '12.	75c	Q	63½	64½	62⅞	63¾	44⅜	29,200
70⅝	43⅛	57¼	Jan. 26.	49	April 17.	51	51¼	+ 1⅝	**Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co**	100	27,984,400	Feb. 15, '12.	1½	SA	49⅞	51⅜	49⅜	51	61⅜	8,600
128½	114	122⅝	Mar. 20.	118¼	April 13.	117	119½	+ ⅝	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf	100	20,000,000	Apr. 15, '12.	2	Q	119	119	119	119	123	100
97	52	90	Jan. 2.	54	Mar. 4.	63	67	..	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co	100	9,073,600	....	..	..	66	66	66	66	60¼	50
16	13	27½	Feb. 20.	15	Jan. 17.	21½	23	..	Vulcan Detinning Co	100	2,000,000	....	..	..	20⅞	21	20⅞	21	..	50
70	51	85	Mar. 25.	70	Jan. 8.	82½	85	..	Vulcan Detinning Co. pf	100	1,500,000	Apr. 20, '12.	1¾	Q	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	..	13
18⅝	5¾	9⅛	Apr. 10.	6	Jan. 4.	8½	8¾	− ⅛	**Wabash**	100	53,200,200	....	..	..	8⅞	9	8⅝	8⅝	16	3,100
40⅜	14¼	22⅞	Apr. 9.	16⅞	Jan. 2.	21¼	21½	..	Wabash pf	100	39,200,200	....	..	..	22	22	21	21¼	36¾	4,200
177	139	151	Jan. 3.	143¼	Mar. 4.	145½	147	+ ¾	Wells-Fargo Express Co	100	23,967,300	Jan. 15, '12.	5	SA	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾	160	143
66	48⅞	64¼	Mar. 25.	55¾	Jan. 9.	61¾	62	− 1¼	Western Maryland	100	40,427,200	....	..	..	63⅜	63⅜	61½	62	52	1,350
84⅛	71⅝	86¼	Jan. 18.	79	Jan. 2.	84¼	84⅜	− ¾	Western Union Telegraph	100	99,738,500	Apr. 15, '12.	¾	Q	84¼	85¾	83⅝	84⅛	74	9,200
79	58⅝	81⅞	Mar. 27.	66¼	Jan. 3.	76½	77	+ 1⅝	Westinghouse E. & M	50	29,347,800	Oct. 10, '07.	2½	..	75⅞	77¾	75⅞	76¾	69½	7,600
123	110½	122	Mar. 23.	114⅞	Jan. 5.	116	120	− 1⅜	Westinghouse E. & M. 1st pf	50	3,998,700	Apr. 15, '12.	1¾	Q	120⅛	120½	120	120½	117½	300
..	..	200	Apr. 15.	170	Jan. 25.	180	200	− 5	Weyman-Bruton Co	100	4,000,000	....	..	..	195	195	195	195	..	150
6¼	2½	9¼	Mar. 13.	4	Jan. 10.	7½	8	+ 1	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000	....	..	..	8	8	7¾	7¾	4	500
17⅝	7	25⅞	Apr. 18.	11	Jan. 3.	24½	24¾	− ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	100	4,986,900	....	..	..	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¾	12⅛	300
8	3	14	Mar. 13.	6	Jan. 18.	12½	13	− ¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf	100	11,993,500	....	..	..	13	13⅜	13	13	..	500
72⅛	48	57½	Apr. 8.	48	Feb. 5.	56	57¼	− ½	Wisconsin Central	100	16,147,900	....	..	..	56½	56½	56½	56½	70¾	100

DIVIDENDS.

SAN ANTONIO LAND & IRRIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Laws of Canada.)

Notice is hereby given that coupon No. 2, due 1st May, 1912, on the 6% twelve year First Mortgage Bonds of the San Antonio Land & Irrigation Company, Limited, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of Scotland, 30 Bishopsgate, London, E. C., and also at the following Banks:

New York: Empire Trust Company.
Toronto: Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Coupons must be left at the Banks three clear days for examination previous to payment between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. (Saturdays excepted.)

Listing forms can be obtained from the said Banks.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1912.

For San Antonio Land & Irrigation Company, Limited, W. E. DAVIDSON, Secretary.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company.

Office of the Treasurer,
165 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company Equipment Gold Notes, Series 2, dated November 1, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that the coupons due May 1, 1912, from the permanent notes of the above issue, together with principal of 145 permanent notes due on same date, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company,
By A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.
New York, April 26, 1912.

DIVIDENDS.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

Office of the Treasurer.
165 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
The Missouri Pacific Railway Company Equipment Gold Notes, Series 2, dated November 1, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that the coupons due May 1, 1912, from the permanent notes of the above issue, together with principal of 147 permanent notes due on same date, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company,
by A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.
New York, April 26, 1912.

PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY.

New York, N. Y., April 24, 1912.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 53.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company May 22nd, 1912, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 1st, 1912. Cheques will be mailed from the office of the Company. The transfer books will close at three P. M. May 1st, 1912, and reopen at ten A. M. May 22nd, 1912. F. P. VAN HORNE, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL NASSAU BANK OF NEW YORK.

New York, April 24th, 1912.
118TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable, free of tax, on and after May 1st, 1912, to stockholders of record April 29th, 1912.

W. B. NOBLE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY (of Chicago).

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable May 25th, 1912, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on May 4th, 1912.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, March 25, 1912.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½%) has been declared, payable on May 15, 1912, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on May 8, 1912. WILLIAM B. CLARKE, Secretary.

AMERICAN UTILITIES COMPANY.

A Quarterly Dividend of One and One-half (1½%) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the AMERICAN UTILITIES COMPANY will be paid on May 10, 1912, to Stockholders of record at 3 P. M., on April 30, 1912. J. P. CAREY, Secretary.
April 19, 1912.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society

A savings institution founded 1888, under New York State Banking Law. You can take out a mailing size pass book with $1 or more. Write for booklet A or start at once.
33 Park Row, New York.

4½%

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NEUMER, FERDINAND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FERDINAND NEUMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 135 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of February, 1912. EDWIN HENES and PETER M. OHMEIS, Executors. EDWARD M. BURGHARD, Attorney for Executors, 135 Broadway, Manhattan.

BOGERT, CAROLINE O.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Caroline O. Bogert, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of L. E. Warren, No. 261 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1912. ANNA BOGERT, Executrix.

L. E. WARREN, Attorney for Executrix, 261 Broadway, New York City.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H., April 1, 1912.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing Fuel, Gasoline, Mineral Oil, and Forage and Straw (three months' and a year's supply) required in Eastern Division, during year commencing July 1, 1912, will be received here until 10 A. M., May 1, 1912. Information furnished on application. J. B. BELLINGER, C. Q. M.

To the Stockholders of
- **Chicago West Division Railway Company;**
- **North Chicago City Railway Company;**
- **North Chicago Street Railroad Company;**
- **West Chicago Street Railroad Company;**
- **Chicago Passenger Railway Company;**
- **Chicago Union Traction Company (both preferred and common stock), and**

To the Holders of Bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of the said last named Companies, and each of them, and of the West Chicago Street Railroad Tunnel Company, and

To the Holders of Evidences of indebtedness described in the Modified Plan of Reorganization and Readjustment, promulgated by the Chicago Railways Company under date of October 15th, 1907:

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of Chicago West Division Railway Company, North Chicago City Railway Company, North Chicago Street Railroad Company, West Chicago Street Railroad Company, and Chicago Union Traction Company (both preferred and common stock) who have not heretofore deposited their certificates of stock with the Chicago Title and Trust Company, Trustee, under its agreement with the Chicago Railways Company dated May 27th, 1907, that after June 15th, 1912, said Chicago Title and Trust Company, Trustee, will not receive for or on account of the Chicago Railways Company any undeposited stocks covered by said agreement of May 27th, 1907, and will not, after said last mentioned date, receive any assessments upon any deposited stocks tendered by certificate holders pursuant to said agreement of May 27th, 1907. And notice is further hereby given to the stockholders of Chicago West Division Railway Company, North Chicago City Railway Company, North Chicago Street Railroad Company, West Chicago Street Railroad Company, and Chicago Union Traction Company (both preferred and common stock), and to the stockholders of the Chicago Passenger Railway Company and to the holders of the bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of said last named Companies, and of the West Chicago Street Railroad Tunnel Company, and to the holders of the evidences of indebtedness described in the Modified Plan of Reorganization and Readjustment promulgated by the Chicago Railways Company under date of October 15, 1907, who have not deposited their certificates of stock or their bonds or other evidences of indebtedness with the Harris Trust and Savings Bank, as Depositary, under the agreement annexed to and made a part of said Modified Plan of Reorganization and Readjustment, that after June 15th, 1912, said Harris Trust and Savings Bank, as Depositary, will not take over or acquire for or on behalf of the Chicago Railways Company, any stocks (including the stock of the Chicago Passenger Railway Company, but excluding the stock of the West Chicago Street Railroad Tunnel Company), bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of any of the Companies above named, the properties of which were sold under the decree of foreclosure entered on December 26th, 1907, in that certain Consolidated Cause then pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, and known upon the Docket of said Court as Guaranty Trust Company of New York vs. Chicago Union Traction Company et al. numbered 27,127, and other causes consolidated therewith, or issue or deliver to such holders in exchange therefor any securities of the Chicago Railways Company, and that said Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Depositary, after said last mentioned date, will not receive any assessments upon any such deposited stocks (including the stock of the Chicago Passenger Railway Company) tendered by holders of certificates for such stocks.

CHICAGO TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY, CHICAGO, TRUSTEE
HARRIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, CHICAGO, DEPOSITARY

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Apr. 27, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
Albany So. 5s..	$1,302,000	2½s	S	M. & S.	96	99
*Am. Gas & El..	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	82	85
*Do preferred	1,537,500	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	46½	47½
Am. Pow. & Lt.	5,631,400	..	..	....	70	72
Do 6% sum.pf	3,106,800	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 12	86¾	87½
Do 6% notes,'21	1,604,500	3	S	F. & A.	99½	100
Appalach. Pow.	6,000,000	V	V	V	24½	..
Do preferred	2,180,000	V	V	V	71	..
Ariz. Power....	3,000,000	..	..	....	14	20
Do preferred	850,000	..	..	....	53½	60
Do 1st 6s, '33	1,850,000	6	S	M. & N.	82½	..
Aub. & Syr. El. R. R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	102
Aug.-Aik. R. & E. s. f. 5s, '35.	2,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	94
Do pf. stock	1,500,000	1½	V	Dec 30, 11	80	85
Do common..	2,250,000	1½	V	Dec 30, 11	27	35
Aug. Ry. & El. 1st 5s of '40...	967,000	5	S	J. & D.	101½	103
Au., E. & C. R. R. 1st 5s, '41.	3,000,000	5	S	A. & O.	100½	101½
Balt. Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '46	917,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95½	97½
Birm'ham R. & El. sub. 5s, '24	945,000	5	A	1924	104½	..
Birmingham R., L. & P. Co. 4½s	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	92¼	93½
Do ref.ex.6s,'57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	104½	105½
Buf. Cr't'n 1st5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	..
Buff. Gen. El.5s	2,375,000	1½	Q	Dec 30, 11	102¼	102¾
Buff. & Lacka. 1st 5s of '28...	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	96
B. & L. E.5s,'36	7,066,000	2½	S	M. & N.	65	70
B. & Lockp. 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B. & N. Falls E. L.& P.1st5s,'42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	..
Butte E.&P.Co.	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar 20,12	118	122
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¼	Q	May 1, 12	79	..
Cal. Elec. Gen. Co. pf........	600,000	1¾	Q	Apr. 1, 12	77½	..
Capital Trac...	12,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 12	125⅝	126¼
Do 1st 5s, '47	4,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	110	110¼
Central Maine Power 1st 5s..	1,100,000	..	S	M. & N.	96½	98½
Chas. City Ry. 5s, 1923........	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	104	105
Chi.-Terre H. & S. E 1st 5s...	3,100,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	98
Citz. L,H.& P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	101
Clev. El. Ill....	5,734,500	4	S	V	125	128
Do preferred	800,000	6	Q	F,M,A,N	108	..
Clev. El. R 5s,'13	4,955,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100½	..
Clevel'd Ry. 1st 5s, '31.........	5,045,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100½	101¼
Colo. Spgs. El. 1st 5s, '20....	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97	100
Do L & P5s,'19	300,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97	100
Do L.,H.& P. 1st ref.5s,'20	1,200,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	97
Colum. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36..	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Do common..	2,000,000	V	V	V	50	..
Do preferred	840,000	1½	Q	J., &c.	85	95
Conn. R. & L. 1st 4½s, 1951, st. red'm'ble..	10,782,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	101½	102½
Do unstamp..	1,709,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	101½	..
Con. Gas, E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	90¼	90½
Con. Tr. of N.J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 11	76	76½
Do 1st 5s, '33.	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104½	105
Consum. El. & P. 5s, '36......	1,481,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	94½
Consum. Power (Mich.) 5s....	6,674,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	96	98
Det. Edison Co.	5,962,000	V	V	V	119⅝	..
Duluth Ed. El. Co. 1st 5s, 31.	1,103,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	..
Economy L.&P. 1st mtg. 5s,'56	1,621,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
Elec. Util. Cor.	2,250,000	..	..	....	25	30
Do preferred	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr 15, 12	84	87
Erie & Sub. Ry. 5s, '41	970,000	2½	S	A. & O.	..	90
Do preferred	501,100	¾	M	Feb 20, 12	81	84
Do 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87	90
Fed. L. & T. Co	4,750,000	..	..	....	37	38
Do preferred	2,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 12	79½	81
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf.........	1,140,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 12	92½	95
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.....	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	98
Gas & El.Sec.Co	1,000,000	..	..	....	102	104
Do preferred	1,000,000	7	A	Monthly	90	92
Grand Rap. Ry. Co. 1st 5s. '16	3,274,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Guanaj.P. & E.	3,500,000	..	..	....	31½	..
Do preferred	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	69	70
Hamburg Ry. 4s of '26	650,000	2	S	M. & N.	83	86
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
Hud. R. E. P. 1st 5s, '44....	4,222,000	5	S	F. & A.	39	41
Int. Ry. of Buf.: Buf. Div.5s,'31	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	105	105½
Do deb.6s,'17	1,000,000	3	S	M. & S.	104¾	..
L.&O.Div.1st5s	800,000	3	S	M. & S.	98	..
B.&L.Div.1st5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B.&N.FD.1st5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104¼	..
Int. Trac. 4s,'49 receipts flat..	18,815,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	70½
Jer. Cen. Tr.gen 5s of '54.....	750,000	5	S	J. & D.	..	91
J. C., H. & P.4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	81¾	82¼
Joplin & Pit.Ry. 5s	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95½	97
Kan. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	....	19	20
Do preferred	9,407,500	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 11	49	50½
Do 1st l.r. 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	95
Do cv. 6s, '12	5,478,000	3	S	M. & N.	97	98
K. C. Belt L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	106	107
K. C. Elv. 4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	75	78
Kan. C. West.5s	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	83
K.C. Met. St.Ry. cn.ex.1st 5s,'13	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97¼	98
K. C. & Westpt. 1st 5s, 1926....	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Kan. G. & E.pf	1,100,000	1¾	Q	J.M,J,O	97½	100
Do 5s of '22..	2,824,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Leav'nw'h L.,H. & P. 5s......	675,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	96½
Lit. Rock Ry. & El. 1st 5s. '33	1,972,000	2½	S	A. & O.	105	..
L. Rock H. S. & W. R.R. 4s,'39	1,140,000	4	S	J. & J.	84	85
Lockport G. & E. 5s of '20...	300,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	100
Do L., H. & P. 5s, '38...	409,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Los A.G. & E.5s	2,920,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	..
Min.St.Ry.6s,'13	600,000	3	S	M. & N.	102	103
Min. St. Ry. & St. Paul City 5s of '28......	9,807,000	5	S	A. & O.	104	105
Mobile Electric	950,000	..	..	....	..	..
Do preferred	645,000	1¾	Q	Feb 15, 12	92½	95
Muskogee G. & E. pf.........	1,149,300	1¾	Q	Mar 15,11	95	97½
Nas. L. & P. 5s	619,000	5	S	A. & O.	99½	102½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. 1st 5s...	2,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	104
N. Am. Co. 5s, notes. 1912....	1,922,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
N. F. Pow.5s,'32	10,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	102½
Niag., L. & O.P. 5s, '54........	4,910,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	94
N.Y.& Westch'r LtgG M4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	83½	86
N.Hud.Co Ry.5s	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
Nor. Id. & Mon.	4,000,000	..	..	....	11½	15
Do preferred	2,500,000	..	..	....	..	57
Nor. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, 1948...	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	82¾	83¼
No. Ont. L. & P	V	V	V	V	18	22
Do preferred	V	V	V	V	..	65
Do 1st 6s, '31	V	V	V	V	..	90
N. O. Ry. & Lt. 4½s of '35.....	17,544,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	87¾	88½
Nor. St. Power.	4,033,300	..	..	....	36	36¾
Do preferred	3,638,700	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 12	91¼	92¼
Nor. Tex. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102½
Okla. Ry. 5s....	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Om. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st 5s, '28.	6,814,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99
Ont. P. stock...	8,119,000	V	V	V	47	50
Ontario Pow. 5s	6,949,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	95½
Ont. Transmis. 1st 5s, 1945...	1,556,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	94
O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s.'28	1,657,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	100
Oreg. Elec. Ry.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	..
Pere Marq.R.R. con.mtg.4s,'51	8,382,200	2	S	J. & J.	72	75
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st 5s, '30.	8,220,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100
Port. R. L. & P. 5% notes,'12	4,273,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
Port. Gen. El.5s	7,640,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
Pot'm'c El. Pow con. mtg.5s,'36	4,391,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	102¼
Do 1st 5s,'29	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	108	108½
Pub. S. Cor.ctfs	19,970,440	1½	Q	Dec 30, 11	111	111½
*Pub. Util. Cor.	1,000,000	..	..	....	45	..
Do preferred	500,000	1¾	Q	Jan.	47½	50
Queens Boro. G. & E. 5s of '52	1,600,000	5	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rep. R. & El.Co	5,200,000	..	..	....	28	29
Do preferred	6,360,000	1½	Q	Jan 15. 12	78½	79½
Rich. L., H. & P. 5s of '14...	200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	..
Roch Ry. & L.5s	9,401,000	2½	..	J. & J.	100	101½
Same bond, tax exempt N. Y.	......	..	..	....	100½	102
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of '45....	V	V	V	V	85	86
Rockld.L.& P.5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100¼
Rockf'd (Ill.) E. 5s of '39......	1,504,000	5	S	M. & S.	95½	97½
Rutland R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	1,702,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	..
St. Jos.(Mo.) R., L., H. & P.5s.	4,250,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	101
Sagn. Val. Tr.5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98½	..
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s.........	1,000,000	..	S	F. & A.	96½	98½
San Diego Con. G.& E.1st5s,'39	2,450,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98½
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23....	1,600,000	1¼	Q	Jan. 1, 12	98½	..
Scranton El. 5s	2,230,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Scran. Ry. ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	....	60	..
Do pf., ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	62½	70
Do con.5s,'32	1,100,000	1¼	Q	Apr 15, 12	100	101½
Seattle Elec. Co con. 5s, '29....	7,271,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98½	100
Seattle Ltg. 5s.	3,623,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94½	96½
Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s..	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	95
So. Cal. Ed'nCo.	7,200,000	1¼	Q	Apr 15, 12	77½	78½
Do 5s........	9,336,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
South'n Pow. 5s	4,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Spokane & Inland Emp. 5s.	4,035,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98¼	100
Spgfld. (Mo.) R. & L.F.L.5s,'26	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	96
Superior W.,L.& P. 1st 4s, 1931.	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	84
*Stand. G. & E.	7,468,150	..	..	....	23	24
*Do preferred	9,837,000	2	S	J. & J.	52	53
Syrac. Rap. Tr. 5s of '48.....	V	V	V	V	102	..
Tampa El. 1st5s	932,500	2½	S	J. & J.	98	..
Tex. Trac. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Tri-City R. & L.	9,000,000	..	..	....	49½	50½
Do preferred	2,826,200	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 12	92½	94
Do 5s of '23..	V	V	V	V	97¼	98½
Unit. Elec. N.J. 4s, '49........	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82¾	83⅜
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s....	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	94¼	95
U. Ry. & Elec. (Balt.) inc. 4s.	14,000,000	2	S	J. & D.	64¼	64½
UG & E of NJ.5s	1,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	..
United Util....	5,000,000	..	..	....	28	..
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr. 1, 12	98½	101
Utica & M'h'k V. Ry. 4½s,'41	2,268,000	..	S	M. & S.	97½	99
Va. Ry. & P. 5s	10,345,000	2½	S	J. & J	93	97
Wash. R. & El.	5,500,000	1	Q	Mar. 1, 12	84⅝	84⅞
Do preferred	8,500,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 11	94	94½
Do con. 4s,'51	10,244,000	2	S	M. & S.	86⅝	86⅞
Wash.-Va. Ry.,	1,378,000	1½	S	May 1, 12	50	..
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	S	May 1, 12	70	..
W. Penn.Rys.5s	V	V	V	V	100½	101½
West'n Power..	14,670,000	..	..	....	32	33
Do 6% cum.pf	6,000,000	6	..	Jan. 1, 12	60½	61¼
West. St. G.&.E	3,503,000	..	..	....	60	65
Do preferred	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 12	95	97½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Bank Note Co. ($50)......	5,000,000	1	Q	May 15,12	48	50
Do pf. ($50).	5,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 12	52¾	53¾
Amer. Chicle...	6,000,000	‡2	M	Feb 20, 12	226	228
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 12	105	107
Am. Glue Co...	800,000	‡3	S	May 1, 12	109½	112½
Do preferred	1,600,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 12	146½	148½
Am. Loco. 5s,'14	V	5	S	A. & O.	100¼	100¾
Am. Screw.....	3,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 30,12	153	160
Am. Typefd.....	4,000,000	1	Q	Apr 15, 12	46	50
Do preferred	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 11	98	102
Do deb.6s,'39	1,900,000	3	S	Nov 1, 11	99½	100½
Am. Un. Telph. (H's'g) 5s, '57	1,244,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 10	20	25
Am Writ. Pap.	9,500,000	..	..	....	3¾	4
Asso. Sim. Hdw	5,110,400	V	V	V	40	45
Do preferred	930,500	V	V	V	91	92
Ast. V'neer Mis. & Dock. 6s. '41	500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Arlington Mills	8,000,000	8	S	J. & J.	119	121
Atl. Port. Cem.	11,000,000	..	..	....	62	..
Do 1st 6s, '25	4,400,000	3	S	M. & S.	101	105
Bab. & Wilcox.	15,000,000	7	Q	J,A,J,O	100½	103
Baldwin Loco..	9,200,000	10	V	V	54½	55
Barney & Smith Car 5s of '36..	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Bliss, E. W., Co.	1,250,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 11	80	85
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	Jan. 1, 12	122	125
Bon Air C. & I. gen. 5s, '34...	V	V	V	V	70	75
Do 5s, '36....	780,000	5	S	J. & D.	45	55
Bord. C. Milk..	21,250,000	4	S	Feb 15, 12	124	126
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 15,12	109	109½
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 12	143	145
Central C. & C.	5,125,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 12	81	83
Do preferred	1,875,000	1¼	Q	Apr 15, 12	79½	80½
Cen. Fireworks.	1,406,800	V	V	V	1	2½
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	A	March 1	15	..
Chesebr'gh Mfg	500,000	$10	Q	Apr. 2, 12	650	700
Con. Rub. Tire.	4,000,000	..	..	....	8½	9½
Do preferred	1,149,500	1⅛	Q	Dec., 1909	40	50
Con. Tel. (Buf.)	8,595,200	..	..	....	13	14
Con. Tel. (Pa.) 1st 5s, '31....	2,292,500	2½	S	A. & O.	30	35
Crocker-Wh'ler.	1,700,000	1½	Q	V	89	92
Do preferred	500,000	1¾	Q	V	105	..
Doe Run Lead 5s, '15	V	V	V	V	99	100
Fairmount Coal 5s of '31......	5,232,000	5	S	J. & J.	96¾	97½
Frontier Tel. 5s (Buf.) of 1922	2,500,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 12	73	74
Goodrich,B F,Co	30,000,000	..	..	....	82	83½
Do preferred	15,000,000	..	..	....	107½	108½
Hav. Tobacco..	29,790,700	..	..	....	3	4
Hav. Tob. pf...	4,703,800	..	..	....	18	18½
Int. Ed. Pub.Co pf.	4,000,000	7	Q	Feb. 1, 12	41	43
Int. Nickel.....	11,582,626	5	Q	Mar. 1, 12	290	295
Do preferred	8,912,626	1½	Q	V	106½	107½
Do 5s, '32...	8,475,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 12	100½	101
Int. Textb. Co.	6,000,000	10	Q	Apr. 1, 12	142	146
Interoc. Tel. & Tel. 1st 5s, '33	2,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 12	68½	69½
K. C. Stocky'ds	8,250,000	1½	Q	May 1, 12	99	100
Do cv. 5s, '13	619,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100½
Do 5s, '20...	V	V	V	V	100	102
Merg. Linotype	12,797,800	‡3	Q	Mar 30,12	219	220½
O'Gara Coal 5s.	2,780,000	5	S	M. & S.	77	80
Otis Elevator...	6,371,500	1	Q	Apr 15, 12	76	80
Do preferred	6,451,100	1½	Q	Apr 15, 12	99	102½
Pack'd Mto. Car 5% notes, '16..	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98¼	99
Poc. Con. Col. 1st 5s, '57....	3,582,700	2½	S	J. & J.	88	89
Proc. & Gamble	12,000,000	2	Q	May 15,12	420	425
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	V	185	195
Producers' Oil.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 30,12	95	100
Do conv. 6s..	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	90	100
Rice - Stix Dry Goods pf........	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 1, 12	112	115
Royal Bak. P..	10,000,000	3	Q	Mar 30,12	195	205
Do. 6% cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 30,12	109	111
St. Jos. Lead..	10,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 15,12	8	8⅝
Singer Mfg.....	60,000,000	3	Q	V	288	290
Stand. Coupler.	1,200,000	2	S	Dec 30, 11	34	38
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Dec 30, 11	105	110
Stand. Oil, N. J.	100,000,000	$5	Q	Mar 15,12	385	386
Do subs. stks	V	V	V	V	495	510
Stern Bros. pf..	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec. 1, 11	87	90
Studebaker Cor	30,000,000	..	..	....	35	36
Do preferred	13,500,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 12	97	98
Temple Iron 4s.	2,500,000	6	A	J. & J.	104	105
Un. Typewriter	10,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 07	41	43
Do 1st pf....	4,000,000	3½	S	Sep 30, 11	106	110
Do 2d pf....	5,000,000	4	S	Sep 30, 11	102½	106
Unit. Cig. Mfrs.	15,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 12	58	59
U. S. Env. 5s..	1,950,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100½	103¾
Do preferred	3,750,000	3½	S	Mar 1, 12	115½	117½
Do common..	750,000	V	V	V	95	98
U. S. Ptg. Co...	3,500,000	1⅜	Q	Jan. 1, 12	88	90
U. S. Ptg., N. J	3,500,000	7	Q	J,A,J,O	..	100
U.S.Worsted pf.	2,340,600	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 12	..	85
West. Elec. 1st 5s, '22.......	8,750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	102¾
Woolworth com	50,000,000	..	..	....	76½	77½
Do preferred	15,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr., 1912	112	112½

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust....	$1,250,000	2	Q	May 1, 12	870	875
Bankers' Trust.	5,000,000	‡12	Q	Jan. 2, 12	585	590
Bd. & Mtg.Guar.	5,000,000	3½	Q	May 15,12	287	288
Broadway Tr..	1,000,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	170	180
Brooklyn	1,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 12	460	..
Central	3,000,000	9	Q	Jan. 2, 12	1050	1065
Citizens'	500,000	3	S	Mar. 1, 12	140	..
Columbia Trust	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 11	365	375
Commercial ...	500,000	V	V	V	90	95
Empire	1,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 30, 11	300	310
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	6	Q	Mar 30,12	540	547
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	May 1, 12	1400	1410
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 12	218	222
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31, 11	270	280
Fulton	500,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 12	315	325
Guaranty	5,000,000	‡10	Q	Mar 30,12	1010	1015
Guardian	500,000	..	..	....	95	105
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	May 1, 12	270	275
Home	750,000	2	S	Jul 15, 07	105	115
Hudson Trust..	500,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 12	140	150
Kings County..	500,000	4	Q	May 1, 12	520	535
Knickerb. Trust	3,181,000	3	Q	Mar 30,12	286	290
LawyersMtg.Co	4,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 11	225	228
Lawyers T. Ins. & Trust Co..	4,000,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 12	237	238
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 07	145	150
Long Island....	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	300	310
Metropolitan ..	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 30, 11	422	..
Mtge. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 30, 11	105	108
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 12	127	132
Nassau	600,000	2	Q	May 1, 12	150	155
New York	3,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 11	635	650
N. Y. L. I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 11, 11	1035	1055
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	208	212
People's Trust..	1,000,000	1	M	Jan. 1, 12	295	300
Realty Assoc..	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15, 12	120	125
Standard	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 1, 12	375	380
T. Guar. & Tr..	4,375,000	5	Q	Dec 30, 11	590	592
Title Insurance	2,000,000	3½	Q	Jan., 1912	118	122
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Jan 10, 12	1320	1335
U. S. Mtg. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 30,12	470	480
United States..	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 12	1130	..
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	400	410
Windsor	1,000,000	3	S	Dec 20, 10	190	195

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 27, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
Altoona G.5s,'32	$750,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	..
Am. Cities Co..	16,264,700	3	S	Jan. 2, 12	31⅛	32
Do preferred	20,553,500	3	S	Jan. 2, 12	81	81½
Am. Lt. & Trac	10,395,400	2½s	Q	May 1, 12	298	299
Do preferred	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 12	107½	108
Aub. Gas 1st 5s.	300,000	5	S	J. & J.	99½	102*
B'klyn Bor. Gas gen. mtg......	1,000,000	5	S	J. & D.	94	98
Buffalo Gas....	7,000,000	..	..	....	4	5
Buff. Gas pf..	1,713,000	..	..	....	8	15
Buf.G. 1st 5s,'47	5,900,000	2½	S	A. & O.	61	62
Cent. Un.5s,1927	3,500,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	103½
Cities Service..	5,499,430	1-3	M	May 1, 12	91½	92½
Do preferred	10,195,360	½	M	May 1, 12	87	87½
Citz. G. & F. 1st 5s, '60	477,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	96½
Colum. G. & F.	3,000,000	½	Q	Mar 1, 12	29	31
Do preferred.	5,500,000	1¼	Q	Feb. 1, 12	71	71¾
††Con.G. of N.J. 1st con.5s.1936	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Cons. Water Co. of Utica 1st mtg. 5s of '30.	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	101	102
Do deb. mtg. 5s of '30....	V	5	S	J. & J.	86	..
Dayton Gas 5s.	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	..
Denver G. & E.	7,001,300	¼	M	Apr. 1, 12	220	..
Do gen. 5s..	6,000,300	2½	S	M. & N.	95½	96½
Det. City G. pr. lien 5s of '23..	5,619,000	5	S	J. & J.	100⅜	101½
E. Ohio G. 1st 5s	14,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	98	101
Elmira Wat., L. & R.R. con. 5s	2,166,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	95
Do 1st 5s, '49	1,661,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
Gd. Rap. G.L.5s	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	101
Houston G.5s,'20	888,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	..
Hud. Co. Gas...	10,500,000	4	Q	Dec. 1, 11	142	142½
Do 1st 5s...	10,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	105¼	105¾
Indiana Ltg. Co	4,500,000	1	S	Apr. 1, 12	43	47
Do 1st 4s, '58	3,000,000	2	S	F. & A.	72	74
Ind'apolis ($50).	2,000,000	..	..	....	18	25
Do 1st 5s,1952	4,250,000	2½	S	A. & O.	70	80
J'ksonville5s,'37	1,200,000	1¼	Q	Mar, 1912	97½	..
Kansas Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	6	9
Do 1st 6s, '16.	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	99	101
Do 2d 6s, '18.	2,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	67	70
Kings Co. Ltg. 1st ref. 5s.....	1,803,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Lincoln G. & E.	2,250,000	..	..	....	41	42
Do 5s, '41....	796,000	5	S	J. & D.	84	88
Mich. Lt. pf....	2,144,000	6	Q	J,A,J,O	97	99
Milwaukee Gas Lt. 1st 4s, '27.	7,932,000	2	SA	M. & N.	89⅞	90½
Minneap. Gas 5s	800,000	8	S	J. & J.	100	101
N. Ams'm 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102
N. Y. & E. R. con. 5s, 1945..	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
Do 1st 5s, '48	......	..	..	....	104½	106
N.Y. & Q. G.Co. 1st 5s........	816,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99½	101½
Nor. Union Gas 5s of '27.....	3,500,000	..	..	....	100	102
Okla. G. & El. 5s, '29........	2,375,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97	99
Omaha Gas 6s.	V	1¼	..	Apr 15, 12	67	67½
Pacific G. & E.	28,908,750	1¼	..	Apr 15, 12	66	66½
Do gen. & ref 5s, '42.......	......	..	..	....	92	92¼
Do deb. 6s,'37	......	..	..	....	100	101
Do preferred	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 15, 12	91½	92
Portl'd G.& C.5s	3,401,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	100
St. Jos. Gas 1st 5s of '44....	V	V	V	V	94	95
San Ant. Water 5s of '33.....	1,047,000	5	S	F. & A.	88	91
Do con. 6s,'18	V	V	V	V	105½	..
Scran. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23....	V	V	V	V	102¼	103
Do deb. 5s,'35	421,000	5	S	J. & J.	101¾	102¼
Do deb 5s, '39	V	V	V	V	101¾	102¼
Sioux City Serv. Ice 5s	V	V	V	V	95	97
S. Jer. G. & El.	6,000,000	4	S	J. & D.	133	135
Do 1st 5s, '53	12,378,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99½	100
Sp'brook Wat.5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103¼	104
Standard (N.Y.)	5,000,000	2	S	Dec 30, 11	60	..
Do preferred	4,295,700	3	S	Dec 30, 11	90	100
Do 1st 5s,1930	1,362,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	106
Syrac. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	..
Syrac. L. & P. col. tr. 5s, g., '54	5,506,490	2½	S	J. & J.	87	90
Syracuse Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51...	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100¾	..
Unit. Gas Imp.	V	2	Q	Apr 15, 12	87¾	88
Washington G., ($20)	2,600,000	V	V	V	87⅞	88¼
Do 5s, 1960..	2,860,000	2½	S	M. & N.	110⅝	110¾
West. N.Y.Wat.	5,000,000	V	V	V	..	6
Wilkesbarre G. & E. 1st 5s,'55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Nat.....	$300,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 12	200	..
America	1,500,000	14	S	Jan. 2, 12	615	620
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 12	243	246
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 12	135	140
Bowery	250,000	‡6	Q	May 1, 12	400	..
Bronx Borough.	150,000	10	S	Jan. 1, 12	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)...	300,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 12	130	140
Century	500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	230	235
Chase National.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan. 2, 12	645	..
Chat.-Phen.Nat.	2,250,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 12	185	190
Chelsea Exch..	200,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 12	185	200
Chemical Nat..	3,000,000	2½	B	May 1, 12	440	450
Cit's Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	175	180
City (National).	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 12	425	430
Coal & Iron Nat	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 12	157	160
Colonial	400,000	2½	Q	Jan. 1, 12	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 12	330	345
Commerce (Nat)	25,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 12	200	202
Corn Exchange.	3,000,000	4	Q	May 1, 12	310	315
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 12	100	118
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 12	165	175
Fifth Avenue..	100,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 12	4500	..
Fifth National..	250,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	300	350
First National..	10,000,000	7	Q	Apr. 1, 12	1000	1010
Fourth Nat....	5,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 12	200	202
Gal'tinNat.($50)	1,000,000	7	S	Apr. 6, 12	375	..
Garfield Nat...	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 11	285	290
Ger.-Am. ($75)..	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 12	142	148
German Exch..	200,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 12	425	475
Germania	200,000	‡12½	S	May 1, 12	525	535
Gotham Nat....	200,000	..	..	....	160	165
Greenwich	500,000	2½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	250	255
Hanover Nat...	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 12	670	675
Harriman Nat.	200,000	..	..	....	295	310
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan. 2, 12	565	575
Internat. B'k'g..	3,250,000	2	S	Oct. 10, 07	85	..
Irv. Nat. Exch..	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 12	235	..
Liberty Nat....	1,000,000	‡10	Q	Jan. 2, 12	595	600
Lincoln Nat....	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 12	380	390
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 12	340	345
Mar.& Fult.Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	252	258
Mechanics and Metals	6,000,000	3	Q	Feb 13, 12	260	265
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 12	180	190
Merch.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 12	185	195
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 12	160	170
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	May 1, 12	375	385
Metropolitan ..	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 12	196	200
Mount Morris..	250,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 12	250	260
Mutual	200,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 12	275	295
Nat. Nassau...	1,000,000	4	S	May 1, 12	200	220
Nat. Reserve...	1,200,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 11	90	92
N. Netherland..	200,000	2½	S	Oct. 2, 11	210	225
N. Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 12	345	350
N.Y.County Nat	500,000	20	S	Jan. 2, 12	850	875
N. Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Apr 15, 12	168	173
Pacific ($50)....	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 12	260	265
Park National..	5,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 12	371	375
People's ($25)..	200,000	2	S	Jan. 2, 12	240	245
Seaboard Nat...	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	415	450
Second Nat.....	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	395	425
Security	1,000,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 12	135	145
Sherman Nat....	200,000	..	..	....	135	..
State	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 12	..	265
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 11	170	185
Union Ex. Nat..	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 30, 11	168	172
Wash. Heights.	100,000	2	Q	Sep 30, 11	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2. 12	600	650
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Dec 31, 11	575	610

INSURANCE AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Surety..	$2,500,000	3	Q	V	300	..
City of N. Y...	500,000	2½	Q	V	150	180
Commonwealth	500,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 12	325	..
Continental ...	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 18, 12	1000	1015
Empire City...	400,000	5	S	Jan 22, 12	180	..
Fidelity & Cas.	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	460	500
Fidelity-Phenix	2,500,000	5	S	Jan 18, 12	320	325
Germ. Alliance.	400,000	7½	S	Jan 15,12	285	295
Germ. Amer.....	2,000,000	15	S	Jan 15, 12	540	555
Germania ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 30, 12	300	310
Germania Life..	200,000	3½	S	V	210	225
Glens Falls($10)	200,000	15	S	J. & J.	1700	..
Globe&Rutgers.	400,000	10	Q	V	500	..
Hanover ($50)..	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 12	200	210
Home Fire.....	3,000,000	17½	S	Jan. 1, 12	705	715
Home Life......	125,000	6	S	M. & N.	275	..
Manhattan Life	100,000	‡13	S	F. & A.	400	425
Metro. Casualty	200,000	5	S	V	185	..
Metrop. L. ($25)	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	150	170
Nassau ($50)...	200,000	5	Q	Jan. 2, 12	145	155
National Surety	2,000,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 12	220	223
N.Y. Life I.&T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 11, 11	1035	1055
Niagara ($50)..	1,000,000	‡15	S	Jan. 4, 12	315	325
Nor. River ($25)	350,000	5	S	V	150	160
Pacific ($25)...	200,000	‡7	S	Jan 10,12	175	..
Prudential ($50)	2,000,000	10	A	V	450	500
Stuyv's'nt($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	150	160
Un. States ($20)	400,000	6	A	V	90	100
U. S. Casualty..	500,000	2½	Q	V	200	220
U. S. Life.....	264,000	7	A	J. & J.	90	105
W'sb'g City($50)	250,000	10	S	V	400	425

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bleecker St.&F. Ferry stock..	900,000	V	S	V	23	30
Do 1st 4s, '50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	70	80
B'way& 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	V	V	170	190
B'klyn C.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 11	160	165
Cen. C't'n stk., 1st 6s of '22...	V	V	V	V	90	..
C. P. N. & E.R.	1,800,000	2½	S	Jan., 1908	5	15
C. Isl. & B. stk.	2,983,000	2	Q	Feb., 1907	100	102
Chris. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 11	135	150
Eighth Av.R.R.	1,000,000	4	Q	April	325	350
42d St. & Gr.St.	748,000	12½	N	V	295	300
Met. St. Ry....	52,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 07	..	..
Ninth Avenue..	800,000	2	Q	....	150	180
Second Av. stk.	1,862,000	2½	Q	Jan. 1, 00	6	10
2d Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48...	V	5	A	V	45	..
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	V	..	150
28th & 29th St. 1st 5s, '96....	V	5	A	V	19	23
34th St. Crosstown 1st 5s,'96	......	..	..	....	96	100

THE NEW YORK TIMES

requiring increased facilities for its greatly enlarged business, will remove its operating departments early in September next to The Times Annex on West 43d Street, near The Times Building in Times Square.

R. Hoe & Company are building for immediate delivery to The New York Times four of their latest improved double sextuple presses and one double quadruple press. The ten presses have a guaranteed production capacity of 486,000 sixteen-page copies of The New York Times an hour.

The net paid daily sales of The New York Times greatly exceed 200,000 copies, and shortly after the new equipment is ready the management confidently expects the circulation to exceed 300,000, and will be prepared for a circulation of 500,000 copies of a 24-page daily issue.

ROBBERS TIE HER TO CHAIR.

Louis Arnow of 325 Fifteenth Avenue, Newark, reported to the police that two strange men entered his apartments early yesterday morning, bound and gagged his wife, and robbed her of $11. Arnow told the police that the robbery occurred after he had gone to work. He said that he had given his wife the money to pay bills.

Mrs. Arnow says that she was washing dishes at the sink and was suddenly seized from behind. After the intruders had bound and gagged her, the woman says, they forced her into a chair and tied her there. She was discovered by her five-year-old daughter Lena, who gave the alarm. Joseph Arodower, a neighbor, released Mrs. Arnow.

To Holders of

Preferred and Common Stock of

THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY

In view of the financial difficulties of The Wabash Railroad Company, and in view of the announced intentions and purposes of the Committees representing First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds of that Company, it has become important that the holders of the stock of the Company (Preferred and Common) should unite for the protection of their interests.

For this purpose the undersigned, at the request of holders of large amounts of the stock of The Wabash Railroad Company, have consented to act as a Committee under an agreement dated December 19, 1911, (a copy of which is on file at the office of the **Knickerbocker Trust Company, Depositary, 60 Broadway, New York City**), and request the deposit by stockholders of their shares, under said agreement, with said Depositary. Stock certificates so deposited should be properly indorsed in blank or be accompanied by properly executed instruments for transfer, and properly stamped so as to comply with the laws of the State of New York in respect to the transfer of shares of capital stock. Against such deposit there will be issued certificates of deposit therefor under the agreement above referred to, copies of which agreement may be obtained upon application to the Depositary.

Application will be made in due course to list the certificates of deposit on the New York Stock Exchange.

New York, January 15, 1912.

J. HORACE HARDING, Chairman.
FRANKLIN Q. BROWN,
ARTHUR COPPELL,
CHARLES H. KEEP,
FRANK B. KEECH,
PHILIP LEHMAN,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
Committee.

CARTER, LEDYARD & MILBURN,
Counsel.

PEMBERTON BERMAN, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Depositary.

New York Stock Exchange Quotations

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.
Total Sales Week Ended April 27, $13,215,000.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s.....	86½	86½	86½	5
Alb. & Susq. 3½s.....	92⅝	92½	92½	32
Allis-Chalmers 5s	64¾	63½	63⅝	164
Am. Ag. Chem. 5s......	102¼	102	102¼	35
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s...	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜	30
Am. Hide & L. 6s......	99⅞	99¾	99⅞	8
Am. Ice Secur. 6s......	80	80	80	6
Am. Smelt. Secur. 6s..	105	104½	105	178
Am. Spirits Mfg. 6s...	100¼	100¼	100¼	4
Am. T. & T. col. 4s...	90⅞	90¾	90¾	32
Am. T. & T. conv. 4s..	116⅛	115	116	77
Am. Tobacco 4s.......	95½	95½	95½	3
Am. Tobacco 6s, reg...	120½	120½	120½	6
Am. Tobacco 6s, tr. r..	120½	120½	120½	8
Am. Writing Paper 5s.	89¾	89	89¾	27
Armour & Co. 4½s....	92	91¾	92	29
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s.	99½	99¼	99½	76½
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s, registered	98¼	98¼	98¼	2
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s..	90¾	90¾	90¾	1
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	91¼	91	91	9
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s.	108½	108	108¾	36
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s, Issue 1909	107¾	107¾	107¾	5
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s, 1960	104	103¼	103¾	224
A., T. & S. F. conv. 5s.	109½	108¾	109½	58
A., T. & S. F., Trans. S. L. 4s..........	93¾	93¾	93¾	1
Atlanta & Birm. 4s...	88	88	88	2
Atlantic Coast Line 4s.	95⅝	95¼	95¼	8
Atl. C. L., L. & N. 4s.	94½	94⅜	94⅜	41
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s...	98⅜	98	98	89½
B. & O. gold 4s, reg...	97	97	97	5
Balt. & O. prior 3½s....	92⅝	92	92¼	34
B. & O., P., L. E. & West Va. 4s.........	91⅛	91	91⅛	3
B. & O., So. Div. 3½s..	91	91	91	21
Bethlehem Steel 5s....	100	98⅞	99	470
Broadway & 7th Av. 5s.	104	103⅛	103⅛	5
Bklyn. City R.R. 1st 5s.	102¼	102	102¼	6
Brooklyn R. T. 4s.....	87½	86¾	87⅜	71
Brooklyn R. T. 5s......	104⅛	104	104	13
Bklyn. Union Elev. 5s..	102⅜	101¾	102⅜	41
Bklyn. Un. El. 5s, sta.	102½	102½	102½	3
Buffalo Gas 5s........	62	62	62	1
Bush Terminal 5s......	97	97	97	1
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s....	96¼	96	96½	26
Can. Southern 1st 6s...	101⅛	101	101	10
Can. Southern 2d 5s....	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s...	109¼	109¼	109¼	35
Central Leather 5s.....	96¼	95⅞	96¼	91
Cent. of N. J. 5s.......	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	14
Central Pacific 3½s....	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	7
Cent. Pacific 1st 4s....	95½	95¼	95¼	4½
Cent. Vermont 4s.......	91⅞	91½	91⅞	12
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s.	100⅞	100½	100⅞	21
Ches. & Ohio conv. 4½s.	93⅞	93½	93¾	75
Ches. & Ohio fund. 5s..	102¾	102¾	102¾	8
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s...	111	110½	111	8
Chicago & Alton 3s.....	71¼	71¼	71¼	1
Chicago & Alton 3½s..	62	61¾	62	34
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s.....	96¼	95⅞	95⅞	68
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s.....	101	100⅜	100⅜	10
C., B. & Q. joint 4s....	96¾	96½	96½	298½
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	10
C., B. & Q., Ill. 4s.....	99¼	99	99¼	12
C. B. & Q., Ill. 3½s....	87¼	87¼	87¼	6
C. B. & Q., I. 3½s, reg.	85½	85½	85½	5
C. B. & Q., Neb. 4s....	99	99	99	3
C. B. & Q., Den. 4s....	100	99¾	99¾	5
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s...	128¾	128¾	128¾	6
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s......	114	114	114	5
Chi. & Ill. ref. 4s.....	79¼	79¼	79¼	6
Chi., G. L. & C. 5s...	103½	103½	103½	2
Chi., Gt. Western 4s...	80⅛	79⅞	80⅛	83
Chi., Ind & L. ref. 6s.	128	127⅞	127⅞	9
Chi., Ind. & L. ref 5s..	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	8
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s.	98½	98	98¼	39
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s, w. i............	103⅛	102⅞	103⅛	543½
Chi. M. & Puget Sd. 4s.	93¾	93⅜	93⅜	10
C., M. & St. P. W. & M. 5s...............	106¼	106¼	106¼	5
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s.............	106	106	106	2
C., M. & St. P., Dak. & G. S. 5s.............	102¾	102¾	102¾	2
Chi. & N. W. gen. 3½s.	86¾	86¼	86¼	35
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s..	97¾	97⅝	97⅝	75
C. & N. W., Mil., Spar. & N. W. 4s........	94	93⅞	94	11
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s..	72¾	72⅜	72½	37
C., R. I. & P. gen 4s..	96⅛	96	96⅛	9
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s..	89½	89	89¼	75
C., R. I. & P. ref.4s,reg.	89¼	89¼	89¼	5
Chino Copper 6s.......	130¾	130	130¼	18
C., St. L. & No. 5s....	114½	114½	114½	1
Chi. & West Ind. 4s...	91	91	91	6
Chi. & West Ind. 6s..	108¼	108¼	108¼	3
Cin., Day. & Ir. 5s....	105⅜	103⅞	105⅜	3
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s..............	92	91¾	92	13
Cleve., L. & W. 1st 5s.	111½	109	111½	6
Cleve. & P. 3½s, Ser. C.	91¼	91¼	91¼	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron 5s....	100	100	100	3
Col. Industrial 5s......	76¾	76¼	76½	8
Col. Midland 1st 4s.....	45	45	45	3
Col. & 9th Av. 5s......	102	102	102	1
Col. & South. 1st 4s....	96	96	96	13
Col. & South. ref. 4½s.	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝	11
Corn. Prod. ref. 5s, 1934	95¾	95¾	95¾	2
Del. & Hud. conv. 4s..	98¼	98	98¼	71
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s.....	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	30
Den. & R. G. consol. 4s	89⅛	88	88	7
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s....	88	87½	87½	29
Det. Edison 5s..........	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
Detroit R. Tunnel 4½s.	100	100	100	4
Detroit United con. 4½s	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	9
Det. & Mack. gold 4s....	92½	92½	92½	3
Distillers' Securities....	74¼	74	74¼	77
Du Pont Powder 4½s..	89¼	89¼	89¼	70
E. T., Va. & G. con. 5s.	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	13
E. T., V. & G. Div. 5s.	108	108	108	4
Erie 1st consol. 4s......	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	46
Erie 1st gen. 4s......	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	24
Erie conv. 4s, A........	91	90½	90½	7
Erie conv. 4s, B........	80⅛	79⅞	80⅛	51
Erie-Penn. col. 4s......	89⅛	89¼	89⅛	17
Evans. & T. H. gen. 5s.	102	102	102	5
Fla. E. Coast 4½s......	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	16
Ft. W. & Den. C. 6s...	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	1
General Motors 6s......	100	99⅝	99⅝	11
Great No. ref. 4½s.....	101	100⅞	101	15
Green B. & W. deb. B.	12¼	12	12	17
Hocking Valley 4½s....	102	102	102	1
Houston Belt Term. 5s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Ill. Cent. 3½s, 1951.....	90	90	90	4
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s.......	95¼	95¼	95¼	4
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953......	97½	97½	97½	6
Ill. Cent., Omaha Div. 3s	75	75	75	10
Ill. Cent., St. L., 3½s..	85¾	85¾	85¾	5
Ill. Steel 4½s..........	92⅜	92	92⅜	82
Int. & Gt. Nor. 1st 6s..	108	108	108	15
Ind. Steel 5s, J. P. M. & Co. rects.........	101⅜	101⅛	101¼	914
Interborough R. T. 5s..	104½	104⅛	104⅛	111
Inter.-Met. 4½s	82⅞	82½	82⅝	167
Int. Navigation 5s.....	80	79	80	32
Int. Paper conv. 5s.....	90	90	90	9
Int. Steam Pump 5s.....	93	93	93	1
Iowa Central 1st 5s....	101½	101½	101½	14
Iowa Central ref. 4s....	65¼	65	65¼	19
Kan. & Mich. 1st 4s....	92	92	92	5
Kan. & Mich. 2d 5s.....	98¼	98¼	98¼	2
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s.	80	79⅞	79⅞	44
Kan. City So. 3s.......	73¼	72⅞	72⅞	12
Kan. City So. 5s.......	99½	98⅞	98⅞	28
Kan. City Term. 4s.....	98	97⅝	97⅝	3
Kan. City & Pac. 4s...	91	91	91	1
Knox. & Ohio 6s.......	114	114	114	4
Kentucky Central 4s...	94	94	94	2
Kings Co. El. 4s........	85¾	85¾	85¾	4
Laclede Gas Lt. 1st 5s.	102½	102½	102½	3
Laclede Gas Lt. ref. 5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	25
Lake E. & West. 1st 5s.	109½	109½	109½	3
L. E. & West. 2d 5s...	104	104	104	4
Lake Shore 3½s........	88¾	88¾	88¾	2
Lake Shore 4s, 1928.....	93¼	93¼	93¼	11
Lake Shore 4s, 1931.....	93⅜	93¼	93¼	52
Lack. Steel 5s, 1915....	91⅜	91¼	91¼	2
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923....	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	1
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950....	77½	77½	77½	1
Liggett & Myers 7s....	120⅞	120¼	120⅞	162
Lig. & Myers 7s, reg.	120¾	120¾	120¾	5
Liggett & Myers 5s....	94⅝	94⅜	94½	104½
Leh. Val. of Penn. 4s.	97	97	97	1
Long Dock 6s..........	123¾	123¾	123¾	1
Long Island ref. 4s....	96	96	96	1
Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s.	114	114	114	1
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s	99¼	99	99¼	52
L. & N., A., K. & C. 4s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	6
Lou. & Jeff. Bridge 4s.	91¼	91¼	91¼	2
Louis. & Ark. 5s......	94½	94½	94½	1
Lou., Cin. & Lex. 4½s.	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	1
Man. Con. 4s, tax ex..	97¼	97¼	97¼	7
Mer. Marine 4½s.......	65½	63⅞	64¾	429
Mex. Pet. ref. & cv. 6s.	100	96	99	196
Mich. State Tel. 5s....	100¼	100¼	100¼	3
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s....	90½	90½	90½	1
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s.	114¾	114¾	114¾	2
Minn. & St. L. ref 4s..	64	64	64	5
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s....	95¼	95	95¼	8
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s....	81¾	81¾	81¾	5
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s.	87⅜	87	87⅜	15
Mo., K. & Ok. 5s......	105¾	105¾	105¾	1
Mo. Pacific conv. 5s...	89	88½	88½	21
Mo. Pacific 4s..........	74¼	74	74¼	42
Mo. Pacific consol. 6s..	107	107	107	33
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1917......	99¾	99⅝	99¾	2
Mob. & Ohio new 6s...	120¼	120¼	120¼	1
N., C. & St. L. con. 5s.	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	1
Nassau Electric 4s.....	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	2
Nat. Rys. of M. 4½s..	90	90	90	5
Nat. Tube 5s, J., P. M. &Co. ctfs..........	101⅜	101¼	101¼	138
N. O., M. & C. 5s....	91⅝	91½	91½	14
Newark Gas 5s.........	106¼	106¼	106¼	1
N. Y. Air Brake 6s....	99	99	99	16
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s..	87¼	87⅛	87¼	10
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s, r.	87	87	87	5
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s....	95	94½	94½	23
N. Y. Cent., L. S. 3½s.	82¾	82¾	82	87
N. Y. C., L. S. 3½s, r.	80¼	80⅛	80¼	23
N.Y.C., M. C. 3½s, reg.	77⅞	77¾	77¾	4
N.Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st 4s.................	100	100	100	2
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis deb. 4s..............	90	90	90	2
N. Y. G., E. L. & P. 4s	89¼	88⅝	89¼	17
N. Y. G., E. L. & P. 5s.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	25
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-conv. 4s, 1956....	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	7
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 6s..............	130¼	130¼	130¼	9
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 3½s............	92⅝	92½	92⅝	49
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s.	94¼	94¼	94¼	3
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s......	80¼	79⅞	79⅞	43
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s....	54⅛	53¼	53¾	670
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s...	99⅝	99⅜	99⅜	52
N. Y. Telephone 4½s..	100¼	100	100	46
Niag. Falls Power 5s...	100½	100½	100½	1
Norf. & So. 1st 5s.....	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	1
Norf. & West. con. 4s..	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
Norf. & West. div. 4s..	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	3
Norf. & W. conv. 4s..	113¾	112⅞	113⅜	44
N. & W. conv. 4s. sub. rects., full paid.....	111¼	110½	111½	53
N. & W., Pocah., Coal & Coke 4s...........	93	93	93	1
Norf. & West. ext. 6s..	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜	2
No. Pacific Term. 6s..	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	1
Northern Pacific 4s....	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞	80
Northern Pac. 4s, reg..	99	99	99	5
Northern Pacific 3s....	69⅞	69½	69⅝	28
Ohio River gen. 5s.....	105	105	105	1
Oregon Short Line 6s..	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	2
Ore. Short Line con. 5s.	110½	110½	110½	8
Ore. Short Line ref. 4s.	94	93½	93½	22
Ore.-Wash. ref. 4s.....	91½	91½	91½	21
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s....	100¼	100	100	64
Penn. gtd. 4½s........	103½	103¼	103¼	10
Penn. R. E. 4s.........	101	101	101	5
Penn. gtd. 3½s, B......	88¾	88¾	88¾	1
Penn. gtd. gold 4s......	97¼	97	97	6
Penn. conv. 3½s, 1912..	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	5½
Penn. conv. 3½s, 1915..	97⅝	97¼	97½	187
Penn. 4s, 1948..........	103¼	103¼	103¼	27
Peoria & East. inc. 4s.	46½	45	45	10
Pere Marquette ref. 4s.	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	25
P. Lorillard 7s..........	121⅞	121⅜	121⅞	132
P. Lorillard 5s.........	95⅞	95½	95½	79
Pocah. con. collier 5s..	89⅝	89	89⅝	18
Pitts. & Lake E. 2d 5s.	105	105	105	5
Public Service s. f. 5s.	94½	93⅝	94⅜	111
Ray Consol. conv. 6s...	118	116	117½	8
Reading gen. 4s........	98⅜	98¼	98¼	83
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940..	92⅝	92⅝	92½	33
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1934..	104	104	104	1
Rio G. West 1st 4s....	87	87	87	2
St. L., R. Mt. & P. 5s.	84¼	83	84¼	24
St. L., I. M. & S. ref. 4s	81⅛	81	81	7
St. L., I. M. & gen. 5s.	105	104½	105	7
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s............	83¼	83	83¼	75
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s...............	88	87¾	88	14
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s...............	79¼	79	79¼	16
S. L. & S. W. 1st 4s...	92	92	92	3
St. L. & S. W. con. 4s.	84	83	83⅜	146
St. P., M. & M., Mont. cent. 6s.............	127¼	127¼	127¼	1
St. P. & Mo. Pac. 6s..	115¼	115¼	115¼	2
St. P., M. & M. con. 6s.	125½	125½	125½	11
San A. & A. Pass. 4s..	86¾	86½	86¾	12
Seaboard A. L. adj. 5s.	80½	80	80	16
Seaboard A. L. ref. 4s.	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	8
Sea. A. L. 4s, stpd.....	87½	87½	87½	2
South. Pacific col. 4s.	91⅜	91⅛	91⅛	60
South. Pacific conv. 4s.	96	95½	95⅞	173
So. Pac. ref. 4s.......	95¼	94⅞	95	78
So. P., S. F. term 4s..	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	2
So. Ry. 1st 5s.........	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	19
So. Ry. gen. 4s........	78⅞	78½	78¾	150
So. Ry., M. & O. 4s....	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	2
So. Ry., St. L. 4s......	90¼	89¾	89¾	5
Standard Milling 5s.....	88	87½	88	16
Tenn. C. & I. gen. 5s..	102½	102¼	102½	8
T. Assn. of St. L. 1st 5s	112½	112½	112½	1
T. Assn. St. L. ref. 4s..	94¾	94¾	94¾	17
Texas Co. conv. 6s....	98⅞	98½	98¾	29
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s...	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	1
Texas. & Pac. 2d inc.5s	50	50	50	1
Third Av. ref. 4s.......	84	83½	83½	26
Third Av. adj. 5s......	73¾	73	73	71
Third Av. 4s, t. r......	76	76	76	1
Third Av. 4s, t. r., sta.	74¾	74¾	74¾	1
Tol. & Ohio Cent.1st 5s.	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	2
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s....	63½	63	63	6
Tri-City 5s	98½	98½	98½	3
U. El. Rys. L. inc, 6s..	90	89	89	85
U. El. Rys. L. 4½s.....	95¾	95½	95½	78½
Union Pacific 1st 4s...	102⅛	101½	101⅞	53½
Un. Pacific 1st 4s, reg.	100	100	100	10
Union Pacific conv. 4s.	103⅝	102⅞	103¼	111
Union Pacific ref. 4s..	96½	96¼	96¼	28
U. R. Rs. of S. F. 4s..	68½	68	68¾	11
U. Rys. of St. L. 4s...	78⅞	78½	78⅞	6
U. S. Leather 6s.......	101	100⅞	100⅞	4
U. S. Realty & I. 5s...	89	89	89	14
U. S. Rubber 6s........	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝	55
U. S. Steel 5s..........	102⅝	102¼	102½	225
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.....	102⅝	101⅞	102½	12
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s...	96½	96½	96½	8
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s.....	99⅞	99¾	99¾	81
Va. & S. W. con. 5s...	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	6
Wabash 1st 5s.........	107½	107	107	27
Wabash 2d 5s..........	99½	98½	99¼	40
Wabash deb. B 6s......	100	100	100	5
Wabash equip. s. f. 5s.	99	99	99	1
Wabash ref. 4s........	65⅜	63½	64¾	638
Wab. ref. 4s, Cent. T. r.	64⅞	64¾	64⅞	38
Wab. ref. 4s, Cent. T. rcts., stamped	62¾	62¾	62¾	10
W. ref. 4s, eq. t. r.,sta.	63¾	61¼	62¾	430
Wab.-Pitts. Ter. 1st 4s, Central Trust ctfs....	38	37½	37½	44
Wab.-Pitts. Ter. 1st 4s, col. t. r. ctfs.......	37¼	37	37	12
Wab.-Pitts. Ter. 2d 4s, trust rcts..........	2⅝	2½	2⅝	20
Westchester Light 5s..	104¾	104¾	104¾	2
West Shore 4s.........	100⅝	100½	100½	34
West Shore 4s, reg....	98	98	98	10
Western Maryland 4s..	87⅛	87	87¼	55
Western Electric 5s....	102⅝	102½	102½	21
West. Elec. & Mfg. 5s.	95¼	95	95¼	28
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s.	102½	102½	102½	2
W. U. Tel. r est. 4½s.	99	98	99	47
W. & Lake E. con. 4s.	85¼	85¼	85¼	4
Wis. Central gen. 4s...	93½	92⅝	93¼	29
Wis. Cen., Sup. & Dul. 4s	91½	91½	91½	1
Winston-Salem So. B.4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	5

Total sales $12,707,500

United States Government Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Panama 3s...........	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	91

Foreign Government Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Argentine 5s..........	98¾	98¾	98¾	1
Chinese Ry. 5s........	95½	95	95½	2½
Japanese 4½s.........	93⅛	92⅞	93⅛	19
Japanese 4½s, 2d Ser.	92	91½	92	11
Tokio 5s, interim ctfs.	94¾	94	94¾	59
U. S. of Mexico 5s....	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	13

Total sales..............................$105,500

State Securities.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. Canal 4s. 1961..	102	102	102	85
N. Y. C. 4s, 1961, new.	102	102	102	22
N. Y. S. 4s, 1961.....	102	102	102	45
Tenn. Settlement 3s...	97¾	97¾	97¾	1

Total sales..............................$153,000

New York City Issues.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
3½s, 1954	86½	86⅜	86½	8
4s, 1956, reg.......	99¼	99¼	99¼	10
4s, 1957	100⅛	99⅞	99⅞	7
4s, 1958...........	100	99⅞	99⅞	10
4s, 1959	100	99⅞	99⅞	16
4¼s, 1960	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	82
4½s, 1957	107⅛	107	107⅛	13
4½s, 1957, new	107⅛	107	107	8
4½s, 1917	102¼	102¼	102¼	4

Total sales..............................$158,000
Grand total..............................$13,215,000

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

Detroit, Mich., April 2d, 1912.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Michigan Central Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the company in the City of Detroit, Michigan, on the FIRST THURSDAY AFTER THE FIRST WEDNESDAY (being the 2d day) of MAY, 1912, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors and to authorize the guaranty by that company of the principal and interest of consolidated mortgage bonds of The Canada Southern Railway Company to the aggregate amount of not exceeding $40,000,000 provided for in the lease of the Canada Southern Railway to The Michigan Central Railroad Company, dated August 15th, 1903, of which $22,500,000 are proposed to be presently issued and guaranteed for the purpose of refunding the first and second mortgage bonds of The Canada Southern Railway Company (amounting to $20,000,000) which mature January 1st, 1913, and March 1st, 1913, respectively, and to cover the cost of improvements made and to be made to its property; to authorize The Michigan Central Railroad Company to join in The Canada Southern Railway Company's mortgage to secure said consolidated bonds so as to cover its leasehold interest in that property, and also for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The Poll will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M., and closed at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Bethlehem Steel Corporation will be held at its principal office, No. 763 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey, on Tuesday, May 14, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes, viz.: (1) To authorize the pledge by Bethlehem Steel Corporation of the whole or any part of its holdings of the capital stock of subsidiary companies to secure the guaranty by said Corporation of the payment of the principal and interest of five per cent. 30-year mortgage bonds of Bethlehem Steel Company of an issue limited to $50,000,000, and to approve the purchase and sale of some of said bonds by said Corporation; and (2) to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

For the purposes of the meeting the books for the transfer of the capital stock of said Corporation, both preferred and common, will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, May 3, 1912, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, May 15, 1912.

Dated Newark, N. J., April 24, 1912.
B. H. JONES, Secretary.

THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, April 25th, 1912.

To the Stockholders of The Gallatin National Bank of the City of New York:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of Stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, the 27th day of May, 1912, at the banking office of The Gallatin National Bank of the City of New York, Nos. 34 and 36 Wall Street, Manhattan, City of New York, to vote upon a resolution to place said Bank in voluntary liquidation pursuant to Sections 5220 and 5221, United States Revised Statutes, to take effect upon such date as may be fixed, and upon a resolution to ratify any action of the Board of Directors of said Bank in the premises preliminary to liquidation, and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE E. LEWIS, Cashier.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EQUITABLE APPRAISAL COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors for the Equitable Appraisal Company not having been held on the day designated in the by-laws and the Directors not having within one month thereafter called a special meeting, a meeting of the stockholders of said corporation for the purpose of electing Directors thereof will be held at the office of said corporation, No. 20 Broad Street, Room No. 1,805, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 4th day of May, 1912, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

Dated April 22, 1912.
MICHAEL J. O'HAREN,
Secretary and Stockholder of the Equitable Appraisal Company.

Long Acre Square Theatre Company,

1,531 BROADWAY,
New York, April 22, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of Long Acre Square Theatre Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1,531 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the first Monday (being the 6th day) of May, 1912, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business April 25, 1912, and will be opened on the morning of May 7, 1912.

BERNARD K. BIMBERG, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF General Confectioners' Machine Company.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of General Confectioners' Machine Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 25 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of May, 1912, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Transfer books will be closed May 4th to May 14th inclusive.

CHARLES W. MILLARD, Secretary.

PLAZA OPERATING COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of stockholders of the PLAZA OPERATING COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on Monday, May 13th, 1912, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated New York, April 27th, 1912.
R. G. BABBAGE, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of THE WM. CAIL BITMO COMPANY of New York for the election of three Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, on the sixth day of May, 1912, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Transfer Books will remain closed from the fifteenth day of April, 1912, until the sixth day of May, 1912.

JOHN CROWE HARLAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY,

42 Broadway, New York, April 27, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that the stock certificate trransfer books of the Company will be closed on Monday, May 13th, 1912, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of the Annual Meeting of the Company, to be held June 3d, 1912, and that such books will be reopened on Tuesday, June 4th, 1912, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

Old Point Comfort Improvement Company.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the OLD POINT COMFORT IMPROVEMENT COMPANY for the election of Directors, Inspectors of Election, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at Room 1,303, 66 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, May 14th, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 1 P. M.

H. M. DELANOIE, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1754

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the New York Society Library for the election of five Trustees will be held at 109 University Place, from 5 to 6 P. M., on Tuesday, April 30, 1912.

BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

New York, April 27th, 1912.

For the purpose of the annual meeting of shareholders, to be held June 5th, 1912, the transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Monday, May 6th, and will be reopened on Thursday, June 6th.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

NEW YORK CITY MARBLE CEMETERY.

The annual meeting of the vault owners of the New York City Marble Cemetery will be held in Room 1,507, 141 Broadway, on Monday, May 6, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

ARBUCKLE BROTHERS.—I, WILLIAM A. JAMISON, do hereby make, sign, and acknowledge this Certificate of intention to continue the use of the partnership or business name "ARBUCKLE BROTHERS," pursuant to the "Partnership Law" of the State of New York, and do hereby declare:

1.

ARBUCKLE BROTHERS was a firm or partnership composed of John Arbuckle and William A. Jamison. It had business relations with foreign countries and transacted business in this State for more than three years. John Arbuckle, one of the partners, died on the 27th day of March, 1912.

2.

The business of Arbuckle Brothers continues to be conducted by the undersigned William A. Jamison.

3.

I do hereby declare that the person intending to deal under the name "Arbuckle Brothers," is the undersigned William A. Jamison, and the place where the business will be conducted is 71 Water Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York. My place of residence within the State of New York is 1 West 72d Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

Dated New York, N. Y., April 5th, 1912.
WILLIAM A. JAMISON.

In presence of FRED'K A. DELATOUR.

State of New York, County of Kings, ss.:

On this 5th day of April, 1912, before me personally came WILLIAM A. JAMISON, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing Certificate, and he duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

FRED'K A. DELATOUR,
Notary Public, 151, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Ward, J. Admiralty. 193—Gremmels v. SS Millinocket. 83—Am Hawaiian SS Co v. L Luckenback. 128—Arbuckle v. Bark Vanadis. 40—Roney v. Wood. 2—Gillen v. City of New York. 207—Bjorklund v. Foster-Scott Ice Co. 195—Cent Hudson Steamboat Co v. N Y C & H R R R. 196—Sanbern v. Panama SS Co. 201—Barrett v. SS Oceana.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J. Jury calendar. 322—Rakas v. Phila & Reading Coal and Iron Co. 247—Schmidt v. Standard Steel Car Co. 274—Donohue v. B & M R R. 275—Waldron v. B & M R R. 277—Forde v. B & M R R. 214—Veale v. B & M R R. 320—Leonard v. Bushbaum. 304—Nelson v. Penn R R. 305—McGrath v. Atlantic Transport Co. 306—Dill v. Atlantic Transport Co. 307—Fox v. N Y, N H & H R R. 309—O'Reilly by Oceanic Steam Nav Co. 313—Tucker v. Pennock. 308—Nelson v. Southern Pacific Co. 318—Curran v. Lehigh Valley R R. 323—Chemical Paper Co v. Willert Paper Co. 327—United States v. P J. Carlin Const Co. 329—United States v. N Y, N H & H R R. 332—United States v. Nipissing Mines Co. 333—McCarthy v. N Y, N H & H R R. 334—Olcott v. Kansas City So Ry. 338—Sheehan v. N Y, N H & H R R. 342—Fesenik v. Central R R of N J. 343—Tagliarini v. C Heidt & Son. 344—Wheeler v. S I Ry. 345—Harkness v. Scholl. 346—Harriman v. Kellogg. 140—Gilbert v. Republic Rubber Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Noyes, J. Jury calendar. 195—Clapp v. Whitridge. 208—Fletcher v. N Y, N H & H R R. 170—Montgomery v. Spencer Optical Co. 205—Lewis v. Klaw. 182—U S Finance Co v. State Line Oil & Gas Co. 189—Seidman v. Internat Mer M Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. Bankruptcy calendar. L. Goodman, Berman & L., C. Thompson, S. B. Rosenthal, Steinfelder & Co., O. Treanor, L. Lamb, B. L. Ashlyn, K. Staples. Under objections. J. Lapin, M. James, H. Markem, D. London, A. P. Fergert, Louis Pearlman, E. S. Elliott. Adjourned cases. A. De Jonge, L. F. Stein, A. S. Leverty, B. Wigdorwitz, L. Korn, Spitzer & H. Involuntary cases. Petition v. Societe Credit, &c., Petition v. Dairy Products; Petition v. Proctor & Sons. Motions. Madid Co., W. C. Egan, A. Miller & Co., J. M. Linch Construction Co., Pursall Manufacturing Co., F. Sackett, I. Perlberg, J. Mesiborsky, S. Moses, Smith & Probstein, W. A. Barrow, (2,) Simplex Mot. Pick Co., J. Kaplan, L. Hoffman & Co., I. Levy, Wohl & K., Kushner & T. F. & H. Levy Manufacturing Co., E. Klein, G. A. Sheyer, J. B. & J. M. Cornell, J. Day, Scofield Co., R. C. Fisher, S. B. Fishman, Rosenfeld & Gutterman, F. Pryeltyelski, Manifold Book and Printing Co., Copeland & Bennett, Rubin & Lippman, H. C. Squires' Sons, M. Kaplan, M. & H. Fine, N. Tannenbaum, J. W. & A. M. Dunstan, (5,) Rothschild Brothers, (2,) John Freler, J. S. Lesser, Sons & Co., G. Kaplan, Harbor Dredge & Co., Mercandante, Rogan & Co., William J. Cummins, (2,) Pitts-Dick Mining Co., Wilson & Ferguson, J. Fruchinsky.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Lacombe, J. Jury calendar. 253—Smith v. Loeb & Schoenfeld. 123—Mantolaro v. Dempsey. 310—Dorina v. New England Nav Co. 311—Monahan v. same.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I., Erlanger, J. Litigated motions. 1—People ex rel Gross v. Court of Special Sessions. 2—Doebler v. Doebler. 3—Chesterman v. Brown. 4—Bankers Trust Co v. Dietz. 5—Same v. Dietz Co. 6—Butler Bros v. William. 7—Mooney v. Levenson. 8—Met Sav Bank v. Gill. 9—Saper v. Hertberg. 10—Hogan v. Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co. 11—Kramer v. Kramer. 12—Friedlander v. Friedlander. 13—Atlantic Bldg Supply Co v. Vulcanite Portland Cement Co. 14—Bellucci v. Williams. 15—Thurston v. Day. 16—Matter of Snow's U S Sample Exp Co. 17—McCann v. Willis. 18—Albany Savings Bank v. Case. 19—Silverstone v. Huppert. 20—N Y Public Library v. Landauer. 21—Foley v. Dolan. 22—Bailey v. Mascart. 23—Karp v. Lerch. 24—Roche v. N Y & Queens Co R R. 25—Moore v. same. 26—Gahren v. Cohen. 27—In re Richard St v. Taylor. 28—Merrifield v. Merrifield. 29—People ex rel Gulotta v. Sabbatine. 30—McCord v. Windsor Trust Co. 31—Birmingham v. same. 32—Gronholz v. Gronholz. 33—Hall v. Taft. 34—Sag v. Kohn. 35—Matter of Carnegie Trust Co. 36—Matter of Rich. 37—Miller v. Rotenberg. 38—Fischel v. Fischel. 39—Audubon Nat Bank v. Shivers. 40—Zadek v. Olds, Wortman & King. 41—Dixey v. Woods Production. 42—Friedman v. Friedman. 43—O'Brien v. Bock. 44—Whitehead v. Siegel. 45—Ciarcia v. Society Campanarella. 46—Fuchs v. Fuchs. 47—Levy v. Stromberg. 48—Ver Planck estate v. Furlong-Tompkins Co. 49—Murray v. Tyree. 50—Plonsky v. Bjorkegren. 51—Schleissner v. Squier. 52—Scheyer v. Scheyer. 53—Matter of Kaufman. 54—People v. Belmont. 55—Kahn v. Belmont. 56—Wolfsheim v. Egner. 57—Van Pragg v. Mevon Realty Co. 58—Troiana v. Egan. 59—Stone v. Schwartzreict. 60—Matter of Morley. 61—Kinnan v. R H M Realty Co. 62—Risch v. Risch. 63—Samuel v. Title Ins Co. 64—Gerdes v. Harnet Realty Co. 65—Physical Culture Rest Co v. Candler. 66—Carpenter v. M R L Bldg Co. 67—Reilly v. Steinhart. 68—Rothman v. Friedman. 69—Tuttle v. Field. 70—Matter of Rossen. 71—Colwell Lead Co v. Home Title Ins Co. 72—Wicks v. Strayer. 73—Bowery Bank v. Kramer. 74—Eukone v. O'Rourke Eng & Const Co. 75—Kamerman v. Marks. 76—Mendmuller v. Pevear. 77—Mulhall v. Mulhall. 78—Klaw v. N Y Press Co. 79—Hammann v. Katz. 80—Matter of Greene. 81—Liebler v. Shubert. 82—McLean v. Gardner. 83—Woodruff v. Woodruff. 84—Bennett v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp. 85—Lamson Cons Stone Service Co v. Ross. 86—Foster v. Wylie. 87—Gerker v. Habich. 88—N Y Telephone Co v. Levine. 89—Fiske Co v. Nicoll. 90—Emos v. Emos. 91—Murry v. Bimberg. 92—McLean v. Gardner. 93—Weissbarger v. N Y Mutual Gas Light Co. 94—Leonard v. Natl Bridge Wks. 95—Hogan v. Hogan. 96—Matter of Retail Coal Exchange. 97—Kaldow v. Safron. 98—Jones v. Goldstein. 99—Janofsky v. Nimcovitz. 100—Travis v. Curran. 101—Matter of Carnegie Trust Co. 102—Same v. same. 103—Keller v. Stadler. 104—Hall v. Central Fish Co. 105—People v. Kaufman. 106—City of N Y v. Nathan Harrison Realty. 107—Matter of Bossoh, Specialty Furs. 108—Schaefer v. Hotel Van Cortland. 109—Campbell v. Baker. 110—People ex rel Diviney v. Bingham. 111—McMullen v. Carter. 112—Wenzelberger v. Hines. 113—Moriarity v. Hines. 114—People ex rel Wustlich & Maxwell. 115—Matter of Hogan.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT — Chambers—Cohalan, S. Estate of Mary Schaffer. Wills for probate: Isabel H. Burhans, Samuel Goulding, Lucy A. Kennedy, Mordechai M. Greenson, Isaac Gutmann, Mamie B. Staudt, Adolph Weissbein, Emilie Nickisch, Alexander Strauss, Adam Kramer, George E. Jantzer, James Sweeney, Margaret Ritchie.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S. Contested will: Cornelius H. Van Ness.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J. Bankers' Trust Co v. Herring—Francis L. Patton, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J. Coleman v. Joseph Golding Realty Co, (2)—Edgar J. Benheim. Reid v. Epstein-Cohen Co.—Lewis A. Abraham. N Y Orthopaedic Dispensary & Hospital v. Silverman—Charles E. F. McCann. N Y Life Ins Co v. Moore—James S. Rosalsky. Wentz, Jr, v. Cohen—James A. Warren. Linnell v. Smith—Charles Leo Brooke.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J. Jordan v. Klein—Harr Allen Mendelson.

CITY COURT—McAvoy, J. Genninger v. Coffey Realty Co.—Alfred H. Townley. Thielman v. Coffey Realty Co.—Alfred H. Townley.

Receivers Appointed, New York.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J. Wannegan Realty Co v. Henry T Bulman—Frederick R. Wood.

CITY COURT—Smith, J. Louis Marks v. Michael Frankel—Jerome Perlmutter.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Jenks, P. J.; Hirschberg, Burr, Woodward, Rich, JJ. Non-enumerated day calendar. 152—Matter of Low. 10—Matter of Bensel. 145—Matter of Low. 169—Belden v. N J Security Co. 148—Laehmann v. Brookfield. 151—Sliney v. Fire Dept, Town of Newtown. 175—Matter of Abraham. 183—Matter of Vernon Av. 184—Matter of Olmsted. 185—Matter of Remsen Av. 186—N Y C & H R R R v. Reusens. 187—Collier v. Weidlich. 188—Ryer v. Voorhies. 189—Matter of Union Free School. 190—Matter of Kenney. 191—Howley v. Kelly. 192—Hewletts Land Co v. Burton. 193—North Shore Electric Co v. Port Jefferson Electric Co. 194—Matter of Eleventh Av. 195—Pcuch v. Cantus. 196—Matter of Remsen Av. 197—Donlon v. McClure Syndicate. 198—Matter of Manton. 199—Farley v. Dreeland.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J. 3689—Johnston v. Voorhees. 3790—Hanna v. B H R R. 4157—Plaine v. same. 4198—Kingston v. Joline et al. 2552—Schouten v. Alpine. 4214—Driscoll v. Voll. 6198—Leap v. Multi Seal Mfg Co. 3667—Neuman c. Nassau R R. 4263—Herron v. D, L & W R R. 4266, 4267—Moran & Smith v. Flatbush Gas Co. 4269—Montigney v. Birdsey-Somers Co. 4278, 4279—Kelly v. Nassau R R. 4281—Sangunito v. Coney I & Gravesend R R. 4283—Wirths v. B H R R. 4285—McKeon v. Coney I & B R R. 4286—Belling v. Nesbit & Co. 4287—Perchick v. Speedway Realty Co et al. 4288—McGrath v. Bklyn Union Gas Co. 4290, 4291—Wintjen v. Kemp. 6950—Flaherty v. Devoe & Reynolds. 889, 5556—Eglinton v. B H R R. 4300—Broll v. Empire Theatre Co. 1419—Barry v. Abrams et al. 4292—Hanson v. Nassau R R. 4294—Bursch v. Anderson et al. 4295—Wasilewski v. U S Steel Co. 4296—Potosch v. So Bklyn R R. 4300—Roth v. Englander. 4302—McFadden v. City of N Y et al. 4303, 4306—Aetna Accident Co v. L I R R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 4305—Lipstein v. Provident Loan Society. 4309—Wilking v. Bush. 4310—Marks v. B H R R. 4311—Lohman v. Paddock. 4315—Olsen v. Post & McCord. 4319—Larsen Machine Co v. Urscherth. 4320—Rehm v. Beresford et al. 7289—Cox v. City of N Y. 3334—Yonke v. Nassau R R. 2831—Eastmond v. McNaugh et al. 5535—Srulowitz v. Van Wart. 5539, 5540—Connolly v. Quinn. 6626—Balsam v. Carpenter Motor Vehicle Co. 6792—Cameron v. Sperry. 7117—Donlon v. McClure Newspaper Co. 7156—Cashmore v. Peerless Motor Co. 1252—Bechevsky v. Lincoln Iron Works. 3952—Johnson v. Hyatt. ..—Robertson v. Haaker Co. Highest number reached on regular call, 4320.

Westchester County.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, J. 329—Burgevine v. Bonsall. 366—Saman v. Wales. 356—Firene v. Albro. 353—Muller v. Curran Realty Co. 319—Brown v. Woodward. 374—Young Bros v. Russo. 375—Mongics v. N Y, O & W R R Co. 379—Verido v. Luciano. 381—Motor Finance Co v. Ross. 305—Rich v. Crasso. 346—Fehrenachid v. Cutbill. 384—Cross v. O'Callaghan. 388—Recci v. Steers. 389—Ellis v. Arons. 397—Rigby v. Thompson. 401—Licastro v. Fischer. 291—Tucker v. Dagg. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call. 382—Barone v. Westchester Street Ry Co. 385—Husiato v. Steers, Inc. 386—Graham v. N Y & Stamford Ry Co. 387—Marsden v. Edie Realty Co. 390—Lake v. Van Deusen. 391—Fremd v. Richards. 395—Seymour v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 396—Reddy v. Pres and Trust of Village of Ossining. 398—New York City Car Advertising Co v. Rae. 403—Demilia v. Westchester St Ry Co. 406—Ruppert v. Camp. 408—Luikert v. St Lawrence Life Assn. 409—Verplanck v. Seymour. 410—Roe v. Village of White Plains. 411—Gironda v. Samoli.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Crane, J. 404—Morton-Lange Con Co v. Boisse and another. 339—Klein v. Keyser. 443—Springer and another v. Feldman et al. 420—Schiller v. Schiller. 4—Achim v. Zedek. —L I R R Co v. Adikes. 435—Colon and another v. Wilson et al. 375—Abele v. Janes et al. 113—Metzger v. Engelhardt Con Co and another. Highest number reached, 443a.

COUNTY COURT—Humphrey, J. Trial of equity causes. In the matter of Joseph McKim, an alleged incompetent person.

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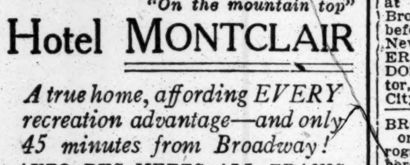

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

MARTIN, EMILIE D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Emilie D. Martin, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Graham & L'Amoreaux, No. 42 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.

Dated New York, the 12th day of January, 1912.
LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS and
ANNA A. GORDON, Executors.
GRAHAM & L'AMOREAUX, Attorneys for Executors, 42 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

STEVENS, BYAM K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BYAM K. STEVENS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of her attorneys, Messrs. Dixon & Holmes, No. 32 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York the 12th day of March, 1912. ELIZA L. W. STEVENS, Executrix. DIXON & HOLMES, Attorneys for Executrix, 32 Liberty Street, New York.

CARDOZO, EMILY R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY R. CARDOZO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of January, 1912.—ERNEST A. CARDOZO, Administrator.—CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Administrator, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BROWN, EDWARD B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD B. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of White & Case, No. 31 Nassau St., Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 14th day of March, 1912.
CHARLES A. STONE, Executor.
WHITE & CASE, Attorneys for Executor, 31 Nassau St., Manhattan, New York City.

REEVES, DANIEL.—In pursuance to an order of the Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL REEVES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Rose & Putzel, 128 Broadway, New York City, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and eleven. NORA REEVES, Administratrix. ROSE & PUTZEL, Attorneys for Administratrix, 128 Broadway, New York City.

MEYERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL HERMAN MEYERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of their attorney, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of January, 1912. BLANCHE MEYERS, ABRAHAM LEWENGOOD, ABRAHAM SARTORIUS, Executors. JESSE S. EPSTEIN, Attorney for Executors, 149 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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Hamburg .....22d, 12 Noon
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JUNE 15
JULY 6—JULY 27

NEARBY SAILINGS
Adriatic....... May 2, 12:00 Noon
Minnetonka.. May 4, 10:30 A. M.
Finland..... May 4, 10:00 A. M.
Baltic.......... May 9, 12:00 Noon

AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Philadelphia.....May 11 | New York....May 25

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct, Pier 58, N.R.
Minnetonka.May 4, 10:30 AM | Minnewaska.May 18
Minnehaha...May 11, 1 PM | Minneapolis.May 25

RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10 A. M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp
Finland........May 4 | Lapland ....May 18
Vaderland .....May 11 | Kroonland ....May 25

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
*Phila...May 11, 9:30 AM | Olympic (new)..May 25
Oceanic...May 18, noon | Majestic..........June 1
*American Line Steamer.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Adriatic....May 2, noon | Cedric..........May 16
Baltic......May 9, noon | Celtic ....May 23

FROM BOSTON **To The MEDITERRANEAN**
CRETIC, May 18, 11 AM. CANOPIC, June 8, 4 PM.

CANADIAN SERVICE.
LARGEST STEAMERS FROM CANADA
MONTREAL VIA QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL
MEGANTIC May 11, June 8, July 6
*TEUTONIC May 18, June 15, July 13
LAURENTIC May 25, June 22, July 20
*CANADA June 1, June 29, July 27
*Only One Class of Cabin (II) Passengers.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

All Steamers Take the
EXTREME SOUTHERN TRACK.
EXPRESS SAILINGS TUESDAYS
FAST MAIL SAILINGS THURSDAYS
FOR
LONDON-PARIS-BREMEN
SAILINGS ON SATURDAYS FOR
THE MEDITERRANEAN
OELRICHS & CO., Gen. Agts., 5 B'way, N. Y.

Inexpensive Trip to Europe Regular sailings to Rotterdam by large one cabin steamers from New York, $50 and up. Write for booklet, plans, etc.
Uranium S. S. Co. Ltd., 18 B'way, N. Y.

Lilies, palms, crystal caves, corals. Boating, bathing, fishing, cycling, golf. See
BERMUDA by the 14,000-ton OCEANA
Speediest, grandest liner. Lowest rates.
Bermuda-Atlantic Line, 290 B'way, N. Y.

BERMUDA $30 ROUND TRIP UP
Frequent departures. Palatial Steamers. Bermuda Tickets good for return by Quebec S. S. Co.
THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
22 State St., N. Y., Thos. Cook & Son, 245 and 2389 Broadway, 264 and 553 Fifth Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 Fifth Av., N. Y.
OR ANY STEAMSHIP TICKET AGENT.

FABRE LINE TO THE RIVIERA
AZORES, LISBON, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, etc.
S. S. Sant' Anna, April 30, 3 P. M.
Weekly Sailings (approx.) Write for literature.
1st class rate, $75.00 & up. 2nd class $55.00.
JAS. W. ELWELL & CO., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Mendoza, May 9; June 29. Taormina, May 14; June 20.
Rates $65, $70, $75, and up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON $3.00

Leave Pier 19, N. R., New York, daily at 5:30 P. M. Strs. COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.

New London (Norwich) Line. Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 5:00 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Steamers MAINE and CITY OF LOWELL.

New Haven Line. Leave Pier 28, E. R., 2:45 P. M., week days only. Str. RICHARD PECK.

Bridgeport Line. Week days only. Leave Pier 27, E. R., 11 A. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.

Tickets, etc., at 171 Broadway, Transfer Tourist Offices and Piers.
THE NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION CO.

JOY LINE $2.40 TO BOSTON VIA BOAT & RAIL.
Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, East River.
New Management. Improved Service.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED" VIA
BOSTON Providence $2.50 Daily and Sunday.
Colonial Line Pier 39, N. R., 5:30 P. M. 'Phones: Spring 9491-9492.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
Passenger service Mon., Wed., Fri. Pier 43, North River, Ft. Christopher St., 6:30 P. M. Freight service daily. 'Phone 1097 Spring.

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$162.50 & up.
FRANK TOURIST CO.
Tel. Franklin 1940. 396 Broadway, New York.

BERMUDA May 2, Special 6-day Tour, All Expenses, **$45.**
WASHINGTON, ATLANTIC CITY, ASBURY PARK.
3 & 5 day Tours—Any Day—$10.50 Up.
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Clark's Tours To Europe, North Cape, Orient, Round the World and South America. Times Bldg., N. Y.

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EUROPE Steamship tickets for all lines. Choicest berths. Lowest rates. International Sleeping Car Co., 281 5th Av.

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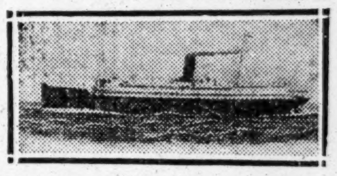
A Few Hours Rail



Quickest Route—6 Ships a Week to
ATLANTA—MACON—AUGUSTA
BIRMINGHAM—MONTGOMERY
All points South and Southeast, via
Clyde Steamship Company
290 Broadway or Pier 36, North River, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (France),
Sailing Every Thursday at 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.
‡France (new)....May 2 | *La Lorraine......May 23
*La Provence......May 9 | ‡France (new)......May 30
*La Savoie.........May 16 | *La Provence........June 6
*Twin-screw steamer. ‡Quadruple-screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 3 P. M.
One class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.
*La Touraine...............May 4
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

AUSTRO-AMERICAN LINE

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Between New York & ALGIERS, ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA, KAISER FRANZ JOSEF I. (new), MARTHA WASHINGTON, etc. Literature furnished on application. First-class, $70 up. Thru Bookings Dalmatia, Levant, Orient, India, China, Japan.
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17 Battery Place, N. Y. City.

ANCHOR LINE

GLASGOW via Moville LONDONDERRY
Caledonia..May 4, 10 AM | California..May 18, 10 AM
Columbia...May 11, 2 PM | Cameronia...May 25, 2 PM
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $50 and upward.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
For new Illustrated Book of Tours apply
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
Paris—London—Rotterdam.
Twin-Screw Sailings Tues., 10 AM
†Potsdam.......................April 30
†New Amsterdam..............May 7
*Noordam.........................May 14
*Ryndam..........................May 21
*VIA BOULOGNE S/M.
†PLYMOUTH & BOULOGNE.
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A superb, magnificent hotel, with every modern comfort and convenience. 300 bedrooms and 80 bathrooms.
RADIUM BATHS, DRINKING CURE, EMANATORIUM, as well as all treatments pertaining to Radium Therapeutics, in the building. For full particulars and illustrated booklet address
Opening in the Spring, 1912.
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THE FAVORITE RESORT OF ALL AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

PICCADILLY HOTEL, LONDON.
Every modern improvement. Hot Water Radiators, Hot and Cold Water and Telephone in every room. 150 Bathrooms. For tariffs apply Town & Country Bureau, 389 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Germany.

BAD WILDUNGEN.—Illustrated booklet from Charles Von der Bruck, 61 Park Place, New York.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:02 | Sun sets..6:54 | Moon sets..4:05

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:59	6:19	12:07	0:00
Governors Island	6:34	6:55	0:37	0:50
Hell Gate	8:24	8:45	2:12	2:25

Arrived—Sunday, April 28.

SS Caronia, Liverpool, April 20.
SS Caledonia, Glasgow, April 20.
SS Pretoria, Hamburg, April 14.
SS Kursk, Libau, April 16.
SS Touraine, Havre, April 20.
SS Powhatan, Dundee, April 6.
SS Mexico, Havana, April 25.
SS Hoyle Bank, Guantanamo, April 20.
SS Herminius, Havana, April 28.
SS El Sol, Galveston, April 22.
SS Sabine, Galveston, April 20.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, April 25.
SS Monroe, Norfolk, April 27.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, April 27.
SS Kassinga, Boston, April 27.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Melbourne	Calais	Apr. 9
Gibraltar	Middlesbrough	Apr. 11
Galileo	Hull	Apr. 12
Knight Errant	Emden	Apr. 11
Ujest	Seville	Apr. 9
Oceania	Naples	Apr. 16
Michigan	Antwerp	Apr. 13
Winifredian	London	Apr. 16
Roma	Horta	Apr. 21
Atlantian	Liverpool	Apr. 16
Minnetonka	London	Apr. 20
Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Apr. 20
Finland	Antwerp	Apr. 20
Oceana	Bermuda	Apr. 27
Bermudian	Bermuda	Apr. 27
Vigilancia	Tampico	Apr. 19
S. V. Luckenbach	San Juan	Apr. 24
Coamo	San Juan	Apr. 24
Albingia	Kingston	Apr. 24
El Sol	Galveston	Apr. 23

DUE TO-MORROW.

Kaiser W. der Grosse	Bremen	Apr. 23
Koenigin Luise	Bremen	Apr. 20
Saranac	Gibraltar	Apr. 16
Oscar II	Christiansand	Apr. 20
Sixaola	Kingston	Apr. 25
Coppename	Trinidad	Apr. 23
Saratoga	Havana	Apr. 27
Denver	Galveston	Apr. 24
City of Atlanta	Savannah	Apr. 27
San Marcos	Brunswick	Apr. 27
Creole	New Orleans	Apr. 25

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Alice	Patras	Apr. 18
San Guglielmo	Naples	Apr. 19
Trignac	Dundee	Apr. 15
Guantanamo	Guantanamo	Apr. 26
Prinz Joachim	Colon	Apr. 23
Joseph J. Cuneo	Jamaica	Apr. 26
El Occidente	Galveston	Apr. 26
Apache	Jacksonville	Apr. 28

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Marowijne, Paramaribo	11:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Katahdin, Brunswick	—	1:00 P.M.
Orange Prince, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen	5:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Grenada, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Industry, Montevideo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Sant' Anna, Marseilles	—	3:00 P.M.
Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	—	9:00 A.M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	—	10:00 P.M.
Prinzess Irene, Naples	—	11:00 A.M.
Yumuri, Guantanamo	—	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Stephano, Newfoundland	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Maracaibo, La Guayra	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Colon	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Industry, Montevideo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Ancona, Naples	—	11:00 A.M.
Sabine, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

By Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., APRIL 28, (MARCONI.)

SS Oscar II., Copenhagen to New York, 775 miles E. at 11:45 A. M.; due 30th, 4 P. M. Scandinavian-American Line.
SS Albingia, Haiti to New York, 205 miles S. at 10 A. M. Hamburg-American Line.
SS Koenigen Luise, Bremen to New York, 630 miles E. at 8:45 P. M.; due 30th, 7 P. M. North German Lloyd.
SS San Guglielmo, Naples to New York, 1,000 miles E. at 10:58 A. M.; due May 1, 9 A. M.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, (UNITED.)

SS Alamo, Brunswick to New York, 620 miles S. at 8 A. M. Mallory Line.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, 208 miles S. of Tortugas at noon. Morgan Line.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, 65 miles S. at 8 P. M. Mallory Line.
SS Vigilancia, Tampico, via Havana, to New York, 325 miles S. at 3:30 P. M. Ward Line.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda to New York, 211 miles S. E. at 8 P. M. Quebec S. S. Co.
SS Oceana, Bermuda to New York, 300 miles S. E. at 7 P. M. Bermuda-Atlantic.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, 830 miles S. at 7 P. M. Mallory Line.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, 770 miles S. at 8 A. M. Morgan Line.
SS Comal, Key West to New York, 280 miles S. at 7 P. M. Mallory Line.
SS Denver, Galveston to New York, 536 miles S. at noon.
SS Nueces, Tampa to New York, 550 miles S. at noon. Mallory Line.
SS S. V. Luckenbach, San Juan to New York, 100 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Lapland, at Cherbourg, April 28.
SS Bretagne, at Havre, April 28.
SS California, at Moville, April 28.
SS George Washington, at Bremen, April 28.
SS Cedric, at Liverpool, April 28.
SS Cevic, at Liverpool, April 28.

Sailed.

SS Lusitania, from Queenstown, April 28.
SS Prins Friedrich Wilhelm, from Cherbourg, April 28.
SS Columbia, from Moville, April 28.
SS Noordam, from Boulogne, April 27.
SS Vaderland, from Dover, April 28.

Transpacific Mails.

Destination and Steamer.	Mails Close in New York.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Persia	Apr. 29 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. transport	May 1 6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Oceano	May 1 6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru	May 2 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina	May 3 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Korea	May 5 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra	May 6 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Marama	May 10 6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Tacoma)—Canada Maru	May 10 6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of India	May 17 6:30 P.M.
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via San Francisco)—Aorangi	May 24 6:30 P.M.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, March 23; Hongkong, March 26; Shanghai, March 29; Yokohama, April 6, and Honolulu, April 17—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Persia, were dispatched east at 7 P. M. April 24. Due in New York on the morning of Monday, April 29.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PLAYER PIANOS $275
88-Note. Best players made at any price. Do not pay any more. Call, see and hear them. Catalogue free.
LANG SYSTEM, 241 W. 42d St.

WINTERROTH PIANOS,
105 East 14th St. and 14 West 125th St.
Bargains, upright pianos, $75 up; $5 monthly. Chickering Grand, $100; player-pianos, $350 up.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the UNITED SERVICE COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 18th day of April, 1912, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation, under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness, my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this eighteenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

[Seal]
JOSE E. PIDGEON,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

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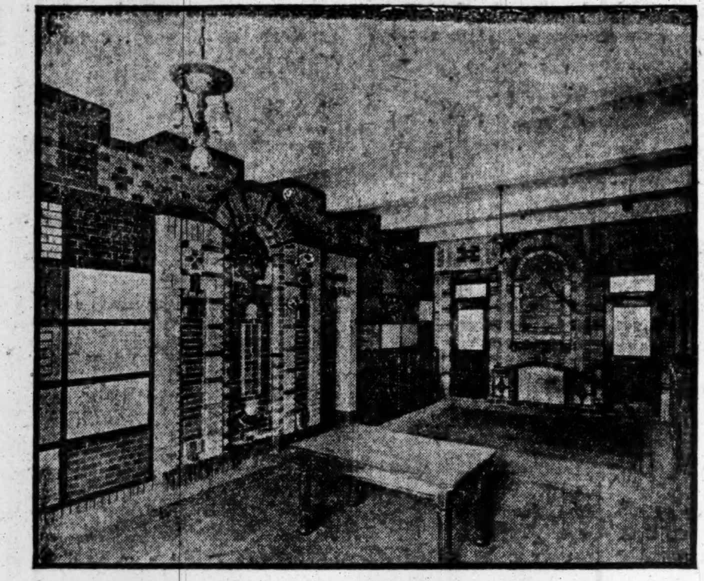

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West Side.

FOR SALE
ON LIBERAL TERMS

Valuable plot, 100 x 350, S. E. cor. 5th Ave. and 102d Street. Opposite Central Park. Fine location. High ground. Suitable for Charitable Association, Hospital, etc.

3 dwellings, St. Nicholas Avenue near 130th Street, plot 54 x 125.

4 story and basement brown stone dwelling, West 92d Street, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue.

4 story brick apartment, 23d Street, between 8th and 9th Avenues, 28 ft. 4 in. x 142 ft. 6 in. with alley to 24th Street.

Plot of about 25,000 sq. ft., with old buildings fronting on Rose and Vandewater Sts. and B'klyn Bridge.

Apply **GERALD R. BROWN**
2d Floor, 165 Broadway

143 WEST 92D ST.

3-story dwelling, 20x100; recently remodeled; exceptionally fine private block; electric light, parquet floors throughout; two modern bathrooms; mortgage 4½%; easy terms. FRED'K ZITTEL & SON, Broadway and 79th Street.

70TH STREET—WEST.

Four-story brownstone dwelling; 2-story extension, bet. Columbus and B'way, north side. Wm. C. & A. Edw. Lester, 30 East 57th St.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

6-Story New Law

Flat fully rented. Rent $6,900. Price $60,000. Mortgage $40,000. Will exchange equity for Bronx Lots.

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149th St. and Third Ave.

BRONXMONT

A highly improved residential property just north of Van Cortlandt Park, 26 minutes from 42d St. Houses and plots at low prices and liberal terms. New York Realty Owners, 489 Fifth Ave., New York.

For Sale—Small private house, one block from "L" station; wood fireplace, hardwood floors, electric lights, tiled bath; price and terms reasonable. Baldwin, 534 Willis Av.

Choice Grand Boulevard and Concourse corner; frontage 108x59; $17,000. Richardson, G 240 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ISLANDS FOR SALE

Cottages to Rent on the St. Lawrence, 1,000 Islands.

One Night's Journey from New York.

Greatest water course on the continent for motor boating, fishing, and other sports.

Invigorating Air, Purest Transparent Water.

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Good Cash—Will sacrifice well rented Brooklyn apartment, taking house or lots in part payment. Owner, 128 Times Downtown.

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Dandiest Little Homes in Greater New York

$300 Down; Only $10 Monthly

PRICE $4,750

A moderate priced, artistic dwelling for high class people, strictly situated in a restricted residential community.

$16 Monthly Pays Carrying Charges

The fact that 90 were sold during the past year to refined families, including engineers and building superintendents and men connected with the Building Department, is conclusive evidence of their superiority.

These homes, with their Old Dutch cornice and large porch, contain 7 and 8 rooms and bath, beautifully decorated, and are trimmed in hardwood throughout.

Present running time to Park Row of 35 minutes will be reduced to 18 upon completion of 4th Av. Subway. 5-CENT FARE.

The location is ideal, being ½ block from L station and within easy walking distance of the Bay, where excellent boating, bathing, and fishing may be enjoyed. Only two blocks from beautiful Bay Parkway.

To reach property, take Sea Beach L, either at Park Row, N. Y., or Atlantic Av. Subway Station, Brooklyn, direct to Kings Highway Station on the property.

OTTO SINGER
A Builder with 26 Years' Experience.
Kings Highway & W. 9th St., B'klyn.

A LOVELY HOME

$4,250 and $5,500.
Can Be Bought Now at Cost

in the Park Section of Brooklyn; 30 minutes from N. Y. City Hall; 5c. fare; $100 down, balance same as rent; perfect house; finely finished, handsomely decorated; on a beautiful boulevard; 7 rooms; tiled bath and vestibule, parquet floors, hardwood trim; sewer, gas, electricity; send for particulars. Executor, Box D 222 Times Downtown.

$5,600.—Practically new two-family brick, adjoining Prospect Park, athletic grounds; easy terms; beautifully decorated; good tenants; Church Av. station Brighton Beach L, Franklin, Smith, Church, Reid Av. cars. Owner, 602 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FINE WATER FRONT COTTAGE

Long Island Sound; one-half hour from Penn. Station, N. Y. City; 7 rooms and bath; 2 lots; cement walks; macadamized streets; gas and electric light; water and sewerage; fine bathing beach and high-class yacht clubhouse close by; refined and select neighborhood; elegant surroundings; cheap; terms to suit purchaser. SHORE FRONT, 146 East 34th St.

28 Minutes from Broadway

New, moderate-priced suburban cottages and semi-bungalows for sale; every city improvement; restricted property; ideal social neighborhood; houses guaranteed; at Queens, L. I., main line express station, Penn.-Long Island electric system; easy terms; write for Spring list or 'phone 3876 Cortlandt.
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Reached in 35 minutes from 42d Street by Broadway Subway to Van Cortlandt.

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MAKE AN OFFER

on my Dutch Colonial home, overlooking the Hudson; 50 minutes from New York. Don't be afraid to bid. A little cash down, the balance easy terms, makes it yours. All modern improvements and conveniences. Plot 125x150. A great bargain. Write for photos and plans and look it over. Owner, 1,001, 331 Madison Av.

To Rent—1¼ miles from Rye Beach, a 13-room cottage, 8 of which are bedrooms; all improvements; rent, $60 per month. Rye, Box 178 Times.

Will Sell Same as Rent.

Beautiful home on Hudson; 50 minutes from New York. Write for photos and plans.
Suite 500, 501 Fifth Avenue.

New Rochelle.

FOR RENT OR SALE—Modern stucco house, 10 rooms and 2 baths, large living room, spacious porch. Price $11,000; rent $75.
Modern house, 10 rooms and bath; electricity; $7,000; rent $50.
DOWNEY, 232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Yonkers.

High-class brick residence; 12 rooms, 3 baths, laundry, pantry; corner plot, 100x95; Yonkers; full view Hudson; 35 minutes out; convenient terms. Teesedale, 2,291 Broadway.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Four-room bungalow at Haines Falls, N. Y., for sale or rent. 20 President Place, Kingston, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

FENWICK-ON-THE-SOUND

Beautiful, roomy house; half-acre lot; 13 large rooms; running water, baths, laundry, fireplaces, verandas, garage, with chauffeur's room; extensive view of Sound; golf, tennis, yacht club; boating, fishing. C. E. Poindexter, Hartford, Conn.

Greenwich, Conn.—Riverside Station; a beautiful Italian villa in Thrushwood Park; shore frontage; high elevation; ready for occupancy May 20. D. W. Baily, Manager, 3 West 42d St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Responsible party desires the management of tenements, flats; has property of his own; experienced; reasonable charges; personal attention to every detail; best of references, security. W., 450 Times.

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FACTORIES EVERYWHERE. 9 CLINTON ST.
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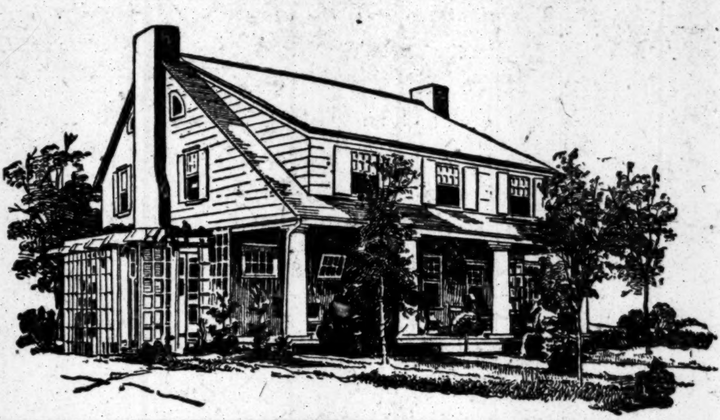
LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET | LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET | LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

BAYSIDE-FLUSHING

North Shore of Long Island



Colonial House of Simple and Graceful Architecture.

A feature to be borne in mind is that no two houses on this property are alike, and each has an individuality that gives additional attractiveness to this magnificent property.

Bayside-Flushing development is located at Bayside, L. I., 11 miles from Manhattan, 23 minutes express service to the Penna. Station. Property adjoins the Bayside Station; has every convenience, every improvement, and is part of New York City.

Golfing—Tennis—Bathing—Yachting—Fishing are the recreations.

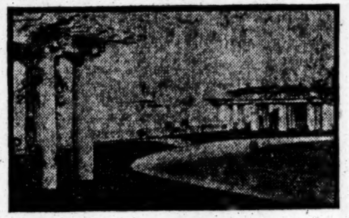
Prices of houses range from $5,000 to $11,000, and they have been erected with reference to the taste and comforts of the prospective buyer.

Lots in good location and close to Bayside Station cost $600 upward.

The McKnight Realty Co.

Tel. 3620 Madison 347 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Write for Magazine Descriptive of the Wonderful Development of Long Island—Free.



SHORE FRONTAGE

adjoining the famous Pergolas of

Beautiful Belle Terre

Plot 275 ft. by 650 ft., heavily wooded. 180 feet above the Sound. Includes splendid beach. Artesian well, electric light, telephone, etc.

Purchaser has all the privileges of a finely appointed club hotel—golf, tennis, bathing, boating, and sixty miles of beautiful woodland roads and bridle paths, all within the confines of the Belle Terre Estates.

Full particulars from

Dean Alvord Company

Managers for BELLE TERRE and ROSLYN ESTATE
111 Broadway, New York

Kew Gardens

KEW, LONG ISLAND
15 MINUTES from Penn. Station.

Eight beautiful houses just completed, ready for occupancy. Plots for building at moderate prices, and favorable terms to right parties. Over a mile frontage on Forest Park.

For maps, prices and particulars apply to

Kew Gardens

Marbridge Bldg., Broadway & 34th St., N. Y.
Tel. 5250 Greeley.

GREAT HOUSE BARGAIN

$5,950 BUYS A $7,900 HOUSE.

A beautiful new suburban house between the Sound and the sea, built by day's work on a large plot, in a restricted private residence park, refined surroundings, 27 minutes from Manhattan, 1 block from depot and trolley; first-class hardwood trim, excellent heating, gas, electricity, beamed ceilings, parquet floors, panelled dining room; easy terms. Call, 'phone, or write, M'NEECE, 150 Nassau St.; 'phone 4070 Beekman.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF

the lands called Shoreham, the most picturesque spot within 500 miles of New York City in any direction for your country house with the FINEST SEA BATHING BEACH IN THE WORLD. Call upon or address me for photographic views of the lands, floor plans and photographs of houses upon "Estates" that I have for sale at Shoreham and elsewhere.

Fitch H. Medbury, 11 Wall St.
Phone 4135 Rector.

OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON
AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL.

Beautiful country residences of the better class in a select community of refined homes in a region of great natural beauty, with river and valley views; high, healthy, accessible.

But 24 minutes north by N. Y. Central; Broadway Subway express available, (31 minutes from 42d St.)

Plots, country homes, for sale or rent. Little cash required. Write or 'phone.

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84 William St., N. Y. C. Phone 4178 John.

The TOWN & COUNTRY HOMELAND BUREAU is rendering country home seekers

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A Neat, Attractive Home

At Leonia—8 rooms and bath; built by days' labor. First floor finished in oak, with parquet floors; very attractive living room; 4 nicely finished rooms on 2d floor. Plenty of closet room. Latest model sanitary bathroom. House has every improvement—water, sewer, gas, electricity; lawn, shade trees. Price $7,200; liberal terms to responsible people. CHAS. BIERNE, Room 518, 47 West 34th St., New York.

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Eight-room model cottage, corner, eighteen minutes from Manhattan; hardwood floor and trim; finest improvements; decorated; only $6,200; $1,000 cash, balance easy terms. L. W. Glover, 42 Oxford Av., Richmond Hill, L. I.

Furnished Bungalows to Rent
ON FIRE ISLAND BEACH.
Surf and still water bathing, boating, fishing. Rent, $175 season. O'DONNELL, 334 5th Av.

A $17,000 Cottage at Belle Terre

This dwelling of distinction is situated amid beautifully landscaped grounds of about three acres in extent.

There are seven bedrooms, three baths, library, reception room, living room, den, dining room and kitchen. Two open fireplaces on first floor, with a third on second floor in den, which room is further embellished with built-in bookcases. Interior is artistically decorated with specially selected Colonial wall papers. House is lighted by electricity, and heated by steam.

Architecturally, and in arrangement, this unusually attractive residence is representative of the beauty and luxury of modern, scientific house construction.

For Sale, or will Rent with option of purchase. Boating, Bathing, Golf and Tennis at your door.

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NORTH SHORE
Residential Waterfront
AT WAMPAGE SHORES,
Sands Point, R. R. Stat. Pt. Washington, L. I.

Most beautiful (small acreage) water front near Manhattan, with exceptionally clean, white sand beach. Green lawns to the water's edge. Finest neighborhood. 42 minutes from Pennsylvania Station.

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Tel. 5610 Bryant. 542 Fifth Avenue.

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BUNGALOW SITES OVERLOOKING WATER.
5 and 10 plots near trolley and station for $150 to $200; terms $10 down and $2 monthly. Write for booklet and free R. R. tickets. Box G 239 Times Downtown.

A.—A.—If you are interested in a home or land on Long Island, send at once for my Long Island magazine, giving reliable information; it is free. President, Room 202, 347 5th Av.

REAL ESTATE—COUNTRY.

On the Sound
30 Minutes from Centre of City
10 Minutes from Express Station

An Old Rambling Mansion

Picturesque and livable, on a sunny crest overlooking an ample shaded lawn and water front.

Full grown elms, maples and fruit trees make an admirable setting for this fine

Old Fashioned Country Place.

The Manor House has been *thoroughly modernized*, has hard wood floors and all conveniences. The outbuildings include stables, greenhouses, playhouses and Private Dock.

A bubbling spring within the grounds has for forty years furnished an abundant water supply.

Will show to principals only. For particulars or appointment address E. C. DEVEREUX, No. 25 Broad Street, New York.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Mortgage Men.

Downtown office requires live men for their Mortgage Department. Fullest co-operation and excellent future for hustlers. Box G 241 Times Downtown.

$50,000 to lend on bond and mortgage at 5% on Manhattan property; 70% of Brown or Ely appraisal. No brokers. Joseph C. Stebbins, 15 William St.

Mortgage Money Low rates and charges. Firm of H. H. Haselton & C. R. Levy, 55 Liberty St.

8,000 Dollars, Special Fund,
5 per cent., 3 years.
Wm. C & A. Edw Lester, 30 East 57th St.

Have some very good $2,000, $2,500, and $3,000 first mortgages, which I want to sell. Address "Principals Only," 123 Times.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

Attractive Bargain.—Brand new cottage, six rooms and bath, steam heat; large full plot; price $2,800; $200 cash, balance like rent; only 25 minutes from Broadway, Lackawanna Railroad. Call or write Nicholson Company, Lyndhurst, N. J.

Great bargain; beautiful corner property; six large rooms; every improvement; hot water heat; parquet floors; large plot; price $4,500; terms reasonable; photo sent. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.
Beautiful illustrated booklet sent free on application.
GORDON & FORMAN.

A complete list of houses, bungalows, farms, lots for sale; also furnished or unfurnished houses to rent; season or year. Frederick C. Smith Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

MUST SELL quick; make me offer for $7,000 modern house, all improvements; highest location. Owner, 110 Linden Av., Arlington, N. J.

Farms, every description, everywhere, direct from owners; free illustrated catalogue. Lebkuecher, Bible House, Manhattan.

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"Long Island as an Investmhnt"?

It gives facts and figures without favoritism or prejudice to any section. It does not mention our properties. It will guide you in making an investment in real estate.

Address Publicity Department, 224 West 34th Street, New York.

IT'S FREE.

Windsor Land and Improvement Co.
THE LARGEST DEVELOPERS OF LONG ISLAND HOME PROPERTY.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

The Best Place To Summer
LONG BRANCH, N. J.

Highest Point on Sea Coast and Nearest in Jersey to New York.

Triple Attractions of Ocean, Lakes, and River. Facilities for All Sports and Amusements. Noted for Its Green Lawns, Trees, and Hedges. Rejuvenated Summer Home of Five Presidents. Reached by N. J. C. R. R., P. R. R., and Two Boat Routes. Vast New Ocean Front and Other Improvements. Hour from New York; Commutation 35 Cents Day.

A Modern City With All Country Charms

We'll find you Cottage, or Send Information.
B. B. BOBBITT, Publicity Director,
198 Broadway, Long Branch, N. J.

Think of the coziest home you ever saw—you can have a better one for the rent you are now paying. Stop in or write for particulars.

THE COUNTRY HOME LEAGUE,
LEO BUGG, Director,
40 West 32d St., N. Y. City.

Homes on the Hudson

Opposite Grant's Tomb.

Before buying send for beautiful Photographic Booklet showing **Bungalows and other homes** at Grantwood and Morsemere, N. J.

Columbia Real Estate Company
Room 1207, Times Bldg.

Choice Plots at Somerville, N. J. Come and See!

This beautiful residential, high-grade, restricted property, located at Somerville, the garden spot of New Jersey. MR. HOMESEEKER, this property is within the commuting zone, and on the main line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. This will interest you, MR. INVESTOR, as plots 40x100, or larger, are rapidly advancing in price. We will be pleased to have you visit the property at our expense. For full particulars address

EASTERN STATES REALTY CO.
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COUNTRY ESTATE FOR SALE

Will sacrifice beautifully built 14-room house, all improvements. Large plot of well shaded ground. In the mountains of New Jersey. Convenient to express station on Road of Anthracite. 45 minutes on train.

Write for Photograph and floor Plans.
Address ATTORNEY,
P. O. Box 1431, N. Y. City.

Suburban Homes

VIEWS and prices BOOKLET sent free
C. S. MAY, 38 Park Row, N.Y. | 7470 Cort.

AMONG THE HILLS
AT BALDWIN PARK,
South Orange, N. J.

40 Minutes from Broadway, N. Y.
Bungalows and artistic homes.
Little cash required. Write or 'phone,
C. A. BALDWIN, 156 Broadway.

Hillsdale

New houses in most attractive suburb in the hills of Bergen County. Easy commuting distance. All improvements; $3,500 to $6,500; terms to suit. Write, 'Phone, or call for free tickets. W. J. Rich Development Co., Singer Building.

2,500 acres high, dry, fertile land; 1¾ miles railroad frontage; junction three railroads, direct express trains New York and Philadelphia; surveyed; title insured; price $12 acre; long contract, easy terms; investment opportunity showing enormous profits in subdivision. Crane, (Owner,) 45 West 34th.

HILLTOP BUNGALOW, $175.

Among the pines and cedars; magnificent views, only 35 minutes Lackawanna; 22 trains on Erie; near station; commutation 13c.; near river, boating, bathing, and fishing; large plot, $150, $10 down, $5 monthly. 'Phone 4309 Beekman.
W. M. LANE, Room 324 C, World Building.

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New eight-room house, all improvements; large living room, beamed ceiling; open fireplace, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, steam heat; very cozy and attractive; large trees; owner must sell; will take small cash payment. Owner, 156 Broadway, Room 55.

For Sale—Because moving West, will sell or lease attractive ten-room commuter's residence; all improvements; one-acre ground with garden, shade and fruit trees. Bargain price $12,000. Address or call J. E. F., 320 Orange Road, Montclair, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

New Office Building in the Bronx

N. W. Cor. 148th St. & Courtlandt Ave.

One block from the Leading Business and Traffic Center of the Bronx—intersection 149th St., Third, Melrose and Willis Aves. (Subway and "L" Stations).

DESIRABLE OFFICES FOR RENT
(Single and En Suite)
MODERATE RENTS.
Apply
CENTRAL UNION GAS CO.
on premises,
or J. CLARENCE DAVIES, 149th St. & 3rd Ave.

To Be Sublet.—One or more of a large suite of offices in the Cambridge Building, 334 5th Ave., at 33d St., opposite the Waldorf; most central location; highest class office building in the Fifth Avenue section; will lease for a term from 6 months to 12 years at reduced rent.

Apply to the Agent, Room 611.

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.

Junction Park Row, Spruce & Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET, Bldg. 16 stories high. 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building. Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

Fifth Avenue Store, adjoining the Waldorf-Astoria, 22x70, with extension 22x36; large skylight, fine basement; possession May 1; will divide store and alter window to suit tenant.

Ernestus Gulick Company, 384 5th Av.

LOFT TO LET

301 and 303 Adams St., near Borough Hall; first loft; very desirable; 48x96 feet; good light and air; steam heat; elevator; electric light and power in building; rent $1,200 a year. Inquire of owners or your broker.

Kings & Westchester Land Co.
350 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

$1.50 a Square Foot
Continental Building
46 CEDAR STREET.
'Phone 200 John. 92 William St.
Branch 71 West 23d St.

FACTORY LOFTS

18th, near 6th Av.; very light; low rent; steam power and heat; also basement; very light, for manufacturing or storage. Keepsdry Construction Co., 145 West 18th. Telephone Chelsea 792.

CHEAP, DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET,
22 Whitehall Street, cor. Bridge
Directly opposite Custom House.
Rents $240 Up.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

PLEASANT OFFICES—LOW RENT.
Various sized suites, single offices, $12 upward; also desk room; beautiful view river; convenient Subway and all elevated lines; modern 18-story. Importers and Traders' Building, 24-26 Stone, 59-61 Pearl, next Broad St.

STORE 2605-7 Eighth Ave.

Bet. 138th and 139th Sts.
Large, suitable for any moderate size business.
PRICE $85.
Estate A. Bachrach, 64 East 91st St.

LOW PRICE LOFTS; RENTS PER MONTH $30 TO $50.—25 Beekman St., 57-61 Ann St.; electric power, elevator, and hoist; unusually light. Apply Potter & Bro., owners, 135 Broadway, or Chas. F. Noyes Co., 92 William St.

4-6 JONES LANE

ENTIRE BUILDING TO LET.
Five stories and cellar, size 40x55; elevator, electric light; possession May 1.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

HERALD SQUARE SUITES; UNOBSTRUCTED VIEW BROADWAY; LIGHT ON TWO SIDES; FINE FOR STUDIOS, DOCTORS. 1,271 BROADWAY.

$15 Up Month | Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in Modern Fireproof Bldg. | 109 Broad St.

A very desirable office or showroom to let; splendid light; in a beautiful building. Bernheimer & Co., 15 East 26th St.

Brooklyn.

VERY DESIRABLE FRONT OFFICES and large offices, or store on street; janitor service; light, heat; half block from Subway and City Hall. Your own broker or John Ehlers, 180 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.

An opportunity to secure a valuable property cheap in the rapidly enhancing district vicinity Times Square. Y 72 Times.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

EMILY CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY CHARLES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Theall & Beam, No. 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of September next.

Dated New York, the fifth day of March, 1912.
HOWARD W. CHARLES, JOHN C. CLARK, } Executors.
THEALL & BEAM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

MARSHALL, JANET RUTHERFORD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANET RUTHERFORD MARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Whitehouse & Co., Room 401, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the thirty-first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of November, 1911. HENRY RUTHERFORD, CHARLES K. PHIPARD, Executors. CHARLES FOX, Attorney for Executors, No. 3 Broad Street, New York City.

STRAUSS, NATHAN F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Nathan F. Strauss, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business at the office of his attorney, William Bondy, No. 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.

Dated New York the 9th day of January, 1912. MAURICE S. BONDY, Executor.
WILLIAM BONDY, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MORDECAI, KATE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE MORDECAI, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 135 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1912. BENJAMIN MORDECAI, CLARA M. PLOUGH, Executors. SIMPSON & CARDOZO, Attorneys for Executors, 111 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

LOFTS

Store—Basement
in the neighborhod of
CENTRE, BROOME, LAFAYETTE and GRAND STS.
SPACE FROM 2,000 TO 5,000 SQUARE FT.
Passenger and freight elevators, steam heat, live steam; steam power on the premises.
MODERATE RENTS.
ESTATE OF A. TRENKMANN,
181 LAFAYETTE ST., NEAR GRAND ST.
Telephone 7369 Spring.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.

West Side.

Washington and Jefferson,
318-328 West 51st Street.
Attractive apartments, six and eight large light rooms, bath, elevator, and all modern improvements. Premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

308 WEST 15TH ST.
ATTRACTIVE BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
2 rooms and bath. $32
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

UNADILLA High-class elevator apts., 126-128 W. 11th, near 6 Av. Six-seven rooms. Hall service, &c. Reasonable.
Duross Co., 155 West 14th St.

301 WEST 46TH ST.
7 rooms and bath; moderate rent.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

ST. JOHN COURT,
500 WEST 111TH ST.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER AMSTERDAM AV.
Superior high-class elevator apartments. Three and six rooms and bath; $570-$984.
CHAS. S. KOHLER, AGENT.
901 COLUBUS AV., CORNER 104th ST.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
353 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, telephone, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. See janitor.

SEMIRAMIS 137 W. 110th St. **ZENOBIA** 217 W. 110th St.
High-class elevator apartments, facing Central Park; 6, 7, 8; every convenience. Rents $700-$1,100; concessions. Apply Supts., premises, or Louis Schlechter, 217 W. 110th.

East Side.

Manhanset

61-65 East 59th St.,
NEAR MADISON AVE.
The Most Accessible Location in New York City.
High Class Modern Apartments,
8 Rooms and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished, Hotel Service.
FOR RENTS, ETC.,
See Superintendent on Premises.

THE CARLTON

157 EAST 81ST ST.
New fireproof elevator apartment, 6 extra large rooms, foyer halls, tiled bath with showers; separate maid's convenience. Very reasonable rents. Supt.

800 East 52d St., Cor. 2d Av.
Suites of four rooms;
every room has outside windows;
rents, $16, $17, and $18 per month.
Apply to janitor on premises, or
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

FLATS OF SEVEN EXTRA LARGE, light rooms and bath, in the well-kept apartment houses, 720-728 Third Av., near 45th St.; rents low; possession May 1st.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

THE CLEVELAND
126-130 East 24th St.
Apartments of 9 rooms, ample closets, etc.

91st St. 114 East Single flat; fourth floor; eight exceptionally attractive, large sunny rooms; modern improvements; select neighborhood; $42.

Kingston—129 East 76th St.
Handsome apartment, 7 large, light rooms, $55.

BROOKLYN.

Eastern Parkway Heights.

Elegant apartments of 4, 5, and 6 rooms, all improvements, including shower baths, electric lights, parquet floors throughout; handsomely decorated; all large, light rooms; double windows overlooking splendid Parkway View; highest and healthiest part of Brooklyn; rents $35 to $60. 900 Eastern Parkway, near Albany Av. M. F. GLEASON, Builder.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished.

156 EAST 66TH ST.

Three-story and basement brownstone dwelling to let; size 18.6x58x100; Fifteen rooms and three baths; rent reasonable; possession at once.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—THE NORTHERN BANK OF NEW YORK, Plaintiff, against BESSE M. McQUADE, Josephine Muller, Harry A. McDonough, Alexander Spiro, and "Jane" Spiro, his wife, the name "Jane" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to plaintiff, Defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 23d, 1912.

BREED, ABBOTT & MORGAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Josephine Muller, Alexander Spiro, and "Jane" Spiro, his wife, the name "Jane" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to plaintiff:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward J. Gavegan, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of March, 1912, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated March 30th, 1912.

BREED, ABBOTT & MORGAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

To the Creditors: Please take notice that all claims against United Electrical Manufacturing Company should be filed at the office of the undersigned on or before the 15th day of May, 1912, when the assets will be distributed pro rata among the creditors.

New York, April 24th, 1912.
MARTIN CHARLES ANSORGE, Atty.,
100 Broadway, N. Y. C.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The disturbance that was over the southern plains States Saturday is now over the Middle Mississippi Valley and moving slowly Eastward. During the last twenty-four hours it caused rains and thunderstorms in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, the plains States, and the southern portion of the lake region. Another storm is approaching the north Pacific Coast, where it is causing local rains. The temperature is considerably lower over the Middle Atlantic and New England States, the southern plains States and the Middle Mississippi Valley and it is rising in the Northwest.

The winds along the New England Coast will be moderate, variable becoming east; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate to brisk east to southeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, east and southeast.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have moderate to brisk east winds and overcast showery weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Southern New England, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey: Showers Monday, Tuesday overcast, probably rain, moderate east winds.

Northern New England: Increasing cloudiness probably followed by showers Monday. Tuesday showers; moderate variable winds becoming east.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
3 A. M.	54	39	4 P. M.	75	59
6 A. M.	53	38	6 P. M.	73	58
9 A. M.	60	44	9 P. M.	68	54
12 M.	68	51	12 P. M.	68	53

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 48; for the corresponding date last year it was 64; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 53.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 41; at 8 P. M. it was 55. Maximum temperature, 60 degrees at 5 P. M.; minimum, 37 degrees at 4:45 A. M. Humidity, 50 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 23 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:30—447 Canal St.; Joseph Barnet	$15
12:30—1,611 2d Av.; F. C. Kaplan	$200
1:30—361 E. 71st St.; Jeni Alvoni	$500
3:15—66 Pearl St.; F. Crockett	Trifling
3:35—43 Catharine St.; Mrs. McCaffery	Trifling
6:50—74 Leonard St.; Blum & Friedman	$12,000
10:10—529 E. 79th St.; Frank Wagner	Trifling
10:15—553 E. 52d St.; T. Cavanaugh	Trifling
10:30—1,889 2d Av.; Samuel Klein	Trifling
11:20—315 W. 133d St.; Dominic Pettonio	$200
P. M.	
12:30—642 Hudson St.; unknown	$10
12:40—29 Orchard St.; S. Brickman	Trifling
12:40—545 E. 144th St.; J. Steinler	Trifling
1:30—7 Lewis St.; B. Brownfeld	Trifling
1:30—31 E. 50th St.; J. B. Taylor	Trifling
1:40—1,293 1st Av.; James Ahearn	$10
2:05—227 E. 121st St.; Benj. Sherman	Trifling
3:25—206 E. 95th St.; Joseph Isaacs	$100
3:45—301 W. 96th St.; E. Singleton	Trifling
3:55—904 8th Av.; Meyer Liebin	$25
4:45—153 Edgecombe Av.; C. Content	Trifling
5:05—2,477 8th Av.; W. Stewart	$25
5:30—28 E. 14th St.; Aaron & Adler	$100
6:30—2,406 2d Av.; A. Van Buren & Co.	Trifling
9:20—54 Chrystie St.; H. Hirshkowitz	$50
9:25—1,165 2d Av.; Albert Fishkoff	$10
9:25—27 Stanton St.; Robert Patterson	None
9:45—2,297 Broadway; unknown	Trifling

Lost

LOST.—On Saturday night, between Knickerbocker Theatre and Ritz-Carlton Hotel, one straight bar diamond pin, seven or nine diamonds. Suitable reward on return to Mrs. Gillmore, 640 Madison Av.

LOST.—A diamond ring, Princess style, sapphire centre, either on 168th St. or Atlantic Av. Subway station; does not belong to the loser; reward. H. Block, 510 West 170th St.

LOST.—Between 65th and 72d St., in Park, Saturday morning, 27th, old brooch, topaz set in gold. Return G. Barnes, 35 East 62d St.

LOST.—On 155th St., Broadway, bowknot pin, set with pearls and amethyst heart; pendant; reward. Stewart, 634 West 155th St.

$100.00 REWARD

For necklace, 3 rows of small pearls, joined by diamond ornaments to single strand of pearls with diamond clasp, lost April 26 between 5th Av., 37th St., and Madison Av., 49th St.
TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av., 37th St.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

STRAYED—Deaf white female Maltese terrier pup. Return office, 256 West 57th; liberal reward.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

FOUND, April 23, 24, 25, and 26.—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO. Hudson Tubes. Apply 137 Christopher St.: Four umbrellas, polish, veil, cuff button, shoes, order Lincoln Trust Co., photo, keys, candy, purse, coffee, gloves, piano, mantles, underwear, blueprints, dress pattern, bag, postal order receipt, book, clothing.

Business Opportunities

A live young man wanted to manage office or factory and become financially interested in a successful manufacturing concern, which will stand most rigid investigation; not less than $700 considered; real estate security given pending assurance of success and congeniality; send references for consideration. "Exceptional Opportunity," 251 Times Downtown.

For Sale—At Tannersville, N. Y., Maple Grove House and farm; house contains 30 bedrooms; rents for $1,000; farm 140 acres, on main street in village; a snap for a business man; price $20,000, or exchange for Chicago improved. John A. Brown, owner, 69 West Washington St., Chicago.

Thoroughly reliable and well-established manufacturing firm wants high-class man with a few thousand dollars to take charge of business in New York; investment well protected. G 245 Times Downtown.

For Sale—Quick; an old-established hairdressing business; best location in city of 80,000; no reasonable offer refused; leaving city. Address F. M. Day, 452 State St., Schenectady, N. Y.

MANUFACTURER

wanted in a well-established silk waist house; must have some capital to become active partner; good opportunity to right party. M 95 Times.

Plant of 28 machines, motor, office, showroom, all fixtures; suitable for waist and dress business; uptown; cheap rent. G 237 Times Downtown.

ILLNESS compels sale interest in highly profitable business; $20,000 cash required. Address M 106 Times.

Banker advances money on outstanding accounts; customers not notified. Confidential, G 218 Times Downtown.

Braid plant for sale; big bargain. G 251 Times Downtown.

Business Notices

Summer dresses made from $5 up; remodeling specialty; very reasonable; shop dresses refitted. 602 West 151st St. Telephone 1780 Audubon. Sommer.

FAC SIMILE TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS.
A business necessity. W. T. Lear, Mgr.
'Phones, Greely 4022, or Tremont 27421.

Gray's Multigraph Typewritten Letters, $1 1,000. Samples submitted. Telephone 1832 Cortland. Gray, 93 Nassau.

Fac-simile typewritten letters, addressing and filling-in. Lawrence F. Deutzman Letter Co., 123 Liberty St. 3663 Cort.

For Sale

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.

New and elegant onyx soda fountain; never used; cost $11,000; 23 feet 2 inches long, complete, with mirrors, art glass; paintings on canvas in oil colors, covered with portable plate glass; wired complete, with sockets for electric lights; fans and motors on draught stands; automatic tumbler washers, refuse chutes, spoonholders, &c.; everything complete and of the highest grade. This fountain may be seen ready to operate by applying for written permit to Treasurer Riker & Hegeman Company, third floor, 162 West 20th St., N. Y. C.

Slightly-used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, multigraphs, filing cabinets, neostyles, addressographs, wardrobes. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

For Sale.—Drug store fixtures, showcases, and soda fountain will be sold at a great sacrifice if taken immediately. Apply at once to W. J. Fraser, 7th Av. and 125th St.

Pianos and Organs

Steinway upright piano in perfect condition; no reasonable offer refused. Knight, 237 West 49th.

Player piano; standard make; 88 note; bench, music; sell at sacrifice. 316 West 42d.

Machinery

Electric motors, lighting and plating dynamos bought, sold, rented. Geo Hender, 82 Centre St.

Unfurnished Rooms

83d St., 30 West.—Large unfurnished parlor, 25x20; extension lavatory; splendid opportunity.

91st, 66 West.—Large back parlor; also large room, with private bath; select private house.

Country Board

Staten Island.

THE GABLES, 999 Castleton Av.—Large grounds, piazzas; trolleys pass door, connect boats; references.

New Jersey.

YOU WILL GO ONLY 35 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY ! ! !

$18 PER WEEK AND UP FOR TWO PEOPLE INCLUDES ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ELECTRIC-LIGHTED ROOM, WITH PRIVATE TILED BATHROOM AND SUPERB HOTEL MEALS AT THE ELMWOOD, 43 SOUTH WALNUT ST., EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Special rates to families.

Southern exposure, billiard room, palm room, smoking room, vacuum cleaned; electric candles on dining room tables gives fairyland effect; four minutes from station; not a country hotel, but a first-class metropolitan house; why continue to pay same rates in a boarding house with one bath to fifteen people!

Take the wonderful McAdoo tube, either from your office door at Broadway and Cortlandt St., or the centre of the theatre, shopping district at Broadway and 33d St.; no crowded Subway; warm cars; no ferries; charmingly located in metropolitan zone.

Orange Mountain Station, N. J.—English private family will board few people; house stands alone in beautiful wooded neighborhood; private bath. Telephone 4129 Orange. Irvine, 38 East Clark Place.

Country Board Wanted

Children cared for; healthful, safe location; convenient public school; rates moderate; city references. Mrs. Corbett, 84 Johnson Av., Kingston, N. Y.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Large, medium-sized rooms; gentlemen, couple; table guests accommodated; references.

7TH AV., 2,047, (123d St.)—Airy rooms, well kept; substantial board; hot water supply; references.

8TH ST., 8 WEST.—Two double rooms, nicely furnished; one flight up; all conveniences; board optional.

11TH, 23 WEST.—Single room; running water, telephone; good table.

44TH ST., 260 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heated throughout; elevator service. 'Phone 793 Bryant.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; table; house strictly first class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites; baths; telephones; superior table; moderate.

55TH, 63 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table board. Telephone, also physician's office.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electric light; private bath; superior table; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, suitable for one or two; excellent table; moderate.

68TH ST., 56 WEST.—With private family; beautiful room adjoining bath; electricity; dressing room; continuous hot water supply; Southern cooking; attentive service; desirable home for parties desiring high class accommodations.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second-story room; private bath; hot water supply; room telephone; references.

120 WEST 71ST ST.

Attractive rooms; suite suitable doctor; baths, electricity.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—Seventeenth year; Summer rates; large, small rooms; private baths; excellent table; references.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Telephone 1836 Columbus; small, large rooms; central; excellent table; references.

76TH ST., 129 WEST.—Single room; gentleman; good, wholesome cooking; homelike surroundings; telephone; table guests.

76TH ST., 237 WEST.—Clean, cool rooms; excellent table; bath; telephone; Summer rates; Southerners desired.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Single room; first class house; table guests.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; table board; references.

76TH ST., 243 WEST.—Large back room with board; reference exchanged.

77TH ST., 104 WEST.—Attractive rooms, en suite and single; table board; telephone; references.

80TH ST., 108 WEST.—Party desiring real home, accommodated by lady having large residence; superior table, refined atmosphere; references required.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private surroundings; exceptionally good table; very reasonable.

80TH ST., 165 WEST.—Cosey rooms for gentlemen; board optional; private family; references exchanged; telephone. Mrs. Brooks.

80TH, 143 WEST.—2d floor; sunny, front room; bay window, with Park view; references.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, private bath; excellent table; Summer rates; best references.

82D ST., 55 WEST.—Hall room, with running water, bath adjoining; private family; $7.

50-52 WEST 82D ST.

Rooms; singly, suites; baths, electricity. Schuyler 8307.

86TH ST., 137 WEST.—Can accommodate two adults in exclusive, refined Jewish home; easy access to Subway and surface lines; reference.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant, large room, handsomely furnished; every convenience; near Park; superior board.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable, airy rooms; baths; excellent table; Summer rates. Telephone 2871 Riverside.

92D, 54 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; large, small; private baths; excellent table; telephone 9939 River.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Convenient Subway and elevated; desirable room; all conveniences; good board; references.

93D, 304 WEST.—Newly decorated, beautifully furnished double and single rooms; table a specialty.

93D ST., 128-130 WEST.—Rooms in high class boarding house; reasonable; table guests; telephone.

93D ST., 134 WEST.—Double room; southern exposure; adjoining bath; Subway, elevated; table guests accommodated.

94TH ST., 144 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; parlor dining; moderate; table guests.

100TH ST., 828 WEST END AV.—Rooms with, without bath; telephone; superior board; table guests.

113TH ST., 625 West, adjoining Riverside Drive.—Large room, private bath; also room with lavatory; excellent table. Telephone Morningside 8136.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; Southern cooking, daintily served. Subway, trolley.

123D ST., 519 WEST.—Acropolis Hotel, near Riverside; single rooms, suites; board optional; reasonable rates.

137TH ST., 602 WEST.—Broadway Subway; near Riverside; ideal for Summer; front room; excellent German cooking; refined private family; elevator; Apt. 43.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Large room; electric light; unexcelled cuisine; table guests. 'Phone Audubon—7217.

142D ST., 512 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Pleasant front room; telephone; excellent table board; moderate.

144TH ST., 472 WEST.—Private residence; exceptionally clean; desirable accommodations; excellent table board; reasonable rates.

149TH ST., 540 to 548 WEST, (The Audubon.)—A beautiful, healthy section to live; a small A1 private family hotel; large, pleasant rooms; $10 up one; $14 two; including first-class board; medium-sized room $9.

LENOX AV., 231.—First-class boarding house; Hungarian cooking; large rooms; rates reasonable. Rosenfeld.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, (The Park.)—Large, sunny rooms; private bath; single rooms; excellent table.

East Side.

9TH ST., 12 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; telephone; reasonable; references.

30TH ST., 40 EAST.—second-floor suite; elevator; other single rooms; fine table; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Newly furnished, large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

MADISON AV., 69.—Hotel appointments and service; homelike environments; table choice, abundant; attractive rates.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large and small rooms with board; references.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished

Bronx.

138th St., 543 East, (near St. Ann's Av.)—3-story and basement brick dwelling; 14 rooms and bath; good location for doctor; annual rent, $780. Apply 549 East 138th.

Country Houses to Let, Furnished

WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES.
Rented; completely furnished; bathrooms; hot water; booklet.
Box 55, South Harwich, Mass.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; suites for bachelors; suitable two, three; electricity; telephone; transient facilities; unsurpassed; references.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large pleasant room near bath; hot, cold water; telephone; single, $3.

11TH ST., 224 WEST.—House recently thoroughly overhauled; newly furnished from top to bottom; large and small rooms; reasonable; no sign.

34TH ST., 150 WEST, (near Broadway).—Newly furnished rooms. Transient and permanent couples; $4, $5, $6 a week; all conveniences.

40TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large front room with or without private bath; gentlemen.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Large room, with or without private bath; 'phone; exclusive.

58TH ST., 222 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; bath, piano; other large and small rooms; telephone; Summer rates.

58TH ST., 120 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; all conveniences; breakfast; select location. Telephone 381 Columbus.

59TH ST., 208 WEST.—Facing Central Park; furnished rooms; all conveniences; electric light; $4 up; suitable for studio.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

68TH, 105 WEST.—Front room; southern exposure; another $4; quiet house; one flight. Conlon.

139 WEST 69TH ST.

Suite; private bath; small room; every convenience.

70TH ST., 130 WEST.—Fourth floor front, single room; hot water supply; references; bath adjoining.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; steam heat; private house; gentleman only.

70TH ST., 128 WEST.—Large, single room; hot and cold water; references exchanged.

70TH ST., 307 WEST.—Newly furnished room; phone; private house; gentlemen only.

70TH ST., 262 WEST.—Furnished, medium-sized, sunny room; every convenience.

71ST ST., 351 WEST.—Attractive single rooms, $4 up; suites; private bath; gentlemen. 2317 Columbus.

71ST., 118 WEST.—Large and well-furnished room; all conveniences; references.

71ST ST., 141 WEST.—Large room; men only; in private house; reasonable; references.

72D, 131 WEST.—Large and single rooms; southern exposure; private baths; references.

73D ST., 166 WEST.—Attractive large and single rooms; southern exposure; bath; Subway and "L."

73D, 100 WEST.—Pleasant south room for gentleman; large closet; running water; private house.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one, two; private bath; refined surroundings; telephone; references.

74TH ST., 107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; also single; homelike surroundings; telephone; references.

74TH ST., 104 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; suitable two; small room; telephone; Summer rates.

75TH ST., 253 WEST.—Large front room, new private bath; also smaller room; gentlemen; references.

75TH ST., 238 WEST.—Large, attractive front room; two young men; breakfast; two small rooms.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in first-class neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Second floor; handsomely furnished; suite or single; also single room; references.

77TH ST., 64 WEST, (Opposite Museum.)—Attractive, newly furnished single and double rooms. Dutton.

77TH ST., 116 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; also parlor floor; Summer rates; references.

77TH ST., 172 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front room; private family; every convenience; gentlemen; moderate. Churchill.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Large front room; $5; smaller, $4; bath adjoining; private house.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—For bachelors, medium and small rooms, adjoining bath; moderate; private family.

78TH ST., 160 WEST.—Nicely furnished large sunny room, suitable gentleman.

79TH ST., 148 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; twin brass beds; small room; gentlemen.

79TH ST., 169 WEST.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; high-class house; references.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Bachelors' superior accommodations; private house; choice Summer location; Park and Riverside.

80TH ST., 136 WEST.—Front room; second floor; bay window; well furnished, refined locality; references.

81ST ST., 204 WEST.

Desirable front suite; telephone; Summer rates. Sharples.

81ST, 106 WEST.—Large rooms, single, or en suite; well-kept house; convenience.

82D ST., 110 WEST.—Convenient Subway, "L," Central Park; desirable room; gentleman or man and wife; absolutely private; telephone.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—Elegant parlor in select, modern apartment; also single room; running water; large closets; private family. Schuyler—8706. Haskins.

82d, 327 West, (overlooking Drive.)—Private house; running hot, cold water; telephone; moderate. Campbell.

83D ST., 30 WEST.—High-class, large and small rooms; telephone, bath; all conveniences.

83D ST., 107 WEST.—Attractive single outside room; cool; large closets; quiet; reference. Rollen.

83D, 121 West.—Nice room in small private house; electric light, all conveniences; reasonable.

83D ST., 311 WEST.—Large room and alcove; beautifully furnished; adjoining bath; every convenience; private residence.

85TH ST., 112 WEST.—Couple occupying handsome residence will rent one large room, bath; gentlemen.

88TH ST., 265 WEST.—Comfortable room; running water; refined surroundings; private dwelling; near Subway.

91ST ST., 46 WEST.—Large room; running water; suitable two; hall room; $3; telephone; conveniences.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Large rooms, with, without private bath; new furniture; select private house.

91ST, 74 WEST.—Front room, suitable for two; also small room; conveniences; reasonable.

93D, 111 WEST.—Large furnished room; also small; running water; large closets; private house.

94TH ST., 173 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, large rooms; parquet floors; tiled baths, shower; Subway express.

(95TH ST.,) 710 West End Av.—Attractive rooms; running water; reasonable; Subway express, trolley. Dick.

95TH ST., 145 WEST.—Large, well-furnished front room; running water; private house.

96TH ST., 38 WEST.—Large and small room, newly furnished, all conveniences; American family; appreciated when seen.

97TH ST., 150 WEST.—Neatly furnished room; running water; Subway express, "L;" private family. Owner.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private family; large sunny, second floor, front room; handsomely furnished; bath.

103D ST., (58 Manhattan Av.)—Elegantly furnished large front parlor; single room; breakfast optional. Russell.

107TH ST., 239 WEST.—High-class elevator apartment; attractive rooms, beautifully furnished; references. Gurnee.

114TH ST., 528 WEST.—Large room, with bath; private house; fine Summer locality; convenient transportation.

115TH ST., 403 WEST.—Very desirable, completely furnished room; all conveniences. Apartment 3.

115TH, 404 WEST.—Two choice rooms, above Morningside Park; elevator, Subway, "L." Apartment 51.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Artistically furnished; near Columbia; Subway; moderate; gas, electricity, elevator, telephone. Smith.

118TH ST., 405 WEST.—Attractive rooms; high-class elevator apartment; all conveniences. Apt. 41.

119TH ST., 422 WEST.—Desirable front room; two windows; reasonable; restaurant; elevator; Subway. Apartment 24.

120TH ST., 417 WEST.—Large front room; elevator apartment; rates reasonable. Mars.

121ST ST., 509 WEST, (Opposite Columbia University.)—Half block east of Broadway; beautiful double front room, with kitchenette; in Bancroft Apartments; new; fireproof; electric lights; elevators; excellent restaurant.

121ST, 503 WEST.—Large, light room; one or two; reference. Apt. 52. Stokes.

121ST ST., 145 WEST.—Rooms, select section; sumptuous bath; telephone.

122D ST., 511 WEST.—Modern suite two rooms; electricity, telephone, elevator; reasonable; board optional. Miller.

122D ST., 520 WEST.—Unusually attractive rooms; elevator; price concessions to desirable parties. Fisher.

122D, 540 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Attractive outside room; cool in Summer; elevator, Apartment 61.

123D ST., 547 WEST.—Furnished, unfurnished, double, single rooms; $2.50 week up; elevator apartment. Rose.

123D ST., 526 WEST.—Nicely furnished large rooms; all conveniences; telephone; $2; one flight. Adam.

123D ST., 524 WEST.—Small, neat room; telephone; $2. Reynolds.

127TH ST., (corner Claremont Av.)—Single room, facing street; board optional; references; business woman preferred. Apartment 41, Crescent Court.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

135TH, 506 WEST.—Large front room; connecting bath. Telephone, 473 Morningside. References. Gentlemen. Janitor.

139TH ST., 601 WEST.—Near station; front room; southern exposure; electricity; elevator; reasonable. Apartment 31.

141ST ST., WEST, (One Hamilton Terrace.)—Fine, large front room; running water; private family; reasonable.

149TH ST., 548 WEST.—Near Broadway Subway; most beautiful, healthiest section; large, also smaller room; select private house; board optional; references exchanged.

177TH ST., 470 WEST.—Teacher (American) has desirable alcove parlor and bedroom; running water; light and airy. Sundays and week days after 5 P. M. Apt. 2.

ACCOMMODATION in private Jewish family; all conveniences; Broadway and 110th St. Subway; breakfast. P 45 Times.

BROADWAY, 2,612, (96th Subway.)—Newly furnished, bright, modern, private; references. Apartment 6.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 410.—Nicely furnished room for refined party; piano, telephone; reference. Fisher.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished, large, small rooms; private house; reasonable.

29TH ST., 43 EAST.—Desirable room; private house; all conveniences; telephone; references.

29TH ST., 108 EAST.—Large, comfortable front room for gentlemen; references.

43D ST., 13 EAST.—Large, attractive room; private bath; also small room.

44TH ST., 25 EAST.—Large room, with private bath; cosily furnished.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Large room, with bath, suitable one or two gentlemen; reference.

55TH ST., 55 EAST.—A large, well-furnished room, with bath; private house; gentleman; reference.

76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Back parlor, every convenience, for doctor's office or light housekeeping; also fourth floor front; board optional; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14, (Corner 15th St. Block East of Union Square.)—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large room, private bath; small rooms, $3.50 up; board optional; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 626.—Scrupulously clean house, large second floor rooms; newly, handsomely furnished; hot, cold running water; large room, suitable 2 gentlemen; separate beds, $5; also single room.

MADISON AV., 348, (near Grand Central.)—Attractive rooms, private baths; Subway; references; reasonable. Call mornings or evenings.

Apartments to Let, Furnished

Corner apartments, 6 rooms; southerly exposure; electricity; telephone; piano; silver, linen; one room occupied by reliable party if agreeable, or entire apartment for disposal; reasonable. Apply Superintendent, 611 West 180th St., corner Wadsworth Av., one block from Subway; references.

Sublet luxuriously furnished duplex apartment, Riverside Drive, May 1 to Oct. 1, $150 per month; regular rental, $3,200 yearly; ten large, airy rooms, 3 baths; all rooms overlook river; one block from Subway express station. Address J. P., Room 712, 253 Broadway, N. Y. C.

57 West 57th St.—Will sublet bachelor apartment for Summer; 3 rooms and bathroom; every modern convenience; maid service free; piano; elevator; one flight; restaurant below; immediate tenancy; $60. Henry FitzGerald.

ARTISTICALLY, LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED APARTMENT; 11 LARGE OUTSIDE ROOMS, 3 BATHS; 855 WEST END AV., CORNER 102D. FURTHER INFORMATION TELEPHONE PROSPECT 47.

74 Irving Place, Gramercy Park neighborhood; quaint apartment, 6 rooms and bath; large French windows; mahogany furniture; whole floor, $50 per month; maid service and telephone if desired; references. A. B. Leonard.

To sublet from June 1 to Oct. 1, apartment 8 rooms, all light and airy; 3 baths; excellent view Hudson River; well furnished; moderate rent to responsible person. Apply Apartment 8E, 318 West 100th St.

Washington Heights.—Well furnished apartment; 6 light rooms, elevator, telephone, electricity; square piano; moderate rent for desirable tenant. Corcoran, 165 Audubon Av., Tel. Audubon 2007.

127TH ST., 611 WEST, (between Riverside Drive and Broadway.)—Newly furnished three rooms and bath; high-class elevator apartment; Summer rates. 'Phone Morningside 5690. Morris.

Sublet to October, three large light handsomely furnished rooms; two baths; maid service; half price. Apply Siegbert, Apartment 229, Hotel Lorraine, 5th Av. and 45th.

To sublet, 635 Park Av.—Nine-room furnished apartment, June 1-Sept. 15, sixth floor; elevator all night. Write for particulars to D. H. Kane, above address.

Beautiful outside apartment, 4 or 5 rooms, completely furnished; very reasonable; references. Jones, 463 West 159th St. 'Phone 4510 Audubon.

Stable studio to rent furnished from May 1 to Oct. 15; four rooms and bath; in the Gramercy section. Address 53 Irving Place, New York City.

From May 15, Central Park West, apartment hotel; finely furnished 3 rooms, bath, suitable for two; full service; $50. M 93 Times.

47th St., 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartment, furnished or unfurnished; splendid neighborhood; moderate rental; references.

40TH ST., 24 WEST.—Elegant apartment, private bath, kitchenette; opposite library; Summer rates; exclusive location.

114th, between Broadway, Riverside.—Elevator, six rooms, bath; $55 month. Tel. 5280 Morningside. Rose.

Six large outside rooms, five closets; reasonable; elevator apartment. 600 West 163d St., corner of Broadway.

Apartment, large room, private bath; see between 1 and 5; near 5th Av. Hellen, 38 West 38th St.

123d St., 528 West.—Desirable apartment to sublet; 7 rooms; 2 flights; liberal concession.

123d, 547 West.—Furnished, elevator, outside, 3-5 rooms, bath; $35-$50 month. Rose.

BEAUTIFUL elevator apartments, 4 and 6 rooms, handsomely furnished. Edgemere, 3 West 104th.

Furnished Apartments Wanted

Wanted.—Two rooms and bath, preferably furnished; near 110th St., west side; state price; be reasonable. P 51 Times.

Apartments to Let, Unfurnished

West Side.

In University Court, on Morningside Drive, corner 117th St. West, a most desirable 6-room apartment to rent; elevator and all conveniences; fine air and charming outlook from nine windows; in vicinity of Columbia University, the Cathedral, and other prominent points of interest; apartment shown from 4 to 6 daily; possession given from 15th of May or June until October.

From May 15, Central Park West, apartment hotel; finely furnished 3 rooms, bath, suitable for two; full service; $50. M 93 Times.

Broadway, corner 76th St., facing south; 7 rooms; elevator apartment; $75; to Oct. 1; possession any time; seen by appointment.

15th, 330 West.—4, 5 rooms; elevator apartments; telephone; reasonable. Duross, 155 West 14th.

72d, 253 West.—Two-room apartment, with private bath; conveniences for light housekeeping.

113th St., 203 West.—Sublet 6 rooms and bath; elevator apartment; sacrifice.

Five rooms, top floor, two-family house, $27; adults. 573 West 183d St.

Seven outside rooms to sublet. 259 West 92d St.

East Side.

16-18 EAST 88TH STREET.

At extremely moderate rentals, 6-room apartments with bath, steam heat, hot-water supply, and janitor service; near Fifth Av. Apply on premises.

Help Wanted, Female

The Butterick Publishing Co. offers desirable positions to well educated young women with a practical knowledge of dress designing, trimming, &c.; apply by letter only, stating age and experience, to A. L. G., Butterick Building, New York.

WANTED—For West End, N. J., a Frenchwoman, first-class musician, as visiting governess from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. for girl and boy, 12 and 13 years of age; best references required. Write, stating salary, P 25 Times.

WANTED.—Stenographer-secretary to official established concern; must be well educated, neat, and accurate. Address own hand writing. State fully extent of business experience, salary expected. T 87 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

BRIGHT, educated young Italian linguist, wants position at anything; moderate salary; best reference. V. C., 42 Washington Square.

CLEANER AND DYER.—Wanted, at once, first-class cleaner and dyer; steady work year round guaranteed; wages, $3.50 per day; only sober men need apply. Hillside Dye House, Bangor, Me.

DRAFTSMAN.—Position open for first-class ornamental draftsman. Apply Wm. F. Kemple Company, 18th and Filbert Sts., Philadelphia.

Help Wanted, Male

ENERGETIC MAN with good church connections to demonstrate a new method of Bible study. Room 1101, 373 Fourth Ave.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN on linen suits and coats. Arrow Emb. Co., 86 East 10th St.

GRINDERS WANTED.—First-class operators on Landis, Norton and Brown & Sharpe machines. To those accustomed to close, accurate work, we have openings on day and night shifts at good wages and with good prospects of steady employment. State age, experience and wages expected.
LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA,
Bridgeport, Conn.

RAND, McNALLY & CO. require several advertising specialty and calendar salesmen in their advertising department for city and out of town territory; an exclusive line, with liberal arrangements for salesmen who can produce business. Apply at 42 East 22d St., Advertising Department.

SALESMAN TO SELL RAINCOATS.

Only a man who is in this line with some representative house and can get large volume of business from the better jobbing and retail trade in the city; good connection for a man who has made good with raincoats and can now show satisfactory results. This is a Brooklyn concern, and has a very representative line. Replying, state past connections in this line with other particulars. Raincoats, Y 77 Times.

SALESMAN, by largest infants', children's, junior, and misses' cloak and suit house; for New York State and Pennsylvania; only experienced need apply; state former connections. C 310 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN can earn good money representing a large corporation; steady, paying position; personal instruction given by our successful men. Call Mr. Fricke, 6th floor, 277 Broadway.

SALESMAN can earn good money representing a large corporation; steady, paying position; personal instruction given by our successful men. Call Mr. Fricke, 6th floor, 277 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Labor saving office devices, stamp affixer and envelope sealer; experienced preferred. Commercial Supply Co., 32 Broadway.

SALESMEN to sell Waltham watches on installments; $1 down, $1 weekly; big money; experience unnecessary. United Watch Co., 154 Nassau St.

SALES MANAGER or business man for large commercial enterprise. Room 1,514, 303 5th Av.

VALET for downtown bachelor apartment; experienced cook and shave; city references. Call to-day, 11 to 4 o'clock, Apartment 15, 318 West 100th St.

VALET for bachelor; experienced, able to cook and shave; personal city references required. Address P 34 Times.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED—Expert grader and fitter on waists, house dresses, &c.; only those who are capable of making absolutely correct fittings and grading exact patterns need apply; must also have complete knowledge of cutting department and be able to take charge if necessary. Address Mendels Brothers, 115 Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—Foreman to take charge of one of our Pennsylvania factories; medium sized town; must understand factory work thoroughly, must understand sewing thoroughly, and have executive ability; state experience and reference. Address Mendels Brothers, 115 Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—Young man with experience as cost clerk in printing office or composing room; must be capable of analyzing conditions and installing system; state fully age, experience, and salary expected. T 80 Times.

WANTED—Canvassers for new proposition; only those having had experience need answer. M 99 Times.

Help Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

Domestic.

A.—A.—MRS. MALMBERG'S, 115 East 26th St.; oldest Swedish agency; established 1881; select servants for private families; formerly 352 4th Av.

Situations Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, High-Grade Office Helpers, BOOKKEEPERS, Office Service Co., (Agency.) STENOGRAPHERS, 149 B'way. Tel. 3499 Cort.

WE AIM TO SUPPLY the individual need of those desiring services of competent stenographers, typists, or office help; we make no charge of any kind. Telephone Employment Department, Royal Typewriter Co., 366 B'way.

Domestic.

BOND $1,000. Old Dominion Agency, 88 West 134th St.; guaranteed A1 colored help. 1119 Harlem.

CHAMBERMAID, Swedish; thoroughly competent; very best references; $30. Charles Wilson Agency, 141 East 57th.

CHAMBERMAID; 2 years' reference; $30. Charles Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St.

CHARLES WILSON'S AGENCY, 141 East 57th. Telephone 2224 Plaza. On account of families going to Europe we have been asked to secure positions for several very excellent servants.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, (thoroughly investigated,) want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. Phone 4786—Columbus. Established 1896.

COMPETENT COLORED HELP of all trades supplied. Riverside Employment Agency, 12 West 99th St. Riverside 1538.

COUPLES, cooks, general workers, colored; city, country. Instant Relief Employment Agency, 'phone 7288 Morning.

COOK, first class, $30; waitress, references, $25. Flaherty's Agency, 485 Columbus Av. Schuyler 4298.

COOK, excellent on desserts and pastry; good references; $40. Charles Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th.

EFFICIENT HELP furnished at short notice. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,220 5th Av. 6370 Harlem.

A.—JAPANESE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 844 6th Av.—Efficient butlers, valets, cooks, houseworkers, and chauffeurs for discriminating people. Telephone 7700 Bryant.

LAUNDRESS; excellent on fine linens; long references; $30. Charles Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month; male, female. 107 West 133d St. 6916 Morningside.

TWO SWEDISH GIRLS, sisters; cook, $30; chambermaid and waitress, $25; city or country. Chas. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St.

WAITRESS, understands serving wine and making salads; 2 years' references; $30. Charles Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th.

Situation Wanted Advertisements on following page.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

Merchandise.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, by direction of the Trustee and pendente lite, to the order of this court, will sell the property of the bankrupt, which is described below, at public auction on Monday, April 29th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., at the factory of The Enos Company, situated at 16th Street and 7th Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, and daily thereafter:

Consisting of a very fine collection of sample fixtures, made by The Enos Company, located in showrooms on first floor of the factory. All the office furniture, consisting of roll and flat top desks, safes, mahogany and oak tables, chairs, typewriters, adding machines, filing cabinets, rugs, curtains, &c.; also a large collection of stationery, printed forms for factory and office, time clocks, &c.

Foundry equipment, consisting of flasks, molding machines, and a complete equipped sheet metal department, including shears, rolling machines, and bending machines; complete commercial photographic outfit; lacquer ovens and lacquer spraying machine, complete with compressor. The entire contents of the plating department, including dynamo, stone tanks, &c.; dipping crocks and large lead pickle tank, buffing and polishing lathes, buffing and polishing department supplies; chandelier makers' lathes, each lathe being equipped with chuck and small tools; bench vises, tube rolling machine, spinning lathes, and large collection of maple spinning chucks; annealing furnace, machinery for making gas cocks and brackets, a large stock of various fixture shells, made only by The Enos Company, and other supplies incidental to the manufacture of fixtures; a large stock of fine castings, made from Enos patterns, metal power saws, pipe threading machinery; a stock of brass tubing and iron pipe; No. 3 Bliss drawing press, 3 No. 20 Bliss blanking presses, 1,200-pound drop hammer, 3 engine lathes, planer, shaper, drilling machine and drilling press; a large quantity of brass, spelter, lead, and other scrap; a large stock of glassware, including an unusually large assortment of imported glass, drops and prisms in original packages; also designing library. Being entire contents of seven-story building occupied by the bankrupt.

Together with the good will of the business lately conducted on the premises by The Enos Company, bankrupt, and the right to use its trade mark, in so far as the Trustee may convey the same. This item of good will includes all the working drawings, sketches, cost records, and blueprints, and original designs, together with the diplomas and medals awarded The Enos Company for its product at various international expositions. The various items of the sale lotted in small lots, and bids will be received for each lot.

ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, Trustee,
280 Broadway, New York City.
MOSES, MORRIS & HENDERSON, Attorneys for Trustee, 32 Liberty Street, New York City.

Personal

INFORMATION WANTED concerning Hugh R. Rood of Seattle, Wash., who was passenger on Titanic, occupying Cabin 32, Deck A. Grateful for any news, however slight, by telegraph at my expense. Mrs. Hugh R. Rood, Hotel Plaza, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BROADWAY JEWELRY CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, April 29th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 377 Broadway, 9th floor, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of plated jewelry, fixtures, &c.

NATHANIEL H. PRAGER, Receiver.
JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHILIP RABINOWITZ, ABRAHAM R. KOEN and HARRY ROTHSTEIN, individually and as copartners trading as RABINOWITZ & KOEN, Bankrupts.—No. 16,246.

To the creditors of Philip Rabinowitz, Abraham R. Koen and Harry Rothstein, individually and as copartners trading as Rabinowitz & Koen, of the City, County and State of New York and District aforesaid, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1912, the said Philip Rabinowitz, Abraham R. Koen and Harry Rothstein were duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated April 27th, 1912.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH BERLIANT, Bankrupt.—No. 16,473.

To the creditors of Joseph Berliant of the City, County and State of New York and District aforesaid, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1912, the said Joseph Berliant was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1912, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated April 27th, 1912.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 16,386.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT FINE, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Albert Fine of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of April, A. D., 1912, the said Albert Fine was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

April 27th, 1912.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 15,611.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ST. GALLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of St. Gallen Manufacturing Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1912, the said St. Gallen Manufacturing Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1912, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

April 27th, 1912.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 16,485.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES G. WALLACE, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of James G. Wallace of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1912, the said James G. Wallace was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

April 27th, 1912.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 15,394.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—GABRIEL SILVER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated April 22, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on June 3, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 27, 1912.

NO. 16,403.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEON STRASHUN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1912, the said Leon Strashun was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Beaver St., City and County of New York, on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1912, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 27, 1912.

NO. 15,078.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—HENRY WELDON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Weldon, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 26, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 3, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 27, 1912.

NO. 15,741.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—SOLOMON STERN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Solomon Stern, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 19, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 3, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 27, 1912.

NO. 15,354.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—HENRY J. SCHREIBER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated April 15, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on June 3, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 27, 1912.

NO. 16,024.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—JOHN YOUNG, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated April 22, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on June 3, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 27, 1912.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF NEW YORK.
BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, held January 18, 1912, the following petition was received:

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

Gentlemen: The undersigned, The Brooklyn and North River Railroad Company, a street surface corporation duly incorporated under the laws of the State of New York by certificate filed in the office of the Secretary of State on December 30th, 1911, hereby makes application for a franchise for and during a term of ten (10) years, and for and during any and all renewals and extensions of said term, to construct, maintain and operate a double track street surface railroad for transportation of persons and property by electric motor power conducted and supplied through the overhead trolley system, along the route between the termini, as follows, viz:

COMMENCING, at a point in the Borough of Manhattan, at or near the intersection of Canal Street and the Bowery, opposite the property acquired by the City of New York for a terminal to the Manhattan Bridge; thence southerly, in, upon and across Canal Street to the south side thereof; thence upon the land acquired by the City for bridge terminal purposes in the Borough of Manhattan; thence in and upon said bridge terminal to the approach of the Manhattan Bridge in the Borough of Manhattan; thence upon and along the said bridge approach in the Borough of Manhattan, the Manhattan Bridge, and the bridge approach in the Borough of Brooklyn, to land acquired for the Manhattan Bridge terminal in the Borough of Brooklyn; thence upon and along the said land to Nassau Street; thence in, upon and across Nassau Street to Flatbush Avenue extension; thence in and upon Flatbush Avenue extension to a terminal at or near the intersection of Flatbush Avenue extension with Fulton Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn.

There is a public demand for the operation of a through service from the said terminus at the intersection of Flatbush Avenue Extension with Fulton Street in the Borough of Brooklyn, along the route described to the terminus at or near the intersection of Canal Street and the Bowery, and thence in, upon and along streets in which surface railroad tracks are now constructed to the North River at or near Desbrosses Street Ferry in the Borough of Manhattan. In view of this demand the undersigned proposes and consents that said franchise shall be made conditional upon its obtaining the trackage rights, as a necessary part thereof, by agreement in writing with the Third Avenue Railway Company, Dry Dock, East Broadway, and Battery Railroad Company, and the New York Railways Company, to operate its street surface railroad cars over the respective double and single surface railroad tracks of said companies, for and during the term of said franchise and for and during all renewals and extensions thereof, along the route described as follows, viz:

BEGINNING at a point in the marginal way adjacent to the North River at or near the Desbrosses Street Ferry in the Borough of Manhattan; thence by double track in, upon and across the marginal way and West Street to Desbrosses Street; thence by either single or double track in and upon Desbrosses Street to Greenwich Street; thence by either single or double track in and upon Greenwich Street to Vestry Street; thence by double track in and upon Vestry Street to Canal Street; thence by double track in and upon Canal Street to and connecting with said terminus at or near the intersection of Canal Street and the Bowery in the Borough of Manhattan. Also a branch beginning at and connecting with the track above described at or near the intersection of Desbrosses Street with West Street; thence by either single or double track in and upon West Street to Vestry Street; thence by either single or double track in and upon Vestry Street to Greenwich Street, and there connecting with the track above described; all in the Borough of Manhattan.

In addition to the through service over the said joint line from the terminus at the intersection of Flatbush Avenue Extension with Fulton Street in the Borough of Brooklyn to the point in the marginal way adjacent to the North River, at or near the Desbrosses Street Ferry in the Borough of Manhattan, the undersigned proposes to operate a local service on the Manhattan Bridge, between the Manhattan and Brooklyn termini thereof.

Each passenger over three years of age transported on the cars of the joint line between its terminus at the intersection of Flatbush Avenue Extension with Fulton Street in the Borough of Brooklyn and the North River, in the Borough of Manhattan, and intermediate points, will be charged a fare of five (5) cents.

The cars of said local service will carry a passenger between the Manhattan and Brooklyn termini of the Manhattan Bridge for three (3) cents, and two tickets will be sold for five (5) cents, each of which tickets will entitle any person to one passage across the bridge between its terminus in Manhattan at or near the intersection of Canal Street and the Bowery and its terminus in the Borough of Brooklyn at or near the intersection of Nassau Street and Flatbush Avenue extension.

Each passenger under three years of age will be carried free, if attended by a person over ten years of age.

The undersigned further proposes to provide by agreement in writing with The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, The Nassau Electric Railroad Company, Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, Third Avenue Railway Company, Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, and the New York Railways Company for the interchange of transfer privileges, so that for each cash fare of five cents each passenger on said joint line of the undersigned shall be entitled to one transfer to the intersecting lines of said companies, and for each cash fare of five cents each passenger on said intersecting lines shall be entitled to one transfer to the said joint line; provided, however, that no transfers shall be issued upon transfers by either the undersigned or by any of said other railroad companies, and that no transfer shall be issued to any passenger paying a fare of three cents or tendering a ticket as above provided for transportation in the local service between the Manhattan and Brooklyn termini of the Manhattan Bridge.

It is the intention of the undersigned, following the precedent set in the cases of the Brooklyn and Williamsburg Bridges, to interchange facilities for access to and egress from the Manhattan Bridge over its tracks.

This application is made upon the understanding that the City of New York will furnish tracks across the Manhattan Bridge, and terminal and other facilities on such bridge and its approaches, including all necessary overhead and underground electrical equipment.

Respectfully submitted,
THE BROOKLYN AND NORTH RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
By SLAUGHTER W. HUFF, Vice Pres.

City of New York, County of New York ss.:

SLAUGHTER W. HUFF, being duly sworn, says that he is the Vice President and Director of the above-named petitioner; that he has read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof; that the same is true to his own knowledge except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged on information and belief, and as to those matters he verily believes it to be true.

Deponent says that the reason why this verification is made by him and not by the petitioner is that the petitioner is a corporation, and deponent makes this verification as an officer and director thereof, under and pursuant to the authority of the Board of Directors of the said Company.

Sworn to before me this 8th day of January, 1912. SLAUGHTER W. HUFF.
JOSEPH A. DEVERY, Notary Public, No. 35, New York County.

and at the meeting of April 11, 1912, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The foregoing petition from The Brooklyn and North River Railroad Company, verified January 8, 1912, was presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting held January 18, 1912;

RESOLVED, That in pursuance of law this board sets Thursday, the ninth day of May, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and Room 16 in the City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, as the time and place when and where such petition shall be first considered, and a public hearing be had thereon, at which citizens shall be entitled to appear and be heard; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Secretary is directed to cause such petition and these resolutions to be published for at least fourteen (14) days in two daily newspapers in the City of New York, to be designated by the Mayor, and for at least ten (10) days in the "City Record" immediately prior to such date of public hearing. The expense of such publication to be borne by the petitioner.

(The Times and The New York Press designated.) JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.
New York, April 11, 1912.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 CHAMBERS ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, NEW YORK, APRIL 1, 1912.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE assessment rolls of real estate and personal property in the City of New York for the year 1912 have been delivered to the undersigned and that all taxes on said assessment rolls are due and payable as follows:

All taxes on personal property and one-half of all taxes on real estate are due and payable on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1912,

and the remaining and final one-half of taxes on real estate shall be due and payable on the FIRST OF NOVEMBER, 1912. *All taxes become liens on the real estate affected thereby on the respective days when they become due and payable as hereinbefore provided and shall remain such liens until paid.*

The second half of the tax on real estate which is due as hereinbefore provided on the first day of November following the payment of the first half, may be paid on the first day of May or at any time thereafter providing the first half shall have been paid or shall be paid at the same time and on such payments of the second half as may be made in such manner prior to November first a discount shall be allowed from the date of payment to November first at the rate of *four per centum* per annum.

NO DISCOUNT IS ALLOWED ON PERSONAL TAX BILLS.

Penalty on unpaid taxes on real estate begins June 1 and December 1; on unpaid personal taxes June 1.

Taxes are payable at the office of the Receiver of Taxes, in the Borough where the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, 57 Chambers st.
Borough of The Bronx, Municipal Building, corner 3d and Tremont aves.
Borough of Brooklyn, Municipal Building.
Borough of Queens, Court Square, Long Island City.
Borough of Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George.

FRED. H. E. EBSTEIN, Receiver of Taxes.

MAYOR AS FIREMAN AND STREET CLEANER

Cincinnati Executive Explains His Method of Learning the City's Needs.

YALE GRADUATE AND ONLY 34

After Day in Engine House He Organizes Firemen as Building Inspectors—Foe of the Cox Machine.

By H. T. HUNT,
Mayor of Cincinnati.

[Mayor H. T. Hunt of Cincinnati feels hat knowledge necessary to guide his executive actions so far as they concern the various city departments can be acquired only by experience in these departments, and, accordingly, he will begin at once to familiarize himself with the work of these departments by doing it himself for a while. He will devote from a day to a week to studying each department, acting as a policeman and fireman the same as the man of lowest rank in these departments, and even intends to drive a street-cleaning cart and to don the garb of the "white wings" and assist in removing the refuse from city streets.]

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CINCINNATI, April 28.—It is impossible for an executive to be sure he is right and to force installations of methods looking to efficiency and economy unless he has been intimately in contact with conditions. Suggestions can seldom be obtained from subordinates, either on account of indifference and lack of knowledge of conditions outside their immediate environments, or because of pressure of routine work.

By spending one day in an engine house I found it feasible to have the firemen act, in their spare time, as building inspectors to correct conditions easily seen to be dangerous. I believe such inspection will cut fire losses in half, and I have installed it without increased expense to the city.

I propose making a personal survey of the Street Cleaning Department in addition to having an inspection made by experts. I shall try to ascertain what space a sweeper ought to cover in a day. I shall try, too, to ascertain from the men what their opinions are, and then to devise and install such a system as will enable merit to be recognized by promotion.

I shall endeavor to learn also what other departments can do to aid the Street Cleaning Department. Observation convinces me that the Police Department can do much to aid in this respect. It has already reduced street littering easily by one-half by the strict enforcement of street littering ordinances.

An intimate study of the procedure of the sweeper, ash collector, and so forth, will probably result in cutting out much unnecessary labor.

The idea is to try to install the Taylor efficiency system. The greatest difficulty I find is to know what is going on. I wish to establish some system of inspection of all departments which shall be reported directly to the Mayor, and I want to find out how best to organize this and what sort of men and how many are needed for its operation.

A Mayor ought to be a real executive, and not merely an ornamental figurehead. I believe it possible for a city to have as efficient an organization working for it as any corporation possesses, and I am trying to do what I can to accomplish this.

Mayor Henry Thomas Hunt is only 34 years old. Not only that, but he has already been in the Legislature and has been Prosecuting Attorney of Hamilton County, Ohio. In fact, each successive position was sought and won by him because he found that in its predecessor he lacked full power to do what he wanted to do. And that is to purify politics in Hamilton County—to stop corrupt practices by the Republican machine and to put an end to Coxism. Already he has accomplished much.

It was eight years and a few months ago that Mayor Hunt finished his studies in the Cincinnati Law School, having been graduated from Yale three years before, and entered private practice. Even then he was loud in protest against the ways of George B. Cox and the Republican machine, but it was not until two years later that his chance came. Then he was elected to the Legislature. There he aided in obtaining the appointment of the Drake Committee to investigate graft charges in Hamilton County. The committee was successful in having $214,000 returned to the County Treasurer, but it and its successor, the Gayman Committee, were held invalid by the courts, which ruled that the only legal method of procedure was through the Prosecuting Attorney's office.

Mayor Hunt accepted this verdict and announced himself a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney. Every effort was made to defeat him, but he won the election, and set about doing in his new office what the courts had forbidden the legislative committees to do. But he was met by opposition at every turn, and had finally to acknowledge that, in a city where the Judges allowed the Grand Juries to be selected from Cox's personal organization and promptly ruled out of court all indictments that somehow slipped through, a Prosecutor could accomplish little.

In the Mayor's office, however, Mr. Hunt believed that he would find the power he had sought unsuccessfully in his preceding posts, and accordingly he went after the Mayoralty. Once more he was fought bitterly by the Cox machine, but again he defeated it.

Mayor Hunt was a classmate of Owen Johnson at Yale, and in "Stover at Yale," Mr. Johnson's recent novel, Brockhurst, one of the characters, who goes through Yale stubbornly, independent of the whole social scheme of things, is said to have been drawn largely from Mayor Hunt.

Situations Wanted

Female.

CARE OF SUBNORMAL CHILD or companion to nervous young woman; would take child to the country. Y 70 Times.

COLLEGE GIRL desires position as companion to children for Summer. M 61 Times.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, stenographer, typewriter, as office manager or private secretary. Address Box G 217 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Competent colored girl as housekeeper for bachelor apartment. Address 5 West 131st St., care of Leach.

INTELLIGENT young colored woman wants position few hours daily or evenings, after 6. Maud Gary, 71 West 134th St.

LAUNDRESS wants family hamper washing at home; open-air drying; private house; reference. Mrs. Reed, 862 East 224th St., city.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent laundress desires washing at home or out; reference. Lewis, 107 West 134th St.

MASSAGE.—Scientific treatment; $1 hour; ladies' residences; experienced, professional. Address Osteo, 64 West 109th St.

NURSING AND HOUSEWORK to invalid by competent woman; best references. Nurse, M 62 Times.

REFINED WOMAN, speaking English, French, German, stenographer, desires post traveling or otherwise. M 50 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge of bookkeeping; diligent, faithful; beginner; can operate switchboard; moderate salary. 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.; phone 660 East New York.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, rapid and accurate operator; 4 years' experience; salary, $15; very best references. J. S., 1,477 St. Lawrence Av., Bronx, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, educated, experienced, wishes temporary, permanent position. Miss Read, 65 Northern Av., city.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; intelligent, energetic young lady; good references; terms reasonable. Stenographer, 89 Delancey St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Energetic, bright girl; beginner; accurate, rapid, good penman; office assistant; neat appearance; no agency; $6. C 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' commercial experience, desires permanent position; A1 references. G 235 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER.—Willing to work hard and start low. S., 1,677 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted, Male

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, balanced; systems; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeeper. $2.50 weekly. Accountant, Room 512, 621 Broadway. Phone 6626 Spring.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits, adjusts, writes up books, $5 monthly up; financial statements, systems; reasonable. Mitchell, 25 East 14th St. Telephone 1807 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert auditor, systematizer; books audited; financial statements prepared; systems installed; go any place. Walter, 255 Carlton Av., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; balances, posts, adjusts books; highest credentials; rates $5 monthly. Fullersteen, 1,931 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT.—Long, varied experience all lines; desires additional work. F. O. Box 225 Madison Square.

BOOKKEEPER, familiar all phases corporation and modern accounting, foreign exchange, &c., rapid, accurate worker, accustomed to management, responsible man, with clean record, excellent personality, capable of handling large staff successfully, excellent correspondent, energetic, ambitious, loyal and devoted to work, desires opening with firm or corporation, here or elsewhere; moderate salary to start; very highest cedentials, fidelity and ability. Edward B. Reece, 116 39th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—Eight years' experience, wishes to connect with good house. G 212 Times Downtown.

BUTLER wishes position; 15 years' experience; excellent references. F. W., 141 East 33d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—First-class, married, thirty-five years of age; reference at Automobile Club of America; Packard car preferred; has good touring experience. O'Connor, 245 West 50th.

GARDENER, Superintendent, wishes position on gentleman's country place; single, 25, of good character and habits; willing worker; indoors, outdoors; care automobile, poultry, milking, useful if necessary; can start any time to May 15; salary expected $45 month and board. Address J. Sherfell, 685 Wales Av., Bronx, N. Y.

MUSIC COACH or companion; educated, refined. Address E. R., 263 West 125th St.

OLYMPIC GAMES.—Young Swede engaged in Consulate, Liverpool, is willing to act as guide and interpreter to family; excellent references. Lieutenant, care of Lee & Nightingale, Liverpool, England.

PAINTER, paper hanger, plasterer; German; best references; city or country. Painter, 2,143 Amsterdam Av.

SALESMAN, with established trade through the Middle West, wishes to connect with reliable fur manufacturer; popular line; can furnish best of references. Address M. J. Y., care of Albert Hotel, University Place, City.

USEFUL MAN.—Can milk; lawn, vegetables; references. Murphy, 823 10th Av.

Other Classified Advertisements continued on preceding page.

WARNED OF COUNTERFEITS.

Bankers Told to Look Out for Bogus One Dollar Certificates.

The United States Secret Service has sent a warning to bankers, railroad companies, Post Offices, and various business concerns in this city to look out for counterfeit gold and silver dollar certificates. Acting Chief John E. Wilkie calls attention first to a new counterfeit ten-dollar gold certificate, Series 1907, with check letter D, plate number, 45; W. T. Vernon, Register of the Treasury; Charles H. Treat, Treasurer of the United States, and portrait of Hillegas.

This is a well-executed photographic reproduction on paper of good quality containing no silk threads. On the back the radiating effect of the "Sunburst" is missing, with the exception of a few short sections close to the central design. This counterfeit, Mr. Wilkie points out, may deceive even careful handlers of money.

He advises all persons to be careful in accepting one-dollar silver certificates, as the United States Secret Service has every reason to believe that an effort is being made to circulate large quantities of counterfeit certificates of this denomination. Those being circulated now have the check number B, with the number rather indistinct, which might be taken for 5147. They can be detected by the lettering of "United States," near the portraits of Lincoln or Grant, not being fully formed.

VETERANS HONOR THE DEAD.

Seventh Regiment Men Attend Memorial Services.

Memorial services were held yesterday afternoon by the veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., in St. Thomas's Church. The Rev. Claudius M. Roome preached the memorial sermon. Mr. Roome said that the purposes of the organization were to look after the widows and children of deceased members, for social intercourse, and to hold memorial services for the dead.

"Not many decades ago religion taught personal salvation," he said. "Now the instinct to do and suffer for others lies uppermost. This was nobly shown in the splendid self-sacrifices on the Titanic, in which one of the most esteemed members of our brotherhood lost his life—N. Wyckoff Vanderhoef.

"This is a day of great social unrest. Commercialism is departing, losing its sway. An adjustment is coming between man and man. The world will not stand still. If those who have wealth and power, or if those who are seeking to wrest it from them remain selfish, conflict will ensue."

More than fifty members died in the last year. At the close of the ceremony the regimental bugler sounded "taps."

GERMANS AT CITY COLLEGE.

Dr. Finley Entertains Members of Munich Museum Commission.

Dr. von Beracht, Burgomaster of Munich; Dr. Oskar von Miller, and their associates from the German Museum, who are studying social and industrial conditions here, were the guests yesterday of President John H. Finley at the College of the City of New York.

Borough President McAneny told them about civic conditions here, and the visitors discussed educational, industrial, and social conditions as they found them in the American cities they have visited and compared them with conditions in Germany. Since the visitors arrived here, on April 6, they have visited Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Buffalo, and Boston. They expect to leave for Munich next Wednesday. The visitors will visit Columbia University to-day as the guests of President Butler, and Andrew Carnegie is expected to address them.

WENT FROM BRIDE TO DEATH.

In Flat Furnished for New Home Giuseppe Congelosi Ended His Life.

Giuseppe Congelosi spent Saturday evening at the home of Miss Josephine Biondo, 346 West Twenty-sixth Street, discussing with the girl and her brother the final arrangements for their wedding, which was to take place yesterday afternoon in church. The couple had been married by a civil ceremony two weeks ago, but in the eyes of all Italians were not man and wife until the religious ceremony had been performed.

When he left Miss Biondo's home Giuseppe told her that he would spend the night in the apartment which they had furnished at 354 West Twenty-sixth Street, for many wedding presents had been received and put in the flat, and Giuseppe thought they ought not to be left unguarded.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Annie Polumbo, who lives in the rear of the flat Giuseppe had rented, smelled gas escaping from his rooms. She got a policeman to open the door. Giuseppe lay dead on the bed, a tube from the gas jet in his mouth.

He left two notes, one of which said, in substance, not to blame "Josephine for my death. I am responsible for it all." No one knows why Giuseppe should have taken his life.

You should buy, if you are building "Miller" Electric, Gas or Oil LIGHTING FIXTURES.
The Beautiful Designs and Fine Quality of the Goods will suit you.
SEE THEM. WE MAKE ALL STYLES.
EDWARD MILLER & CO. Established 1844.
50 Park Place, Bet. Church and West Broadway.
Note our new address. Moved from 80 Warren.

THIEVES NOW BUSY AROUND COLUMBIA

People Come Home to Find Their Doors Forced Open and the Silver Missing.

TWELVE IN ONE BLOCK

Police Think One Gang Is Doing It All, but No One Has Caught Sight of a Thief.

Thieves who operated two months ago in more than fifty apartments on the upper east side, from 110th to 116th Street, have lately shifted their activities to Amsterdam Avenue, between 114th and 115th Streets.

Within the last two weeks petty robberies have occurred there in the apartment houses of a single block, which aggregate probably $4,000 in clothing and silverware, and which have affected over a dozen families. In every instance the thief has entered the apartment by means of a jimmy through the front door, and in no case has so much as the glimpse of a fleeing form been caught. Detectives believe that one set of thieves has been responsible for all the robberies.

In every case where an apartment was entered, the entire family was out, (in one instance they had gone South for a vacation,) and although the rooms next to the ones entered were occupied, the tenants have reported no disturbance whatsoever. This feature of the robberies, that has had the usual effect of causing tenants to move and of making janitors frantic, leads to the theory that the burglars are familiar with the neighborhood and with the architecture of the houses.

The worst sufferer has been Isidor Meyer of 422 West 115th Street. Last Friday night Mr. Meyer and his wife left their rooms at 6 o'clock to dine with their parents. When they returned at 10:45, they found their apartments in wild disorder. Every closet and cupboard had been ransacked, and $1,500 worth of silver, cut glass ware, and clothing was gone. In all, seventy-nine articles had been removed. The thieves, who had evidently gone about their work with the feeling of utmost security and ease, had carefully selected the real silver and left the silver plate, had taken with them the cut glass but had not touched the less expensive dishes, and had carefully chosen Mrs. Meyers's best gowns and disdained the rest. They had even inspected the personal effects of Mr. Meyer, and taken gold buttons and pearl studs from his shirts. Three slight marks on the door were all that bore witness to the method of their entrance.

At 1,115 Amsterdam Avenue four robberies have been committed within the last two weeks. Mr. and Mrs. E. Suden, a newly married couple, came home one evening and found their rooms absolutely bare save for the furniture and the fixtures. Silverware, wedding gifts, and clothing were all gone, but no sound had been heard or sight seen of the perpetrators.

In the same house live E. Montague, his wife, and son. The family recently went South on a visit, and during their absence the maid came to the rooms every afternoon to clean. One afternoon ten days ago the girl found the door open. On entering, she found the floors strewn with clothing and the cupboard forced open. Over $300 worth of clothes had been taken away.

In a similar manner, Mrs. E. Miller and R. K. Forsyth of 1,115 Amsterdam Avenue returned to their apartments to find that their doors had been jimmied open and furs, clothing, and silverware stolen. In several instances Columbia students living in the neighborhood have complained to the police of missing clothing and personal jewelry.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Shaterian of 425 West 114th Street lost all their glass and silver ware last week in the same manner. And even the bellboys and elevator men of the vicinity have not been spared. At the Columbia Co-operative Apartments, 411 West 114th Street, the lockers in which the men keep their street clothes while working have been twice broken into and their contents removed.

KILLED BY BOY ON BICYCLE.

Sigmund Cohen Was Crossing Fifth Avenue When Run Down.

Sigmund Cohen, a retired merchant, 73 years old, was run down at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-first Street yesterday afternoon by a boy on a bicycle, and so badly injured that he died shortly afterward in the Presbyterian Hospital.

The boy, Charles Matthews, 15 years old, of 434 West Twenty-ninth Street, was going north on the avenue when the old man tried to cross. He was struck and thrown heavily to the ground, his head being cut.

Patrolman Arthur Dallas helped Cohen to the pavement. Matthews was pitched headlong from his bicycle by the collision, and for a minute or two was dazed. As soon as he could, however, he ran to Cohen and offered his assistance. A passing automobile was hailed, and Dallas and Matthews lifted Cohen in and gave orders that he be taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. Dr. Stowell took him in charge, but the old man became unconscious and died a few hours after being admitted. He was a widower.

Matthews went to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station and told the desk Lieutenant he wished to surrender himself. He was informed that he would not be taken into custody for the present. At that time the police did not know that Cohen had died.

STOPS DOUGHERTY'S CAR?

Greenwich Policeman Finds Its Muffler Open, but It Escapes Him.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., April 28.—A large red touring car, with the muffler wide open and filled with men, made the biggest noise of the season as it sped up Greenwich Avenue early this evening. A motorcycle policeman stopped the car as it turned into the Post Road, when one of the occupants flashed a badge on him, saying he was Police Commissioner Dougherty of New York. Before the policeman had recovered from the shock the red car was speeding away westward and escaped over the State line ahead of the chasing motorcyclist.

The use of muffler cutouts is illegal both in New York and Connecticut, and the prohibition is being enforced here. There is a probability that the next time the red car, whose number was taken, comes this way the driver will be taken to the police station to explain.

TENNESSEE FIGHT BITTER.

Roosevelt Leader Accuses Taft Men of Conspiracy.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 28.—Congressman John C. Houk declared this evening that the Federal and State Republican officeholders in Tennessee have conspired to defeat Roosevelt out of his share of the Tennessee delegation to the National Convention at Chicago.

Houk is assisting W. J. Oliver in managing the Roosevelt fight in this State. His attack is aimed at United States Senator Sanders and Gov. Hooper, who, he said, would be visited "by the wrath of the people" if they "robbed" the Colonel out of his Tennessee votes.

Mr. Houk's statement followed the Roosevelt returns on Saturday, when he won three more delegates in the Second District, and also captured the Eighth District. His supporters claim all of the delegates from the State at large, but, anticipating unfair treatment, they will send a contesting delegation to Chicago if necessary.

Benefit in Memory of Sam S. Shubert.

A performance was given at the Lyric Theatre last night for the benefit of Sydenham Hospital, in memory of the late Sam S. Shubert. The theatre was filled to its capacity and an elaborate programme of selected acts was presented by many prominent musical comedy and dramatic stars. In the intermission a short address was made by the Rev. Dr. Greenfield of Mount Neboh Congregation, who called attention to the absence of Isaac Guggenheim, a benefactor of the hospital, whose brother was among those lost in the wreck of the Titanic.

Wallach Bros.

Third Ave., cor. 122d St., (Open Evenings)
1195 Broadway, Just below 29th St.
246-248 West 125th St. (Open Evenings)

The chap that wears a Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suit has the satisfaction of knowing that his clothes look like a lot more money than he paid for them.

One Price to All

¶ In the $20 division all materials are assembled from which we make to order a complete suit at that figure.

¶ A coat and pair of trousers are made from THESE SAME MATERIALS for $17.

¶ There is no extra charge for belt loops, side straps, turned-up trousers or cuffs on the coat sleeves.

¶ In ALL divisions the prices are plainly indicated and the customer KNOWS EXACTLY what he is buying.

¶ Under NO circumstances can either salesman or customer make a mistake in the price. NEVER does a customer run the risk of paying a higher price than another for the same thing.

¶ Advertising ONE thing and then SUBSTITUTING another—a practice entirely too common—is a policy which NEVER HAS and NEVER WILL prevail here.

ARNHEIM

The Largest Tailoring House in the World
BROADWAY & 9th STREET

GIVES WASHINGTON TO TAFT.

Roosevelt Leader There Concedes Defeat Though First Victory Is Here.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., April 28.—That the Washington delegation to Chicago will be for Taft is now conceded by the Roosevelt and La Follette leaders. There seems to be a bare possibility that Roosevelt may get two delegates from the third (Spokane) Congress District, but not counting King and Whatcom Counties, Taft will have 372 delegates in the State Convention at Aberdeen on May 15 and Roosevelt 145.

This estimate is made by Rufus Wilson, manager of the Roosevelt movement in Washington at its inception.

King and Whatcom Counties held primaries yesterday, but the vote was very light. Of the total of 6,000 votes cast Roosevelt got 3,000, La Follette 1,500, and Taft 400, while Wilson got nearly all of the remaining 1,100.

But counting both counties against Taft, the State Convention will be controlled by delegates favorable to him.

Hugh C. Wallace is home from New York and Washington to lead the Clark fight in the Democratic State Convention at Walla Walla on May 6. At the county convention yesterday he was indorsed for one of the Tacoma delegates to Baltimore. Though the Wilson men are making a strong campaign it is believed that the majority of the Washington delegation will be for Clark.

Wallace is a former National Democratic Committeeman from this State, and will probably head the delegation. He was born in Missouri, and is a warm personal friend of Clark.

COLONEL'S 'WEEK OF GLOOM.'

Taft Bureau So Calls Political Developments of Last Seven Days.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The summary for the last week issued to-night by the Taft campaign headquarters says:

"It was a week of gloom for the Roosevelt camp, the week just ended—a gloom attributable not only to the immediate developments and results, but also to the prospects divulged by a glimpse into the future.

"Forty-four delegates were elected last week. Senator Cummins saved four in Iowa and his convention strength is now ten. Col Roosevelt captured nine, four of them, the Missouri delegates at large, by a resort to treachery and breaking of pledges and agreements on a par with the general character of the campaign by and for him, and which will compel a contest for the delegates in question before the National Committee in June. Placing these four delegates, to which he is not entitled, in the Roosevelt column, the third term candidate now controls 204 convention votes.

"In all the other contests President Taft swept the platter clean. Iowa instructed its delegates at large for him, and another Iowa district fell in line. Five Louisiana districts instructed for him. Rhode Island came across unanimously. Another Michigan district spoke out. North Carolina made its first break for him, the uninstructed delegation from the First District being composed of one Roosevelt and one Taft man. Altogether, he took thirty-one delegates, and the number of delegates now instructed for him or pledged to him is 420. Fourteen more were assured by the primaries in Nevada and New Hampshire, both of which resulted in decisive victories for the President."

TWO SOUTHERN PRIMARIES.

Georgia and Florida to Hold Them This Week.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 28.—Georgia and Florida will have Presidential preferential primaries this week, the former on Wednesday and the latter on Tuesday.

The names of Woodrow Wilson, Oscar W. Underwood, Judson Harmon, and Champ Clark have been placed upon the ballot officially. The campaign waged by the Wilson and Underwood adherents has been one of the most spirited ever known in this State. The aspirant receiving the largest number of votes will have Georgia's twenty-eight delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

In Florida every officer, from constable up to Presidential candidate, will be voted on, and it is not expected that the vote will be counted before Wednesday night. In Florida the Presidential fight is between Wilson and Underwood, with both sides claiming victory.

BONAPARTE CALLS TAFT UNFIT.

"Would Sacrifice Party to Beat Roosevelt"—Wouldn't Vote for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 28.—Declaring, in effect, that President Taft has been worked into such a state of mind that he is ready to sacrifice the Republican Party, the public interest, and his own reputation and the dignity of his office to beat Col. Roosevelt, former Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte announced to-day that he no longer thought the President worthy of his present office and intimated that he would not support the President should he receive the nomination.

Mr. Bonaparte said, however, that he did not think that Republican leaders could be so blinded by President Taft's personal spite and the venom of a few newspapers in New York and New England as to foist the present President upon the people in the Chicago Convention.

It was in answer to a direct question as to his attitude in the event of Taft's renomination that Mr. Bonaparte made this statement:

"I think, and certainly hope, I have made my position in that respect clear in what I have said already. When this campaign began I stated publicly on several occasions that I thought Mr. Taft a fit man for the Presidency and that I would support him if he were fairly nominated. I think it is my duty now to withdraw both statements. In other words, I no longer say I think him worthy of his present office and I no longer say I will support him if he shall be the Republican nominee.

"If you ask what I will do in the last-mentioned contingency, I can only say that the question is premature. Whether a candidate is a man of honor and conscience or the reverse I have always regarded as the first and decisive question for a voter to consider; in the one instance when, twenty-eight years ago, I voted against the Republican candidate for the Presidency, I acted on this principle; and under like conditions I shall again take the like action.

"But one might find one's self obliged to choose between two unworthy candidates, and in such case I do not think the voter has a right to go a-fishing. In good conscience he must vote, however reluctantly, for that one of the two who is the less unworthy or whose choice will be the less harmful to the public. But to talk about this now is crossing a bridge, not only before we have come to it, but when there is good reasons to hope we may never come to it at all.

"It seems well nigh incredible to me that experienced Republican politicians could thing of going into this contest with a candidate so plainly doomed to defeat as President Taft would be. I doubt gravely whether he could get 100 Electoral votes. He may have worked himself, or been worked by others, into a state of mind in which he is ready to sacrifice his party, the public interest, his own reputation, and the dignity of his office for the sake of beating Roosevelt, and if such is his disposition in all this exasperation, fury, and terror, he undoubtedly has the sympathies of a number of newspapers in New York and New England.

"But I find it hard to believe that cool-headed, matter-of-fact party leaders and political workers can make themselves parties to a piece of suicidal folly such as this would be. Of two things they must now be sure, unless they are as blind as bats in daylight—they haven't the ghost of a chance of winning with Taft, and they have a good, fighting chance for victory with Teddy. Practical men such as they are not likely to choose a certain defeat merely to gratify the animosities of their candidate and the venom of a few newspapers."

Opens Navigation to Quebec.

QUEBEC, April 28.—The Canada liner Zeiten opened the season of navigation between this port and European ports when she docked this afternoon with 1,100 immigrants and 4,000 tons of cargo. It may be some time before she can proceed to Montreal, her final destination, as the river is still jammed with ice for eighteen miles between Cap Rouge and Pointe aux Trembles.

ARROW SHIRTS

Are made by the makers of Arrow Collars

Of exclusive fast color patterns in correct and faultless fitting styles

$1.50 and $2.00

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.

MINER'S 8TH AV. THEA. Mat. Daily. FOLLIES OF THE DAY.
BOWERY THEA. Mat. Daily. CHERRY BLOSSOMS.
IN THE BRONX. Mat. Daily. WATSON'S BEEF TRUST.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th St. Matinee Daily. Wrestling Contests To-morrow Night. THE PASSING PARADE

Columbia B'way & 47th. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c-$1. Burlesque —THE— WINNING WIDOW. Smoking Matinee To-day 15c. 25c. & 50c.

HUGO-MERX RECITAL. RUMFORD HALL, Tuesday, April 30, at 3:15 P. M.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour. Lifelike figure Capt. Smith of Titanic.

MURRAY HILL. Mat. To-day. Smoking, Eve. 8:15. BILLY W. WATSON & Girls from Happyland.

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. Edward Abeles & Co. Fanny Brice & Zelda Sears & Co. 7 Big Acts.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Ned Wayburn & Co. Cressy & Dayne, Jack Wilson & Co., Olga Petrova, others

HAMMERSTEIN'S—Irving Berlin, Herzog's Horse Show, Wish Wynne, Murphy & Nichols, Laddie Cliff, At Piney Ridge, eight others.

THE FATHER—A HIT Mats. Thur., Fri. & Sat. Ev. 8:30. BERKELEY Theatre, 44th, near 5th Av.

5th AVE. B'way, 28th St. Daily Mat. 25-50c. EVA TANGUAY, Minnie Dupree & Co., others.

GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE, Broadway, 43d St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. "PERFECTLY CHARMING." Blanche Ring in THE WALL STREET GIRL A New Musical Comedy, with HARRY GILFOIL.

GRAND 23d St., 8th Av. CHRISTIE MACDONALD in THE SPRING MAID.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2, Best Seats $1. Evs. 8. LAST 3 WEEKS Mammoth DURBAR Circus Around the World

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Tel. 411 Col. Mat. To-morrow, 50c., 75c. and Best Seats $1.00. New Spring Edition of WHIRL OF SOCIETY

Broadway Thea., B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Reserved Seats 75c., $1, $1.50. Best Seats $2. Last 2 Weeks WEBER & FIELDS JUBILEE CO. OF 100 in "Hokey Pokey" and "Bunty Bulls & Strings."

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea. 39th, bet. B'way and 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Last 2 Weeks Mr. CHARLES HAWTREY in DEAR OLD CHARLIE

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Phone 2628 Bryant. Evs. 8:10. Matinees Wed., Thurs. and Sat., 2:10. Bought and Paid For

Manhattan Op. House. 34th St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LET GEORGE DO IT

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Eve. 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2 sharp. LAST 8 TIMES. Liebler Co., Big Cast Revival. OLIVER TWIST Marie Doro, Constance Collier, Lyn Harding and Nat C. Goodwin. *** Last Time Next Saturday Night, May 4th. ***

HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20. WHITESIDE in THE TYPHOON

LYCEUM 45th St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. 25c. to $1.00. MARVELOUS MOTION PICTURES. PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT

HARRIS W. 42d Street. Eve. 8:30 Matinees Thurs. & Sat. at 2:20. THE TALKER

PARK 59th St., B'way, Col. Cir. Eve. 8:10 Wed. Mat., 2:10. Best Seats, $1.50. The Quaker Girl with CLIFTON CRAWFORD

Criterion Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Last Week LOUIS MANN in "ELEVATING A HUSBAND."

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way and 38th St. Eves. 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. OTIS SKINNER in an Arabian Night KISMET THURSDAY Afternoon at 3—50c. to $1.50, VIOLET ROMER in A DANCE CONCERT.

New Amsterdam THEATRE, West 42d Street. BEGINNING MONDAY, MAY 6TH. SEATS NOW ON SALE. Biggest Advance Sale in History of This Theatre. The de Koven Opera Co. in ROBIN HOOD With Its Great Cast of Grand Opera Stars. Regular Prices, 50c., 75c., $1, $1.50 & $2.

ZIEGFELD MOULIN ROUGE FORMERLY NEW YORK THEATRE EVES 8-15. MATS WED & SAT 2-15. SMOKING 400 SEATS AT $1.00 "ZIP, THERE GOES ANOTHER NICKEL" A WINSOME WIDOW ZIEGFELD'S GREATEST LAUGHING SENSATION A CHORUS THAT WILL REVOLUTIONIZE THE MUSICAL COMEDY WORLD *ALL STAR CONCERT SUNDAY

LIBERTY 42d St., near B'way. Eves. 8:15. Wed. Mat., 2:15. Best Seats, $1.50. HENRY MILLER in THE RAINBOW by A. E. THOMAS.

GAIETY B'way 46 St. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. Another Cohan & Harris success. "Peachy Beyond Expression." OFFICER 666 With George Nash and Wallace Eddinger.

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Eve. 8:15. Wed. Mat. popular prices. THE ROSE MAID The Operetta of Fashion and Fun. "Most delightful this season."—Globe.

ASTOR B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mat. 50c-$1.50. FOURTH BIG MONTH. THE GREYHOUND

THE GARDEN OF ALLAH Century Thea., 62d St. & 8th Av. 'Phone 8800 Col. Ev. 8:10. Sat. 2:10. 50c to $2. Wed. Mat. 25c to $1.50.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. TO-NIGHT 264th TIME ARLISS in DISRAELI

THE Little THEATRE 44th St., W. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 3840. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. LAST 8 TIMES GALSWORTHY'S "THE PIGEON"

ORLENEFF RETAINED By His Admirers Thalia Theatre, 46-48 Bowery. Phone Franklin—920. Positively last 5 performances. Wed., Crime and Punishment; Friday & Sun. Eve. & Sunday Mat., 2:30, The Inspector (Revisor) by Gogol; Sat. Eve., Karamazoff Bros. Best seats $1.00.

DURBAR Dazzling Pageant. MAINE Last Rites at Sea. TITANIC Launching & Officers. IN KINEMACOLOR. GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Ave. Daily 2:30 and 8:30. Popular Price Mats. Eves. 50c, 75c, $1.00.

BELASCO 44th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15. DAVID WARFIELD—LAST 8 TIMES in THE RETURN OF PETER GRIMM.

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ORPHEUM BROOKLYN. Mat. [illegible], 25c. Vaudeville Jubilee 12 Headline Acts.

DALY'S B'way and 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LEWIS WALLER LAST WEEK as Mons. Beaucaire. Beginning TUESDAY, MAY 7, Production of Special Star THE EXPLORER A new play by W. Somerset Maugham. Cast includes: Lewis Waller, Constance Collier, Charles Cherry, Grace Lane. Seats Thurs.

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. JAS. T. POWERS in New Musical Play, "TWO LITTLE BRIDES."

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Beginning MON., MAY 6 4 Weeks Only. Star Revival of Gilbert and Sullivan's PATIENCE De Wolf Hopper, Cyril Scott, Eugene Cowles, Geo. J. Macfarlane, Arthur Aldridge, Marie Doro, Eva Davenport, Christine Nielsen, Viola Gillette, Alice Brady. SEAT SALE BEGINS TO-DAY 9 A.M.

39TH ST. Thea., 39th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. A BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL

William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-m'w, 2:15. BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS

West End 125th St., West of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LITTLE BOY BLUE

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE MONDAY, April 29, at 8:30 P. M. MONSTER BENEFIT for the families of the victims of the "TITANIC" under the patronage of The President, Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. An Address will be delivered by HON. W. BOURKE COCKRAN and the following artists have kindly donated their services: CARUSO (last appearance before sailing) NORDICA MARY GARDEN SCOTTI MISS PARLOW and others. ORATORIO SOCIETY Conductors, Alfred Hertz, Frank Damrosch. A number of unsold tickets are now on sale at the Metropolitan Opera House or any Theatre Ticket Office. Prices $1.50 to $10, according to location. Boxes $35 to $120.

CARNEGIE HALL, 59th St. and 7th Av. TO-MORROW (TUES.) NIGHT At 8:30. OLIVE FREMSTAD MARIE NICHOLS, FRANK ORMSBY, BENEFIT TITANIC SURVIVORS' FUND AND GERMAN GOVERNESSES' HOME. Prices 50c. to $2, on Sale at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL—Seats $1.50 to $3. TO-DAY (MONDAY) AT 2:30. ADIEU TO AMERICA. NIKISCH AND THE LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

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